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Standing Guard: An Evaluation of Early Cold War Guard Stations at LANL, 1948–1959

Los Alamos National Laboratory

LANL FY 2015 Footprint Reduction

Historic Building Survey Report No. 332

Survey No. 1155



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Los Alamos Field Office

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Los Alamos Field Office, in compliance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, has directed Los Alamos National Laboratory's (LANL's) cultural resources staff to prepare a historic context study of early Cold War guard facilities at multiple LANL technical areas (TAs): TA-3-67, TA-9-20, TA-16-210, TA-16-1451, TA-22-32, TA-33-27, TA-35-1, TA-41-2, TA-48-2, TA-69-1, TA-72-8, and TA-73-15. This set of 12 LANL buildings includes all remaining early Cold War guard station properties constructed between 1948 and 1959. In addition to National Register of Historic Places (Register) eligibility evaluations, the context study organizes the guard facilities by architectural type and examines their distribution within LANL. All of the 12 evaluated properties are considered Register-eligible based on the findings in this report.

The guard facilities were also assessed for their preservation and public interpretation potential. As a result of this study, building TA-48-2 has been identified as excess property, and its demolition is being planned as part of LANL's Footprint Reduction Program activities during fiscal year (FY) 2015. The architectural analysis revealed that TA-48-2 is one example of an identifiable type of guard station at LANL. One other guard station typologically similar to TA-48-2 is TA-69-1, which is in better condition and continues to be used as a security building. In this assessment report, neither a feasible nor reasonable adaptive reuse was identified for TA-48-2. It no longer operates according to its historic purpose of supporting security for TA-48 and does not serve as a feasible location for adaptive reuse.

The 11 Register-eligible properties not identified for demolition should be managed as active security facilities or identified for long-term adaptive reuse because they are significant visual representations of the early Cold War security landscape at Los Alamos.

The New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer is requested to concur with the eligibility determinations contained in this report for the 12 remaining early Cold War guard properties at LANL. Additionally, this report serves as notification that 1 Register-eligible guard station (TA-48-2) will be demolished.

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INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Los Alamos Field Office, in compliance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, has directed Los Alamos National Laboratory's (LANL's or the Laboratory's) cultural resources staff to prepare a historic context study of early Cold War guard facilities at multiple LANL technical areas (TAs): TA-3-67, TA-9-20, TA-16-210, TA-16-1451, TA-22-32, TA-33-27, TA-35-1, TA-41-2, TA-48-2, TA-69-1, TA-72-8, and TA-73-15. This set of 12 LANL buildings includes all remaining early Cold War guard station properties constructed between 1948 and 1959. In addition to National Register of Historic Places (Register) eligibility evaluations, the study organizes guard facilities by architectural type and examines their distribution within LANL to make recommendations for long-term retention.

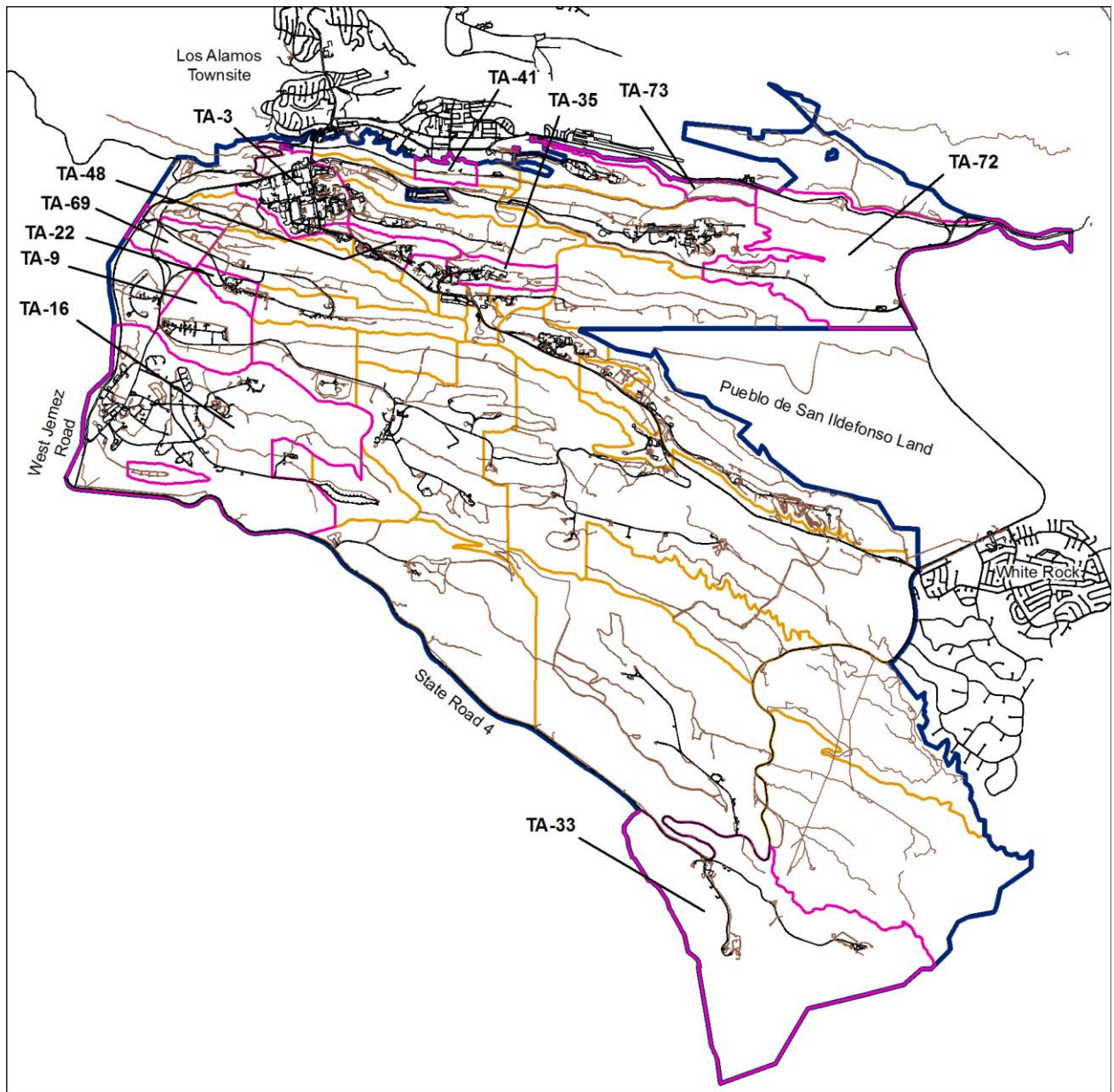
Early Cold War Guard Station Context Study

This report contains documentation regarding the Register eligibility status of a group of buildings associated with Cold War security at LANL, including 1 building proposed for demolition (TA-48-2) and 11 additional buildings not slated for demolition (TA-3-67, TA-9-20, TA-16-210, TA-16-1451, TA-22-32, TA-33-27, TA-35-1, TA-41-2, TA-69-1, TA-72-8, and TA-73-15). Although these 12 guard station properties are located in various technical areas at LANL, they are unique because they serve the same purpose and have similar histories (Map 1).

Guard station property types, associated historical themes, and the Laboratory's early Cold War security landscape are described in this report. Individual property descriptions and recommendations for Register eligibility are also included in this report. Appendix A includes historic building inventory forms for the 12 buildings mentioned in the report.

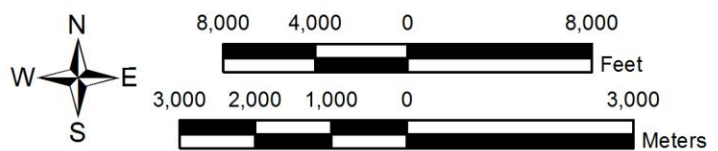
Methods

Initial surveys of historic properties discussed in this report were conducted by Sheila A. McCarthy, Historical Architect, Benchmark Consulting Group, from 2002 to 2004 and in 2006. Kari Garcia and Ellen McGehee, LANL Environmental Stewardship Services Group, revisited some of the guard stations in subsequent years. The building surveys were accomplished by conducting field visits to the buildings and conducting LANL records research. Architectural and engineering elements of the properties were documented and photographs taken. Original building descriptions were produced by Sheila McCarthy, with some updates provided by Kari Garcia of LANL and David Holtkamp of COMPA Industries, Inc. Register evaluations for the 12 guard station properties were conducted using the multiple property evaluation approach described in the National Park Service's Bulletin 16B (U.S. NPS 1999).



Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

Technical Areas with Early Cold War Era Guard Stations



- Technical Areas w/ Guard Stations
- Technical Areas
- LANL Boundary
- Dirt Roads
- Paved Roads

Map 1

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Early Cold War Era (1946–1956)

The future of the early Laboratory was in question after the end of World War II (WWII). Many scientists and site workers left Los Alamos and went back to their pre-war lives. Norris Bradbury was appointed director of the Laboratory following J. Robert Oppenheimer's return to his pre-WWII duties, and Bradbury felt that the nation needed "a laboratory for research into military applications of nuclear energy" (LANL 1993a). In late 1945, General Groves directed Los Alamos to begin stockpiling and developing additional atomic weapons (Gosling 2001). Post-war weapon assembly work was now tasked to Los Alamos's Z Division, which had been relocated to an airbase (now Sandia) in nearby Albuquerque, New Mexico (Gosling 2001).

In 1946, Los Alamos became involved in "Operation Crossroads," the first of many atmospheric tests in the Pacific. Later that year, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was established to act as a civilian steward for the new atomic technology born of WWII. The AEC formally took over the Laboratory in 1947, making a commitment to retain Los Alamos as a permanent weapons facility.

With the beginning of the Cold War—the term "Cold War" was first coined in 1947—weapons research once again became a national priority. Weapons research at Los Alamos, spearheaded by Edward Teller and Stanislaw Ulam, focused on the development of the hydrogen bomb, the feasibility of which had been discussed seriously at Los Alamos as early as 1946. The simmering Cold War came to a full boil in late 1949 with the successful test of "Joe I," the Soviet Union's first atomic bomb. In January 1950, President Harry Truman approved the development of the hydrogen bomb; Truman's decision led to the remobilization of the country's weapons laboratories and production plants. The year 1950 also marked the initial meeting of Los Alamos's "Family Committee"—a committee tasked with developing the first two thermonuclear devices (LANL 2001a). In 1951, the Nevada Proving Ground was established and the first Nevada atmospheric test, "Able," was conducted. In the same year, Los Alamos directed "Operation Greenhouse" in the Pacific and successfully conducted both the first thermonuclear test, "George," and the first thermonuclear "boosted" test, "Item." In 1952, the first thermonuclear bomb, known as "Mike," was detonated at Enewetak Atoll in the Pacific (LANL 1993a).¹ In short order, the Soviet Union responded with a successful fusion demonstration in August 1953, followed by a test of a hydrogen bomb in 1955. The arms race was on. By 1956, Los Alamos had successfully tested a new generation of high explosives (plastic-bonded explosives) and had begun to make improvements to the primary stage of a nuclear weapon (LANL 2001a).

Although weapons research and development has always played a major role in the history of LANL, other key themes for the years from 1942 to 1956 include supercomputing advancements, fundamental biomedical and health physics research, high explosives research and development, reactor research and development, pioneering physics research, and the development of the field of high-speed photography (McGehee and Garcia 1999). The early Cold War era at Los Alamos ended in 1956, a date that marks the completion of all basic nuclear weapons design at LANL; later research at Los Alamos focused on the engineering of nuclear weapons to fit specific delivery systems. The year 1956 was also the last year that Los Alamos was a closed facility—the gates into the Los Alamos townsite came down in 1957.

¹ A better understanding of the Marshall Islands language has permitted a more accurate transliteration of Marshall Island names into English. Enewetak is now the preferred spelling (formerly Eniwetok).

Late Cold War Era (1956–1990)

The late Cold War era saw Los Alamos's continued support of the atmospheric testing programs in the Pacific and at the Nevada Test Site. In 1957, the first of many underground tests in Nevada was conducted, and in 1963, the Limited Test Ban Treaty was signed, banning atmospheric testing and also nuclear weapons testing in the oceans and space (U.S. DOE 2000). Defense mission undertakings during this time included treaty and test ban verification programs (such as the satellite detection of nuclear explosions), research and development of space-based weapons, and continued involvement with stockpile stewardship issues. Nonweapons undertakings supported nuclear medicine, genetic studies, National Aeronautics and Space Administration collaborations, superconducting research, contained fusion reaction research, and other types of energy research (McGehee and Garcia 1999).

The Cold War Ends

The Cold War ended in the early 1990s. Its demise was marked by START, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (signed by President Ronald Reagan's successor, George Bush, and Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev), and by Bush's announcement in September 1991 of a unilateral decision to decrease significantly the U.S. nuclear weapon stockpile. That announcement was followed in June 1992 by an agreement between President Bush and Russian president Boris Yeltsin to reduce each country's nuclear arsenal gradually over the next decade. The arms race that had lasted nearly half a century was over (Machen et al. 2010).

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY

The 12 guard stations examined in this report were evaluated using a multiple-property documentation approach. This systematic approach serves as a useful evaluation tool to determine the historical significance of a group of thematically related properties, such as security facilities. A key element of the multiple property documentation approach is context. Contexts provide information about historical patterns and trends and have clearly defined themes, geographical areas, and chronological periods (Hanford 1999a, U.S. NPS 1999).

The 12 historic guard stations at LANL evaluated in this report are architecturally and functionally related and date to the early Cold War era at Los Alamos (1948–1959).

Property Types

Four main property types can be identified at LANL: Laboratory Buildings, Administration Buildings, Security Buildings, and Support Buildings. The 12 guard stations reviewed in this report are all grouped within the category of Security Buildings. These types of properties are associated with the need for enhanced security at the Laboratory. Examples of this property type include guard stations and physical exclusion structures such as fencing and barriers.

Discussion of Architectural Typology for Guard Stations

The architectural typology described in this report is derived from a recent study of Cold War era guard stations at LANL prepared as a requirement for the University of New Mexico's historic preservation certificate program (Holtkamp 2014). To develop a guard station typology, this study examined the 12 buildings discussed in this report and 16 other LANL guard station properties that had previously been demolished. The purpose of the 2014 study was to establish a typology of

guard station construction at LANL based on architectural style, function, and design, using mid-century modern architecture styles described at various military installations as a guide (Hampton et al. 2012).

Guard Station Typology

The Laboratory's early Cold War guard stations consist of four basic types: Types 1 through 4, with two subtypes for Type 1 (Type 1A and 1B). These types are distinguished from each other by construction material, dimensions, and design.



Type 1A (unpainted surface)



Type 1B (painted surface)

Type 1A and 1B:

Type 1 is the most common of the early Cold War guard station designs at the Laboratory. As originally constructed during the early Cold War period, there were 13 Type 1A examples and 5 Type 1B examples. Currently, there are 5 Type 1A examples and 2 Type 1B examples remaining at LANL. They were all constructed between 1949 and 1953, and their design is single-story with symmetrical, square floor plans. Type 1 guard stations are typically constructed of concrete, both poured and masonry bricks. Surface treatment of the exterior is not consistent for Type 1 buildings. Of the original 18 Type 1 buildings, 10 examples were unpainted while 8 were painted. The roof designs are predominantly flat and flat with inverted eaves for drainage; there are also 2 occurrences of hipped roofs for this type. Concrete walkways, or skirts, used for pedestrian access and patrolling are predominantly located on multiple sides of these buildings with a few examples of walkways on only one side. Exterior lighting for these guard stations include half-round, wall-mounted incandescent light fixtures wall lights, hanging incandescent lamp lights under the eaves of the roof, and mounted incandescent spotlights overhanging the front facing eave. Type 1A and Type 1B are distinguished by their physical dimensions. Although all Type 1 guard stations are symmetrical and made of concrete, there is a distinct difference in size for several of the Type 1 buildings. For this reason, the Type 1A buildings are identified as measuring between 13 ft 8 in. square and 13 ft 9 in. square. The Type 1B buildings are identified as measuring between 9 ft 4 in. square and 16 ft 4 in. square. Several architectural firms designed Type 1 guard stations: Black and Veatch; Kistner, Curtis, and Wright; Ralph M. Parsons; Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill; and the Laboratory itself.



Type 2



Type 2

Type 2:

Type 2 guard stations are less common than Type 1 guard stations but are almost identical to the Type 1 design. Originally, there were five examples of Type 2 guard stations of which two currently remain. The primary difference between Type 1 and Type 2 designs is that Type 2 guard stations are exclusively of wood construction. Type 2 guard stations were constructed between 1953 and 1957 when concrete Type 1 guard stations were no longer being constructed. Like the Type 1 design, these guard stations are single story with symmetrical square floor plans. All were likely painted when they were constructed, and the roof designs are almost evenly distributed between flat and low-pitched shed roofs. Concrete walkways are also evenly present between single and multiple sides of the buildings. Exterior lighting for Type 2 guard stations is exclusively half-round, wall-mounted incandescent light fixtures wall lights. Type 2 buildings are identified as measuring between 13 ft 9 in. square and 14 ft 2 in. square. Three architectural firms designed this type of guard station: Black and Veatch; Flatow and Moore; and Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill.



Type 3 (wood)



Type 3 (concrete)

Type 3:

Type 3 guard stations are rectangular-in-plan and constructed of both concrete and wood. Originally, there were four examples of the type, but only two remain today. This category includes guard stations that are unique in their dimensions but similar in design. They were all constructed between 1951 and 1959. They are single-story buildings, but their floor plans are different from the Type 1 and 2 designs. The wooden Type 3 guard stations were painted, and, of the four examples of this type, three have low-pitched shed roofs and one example has a flat roof. The concrete walkways only

occur for two buildings on a single side. Exterior lighting for these guard stations is limited to mounted incandescent spotlights overhanging the front facing eave on one building and a spotlight on the center of the roof in another building. The range of dimensions for Type 3 guard stations is 12 ft by 15 ft and 15 ft 5 in. by 16 ft. Three architectural firms designed this type of guard station: Black and Veatch; Flatow and Moore; and Ralph M. Parsons.



Type 4

Type 4:

This last guard station property type was defined solely for the East Gate guard tower, built in 1948. The tower is constructed of brick and concrete and was part of the “East Gate” public security checkpoint, which included the tower, a pass office, and a covered vehicle inspection station. The tower was used from 1948 until Los Alamos became an open city in 1957. The property is a multiple-story tower with a stairway leading to a guard station on top. It is symmetrical, measuring 11 ft 7 in. square. The guard station has a walkway that goes around the entire upper level. The exterior lighting consists of a single spotlight on the building’s flat roof. The East Gate pass office complex was designed by W.C. Kruger and Co., Architects and Engineers, Santa Fe.

Mid-Century Modern Style and Guard Stations

LANL’s early Cold War guard stations were constructed during a period of architectural influence known as Mid-Century Modern style. A guiding principle behind Mid-Century Modern style is the function of the building and its simplicity, making it easy to replicate. This movement in architecture, known as the Miesian Movement, influenced a large number of military contractors to adopt a rationalist approach to designing military buildings ranging from bases, laboratories, dormitories, and administration buildings that would not only make their construction relatively simple and uniform, but represent the military power of the United States at the start of the Cold War (Hampton et al. 2012). For the Laboratory, this meant adopting an architectural style influenced by European Modernism. As such, the uniformity of Laboratory facilities, including guard stations, is argued to be a direct influence from the Miesian movement of Mid-Century Modern architecture during the early Cold War era (Holtkamp 2014).

The typology of guard stations shows an excellent example of the Miesian Movement at LANL. Overall, the design of Laboratory guard stations is dictated by their single function as security facilities, even though they were designed individually by multiple architects. For example, Type 1 guard stations were designed to provide adequate and comfortable space for security personnel for extended periods of time. They almost always have bathrooms, sufficient visibility with large windows on all sides of the buildings, windows in the entryway doors, and external light fixtures on all sides of the building. They are made exclusively of concrete to provide for the security of the guard force and to communicate a strong security presence at LANL. Additionally, Type 1 guard stations were built in technical areas associated with weapons and high explosives research, development, and testing. Buildings in these areas were typically constructed of concrete for ease of maintenance and, if necessary, decontamination. Overall, the Mid-Century Modern design of these guard stations supported the need for simple yet sturdy security buildings that were easy to maintain and that also communicated the strength of the United States' nuclear weapons program.

Summary

Type 1 are square, constructed of concrete, and were the earliest built; Type 2 are square, constructed of wood, and were built later; Type 3 are asymmetrical, constructed of either concrete or wood, and were also built later as with Type 2; and Type 4 is unique in that it is a tower. Table 1 summarizes the remaining 12 guard stations into their identified types. From this evaluation, the typology of guard stations during the early Cold War from 1949 to 1953 suggests that Type 1 (both A and B), located in high explosive areas of the Laboratory, were the preferred design for security. Type 2 buildings were constructed later, from 1953 to 1957, and were located in areas without high explosive testing. Type 3 buildings are identified as being similar to Type 1 and 2 designs but differ in their physical dimensions. As with other guard stations, the concrete Type 3 guard stations were located in areas with high explosives, while wooden Type 3 guard stations were not. The single Type 4 guard tower is considered unique in the guard station typology.

Table 1. Early Cold War Guard Station Typology (adapted from Holtkamp 2014).

	Type 1A	Type 1B	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Frequency	13	5	5	4	1
Construction	Concrete	Concrete	Wood	Concrete/Wood	Concrete/ Stone Tower
Dimensions	Symmetrical 13'8" × 13'8" - 13'9" × 13'9"	Symmetrical 9'4" × 9'4"- 16'4" × 16'4"	Symmetrical 13'9" × 13'9"- 14'2" × 14'2"	Asymmetrical 12' × 15'- 16' × 15'5"	Symmetrical 11'7" × 11'7"
Architect(s)	Black & Veatch/ Kistner, Curtis, & Wright/ Ralph M. Parsons/ Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill/LASL	Black & Veatch	Black & Veatch/ Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill/Flatow & Moore	Ralph M. Parsons/ Black & Veatch/ Flatow & Moore	W. C. Kruger
Years of Construction	1949–1952	1949–1952	1953–1957	1951–1959	1948
Extant Buildings	TA-9-20 TA-16-210 TA-16-1451 TA-22-32 TA-33-27	TA-41-2 TA-72-8	TA-48-2 TA-69-1	TA-3-67 TA-35-1	TA-73-15

The influence of Mid-Century Modernism is evident in the simple design and easy replication of guard stations across the Laboratory. Multiple architects were able to design and construct 28 guard stations in just over a decade, thus enhancing security when the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program gained forward momentum at the start of the Cold War.

Integrity

LANL historic buildings staff have developed four integrity codes to better assess potentially eligible properties. The integrity requirements for properties eligible under Criterion A are less stringent than for those properties eligible under Criterion C. A historically significant property with level 3 integrity could still be eligible, especially if an element of historical uniqueness is involved. Properties eligible under Criterion C should have no lower than level 2 integrity. Level 4 integrity properties are not eligible for the Register.

1. Excellent Integrity—the property is still closely associated with its primary context and retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Little or no remodeling has occurred to the property, and all remodeling is in keeping with its associated historic context and significant use period.
2. Good Integrity—the property's interior and exterior retain historic feeling and character, but most of the original equipment may be gone. The property may have had minor remodeling.
3. Fair Integrity—a property in this category should retain original location, setting, association, and exterior design. All associated interior machinery and equipment may be absent but the key question is, "Is this property still recognizable to a contemporary of the building's historic period?"
4. Poor Integrity—the property has no connection with the historically significant setting, feeling, and context. Major changes to the property have occurred. The property would be unrecognizable to a contemporary.

Eligibility Criteria

LANL security buildings and structures do not need to possess an integrity of both exterior and interior features to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. In cases where original equipment has been removed, a property can still be considered significant for its historical associations. LANL security properties need only retain original location, setting, association, feeling, and exterior design to maintain significant historical integrity under Criterion A. Properties eligible under Criterion C have to meet a more stringent standard of physical integrity. However, additions and remodeling that reflect changing scientific missions are acceptable under Criterion C (Hanford 1999b).

Themes

Security is the primary historical theme associated with the buildings described in this report. The role of security at LANL fits into the overall theme of Administration and Social History because of the need to protect buildings, information, and personnel. Guard stations provide physical security and restrict access to specific LANL buildings and areas. They are essential facilities that have supported the Laboratory's mission from the early Cold War to the present. The theme of security, as described below, has evolved at LANL according to the demands and challenges of protecting and securing the Laboratory from the Manhattan Project to today.

Manhattan Project Era Security

The practice of security during the Cold War was a continuation of security measures used during the Manhattan Project era between 1942 and 1946. A primary focus of early security by General Leslie R. Groves was physical geography and barriers that prevented easy access to military facilities for “Project Y,” the Los Alamos unit of the Manhattan Project. Additionally, J. Robert Oppenheimer, who had visited the Pajarito Plateau as a young man and was familiar with the Los Alamos Ranch School, suggested the Los Alamos Ranch School as the perfect location for Manhattan Project installations to be constructed. The Los Alamos Ranch School setting was remote and afforded natural physical barriers for security i.e., numerous canyons and cliffs (Machen et al. 2010; McGehee et al. 2003a).

The Laboratory opened its wartime Security and Pass Office, located within the Main Technical Area TA-1 in April 1943. The WWII-era Security Office supplied guards for classified shipments, couriers for documents, and guards for convoys. The Security Office was also responsible for incoming shipments and made the arrangements to meet these shipments as well as safeguard and deliver them (Truslow 1991). To safeguard classified information, the Security Office issued document classification and handling instructions. The issuing of security clearances, also arranged by this office, was often a lengthy process. This background investigation, however, was a requirement for assignment or employment at Los Alamos for both military and civilian personnel (McGehee et al. 2010).



(LANL Photography)

**Early Los Alamos and Main Technical Area TA-1 with security fence;
Security post is located in center of photo.**



(LANL Photography)
Los Alamos Main Gate

Special nuclear materials and associated technical and scientific operations were under the direct oversight of the Security Office. Because of the expense and military importance of these special materials, they were placed under continuous armed surveillance by a dedicated detail of military and civilian guards. Other areas of responsibility included the guard system, visitor control, and the pass system. Physical components of the guard system included main guard posts placed at key entrances to Los Alamos and at entrances to the Main Technical Area (TA-1). Other guard facilities were also established at outlying technical areas (Truslow 1991).

The early Los Alamos townsite was a fenced community resembling a military post. Military Police (MPs) were stationed at various locations throughout the Main Technical Area and Los Alamos townsite. Everyone who lived in the town was issued a pass, but only members of the Project Y workforce were allowed access to the technical area. Similarly, the outlying technical sites south of TA-1 also required specific passes for access. Security measures in the townsite included a large chain link fence topped with barbed wire around the entire town and an interior high fence that enclosed the buildings within TA-1. For all residents at Los Alamos, access to the outside world was also carefully monitored by MPs. Initially, trips outside of Los Alamos were restricted to a hundred-mile radius encompassed by Albuquerque, Cuba, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, and Lamy. These restrictions were later lifted by J. Robert Oppenheimer, but travel was still restricted within the continental United States. Travel away from Los Alamos required the submittal of a written statement before departure and a statement of visited destinations upon return (Hunner 2004).

“Two gates permitted access to the townsite. The main entrance, East Gate, [was located along the main road into Los Alamos] at the east end of the plateau (photo above). [Located at the southwestern boundary of the site,] the West Gate allowed [personnel] living in temporary quarters at Bandelier National Monument easier passage to the town and the Laboratory” (Hunner 2004:34-36) and also served to restrict access by the public coming to the area via the Jemez Mountains.

Early Cold War Era Security

Los Alamos's early Cold War security was conducted strictly on a physical level, similar to the practices carried out during the Manhattan Project, with security guards, guard stations, and a site-wide pass system. Documents, personnel, buildings, technologies, and entire landscapes were protected from public access. The AEC Security Service (later known as the Protective Force) was formed in 1947 at the same time the Laboratory transitioned from Manhattan Project control to AEC administration. Actual transfer of duties was a gradual process with most members of the Military Police replaced by mid-November 1947. This change in security personnel—the first group of replacement guards arrived in October 1947—reflected a shift from Army MPs and security guards to a civilian security force (Richmond 1969; Sauer 1990). The AEC Los Alamos Security Branch's duties mirrored those of the wartime Security Office and included responsibility for the guard force, physical security, personnel security, and shipment security (AEC 1950).

The town of Los Alamos remained a closed city until 1957 when “the fences came down.” Although the AEC had talked about opening the town to the public for several years, the decision in 1957 surprised the majority of residents who felt that the town should remain closed for the safety and well-being of the community. The people of Los Alamos were of the opinion that opening the gates would bring in mid-century problems of crime, traffic hazards, litter, and unwelcome tourists and solicitors to the town. Nevertheless, the main gates of Los Alamos opened in 1957, but security for the Laboratory remained unchanged during the early Cold War (Hunner 2004; LASL 1967).



(Photo courtesy of the Los Alamos Historical Society)

**October 1947, the AEC Protective Force takes over from the military;
Main Guard Gate, East Road**



(LANL Photography)
Los Alamos “East Gate” in 1955

Additional LANL Cold War Themes

In addition to the theme of security, other historical themes are associated with the use of the early Cold War guard stations at LANL. Many of the guard stations supported activities at specific technical areas that are associated with key Cold War themes at LANL, such as weapons research and design, testing, and stockpile support; reactor technology; and strategic and supporting research. These historical themes have been identified in a LANL Cold War context report produced as part of the documentation of the former LANL Administration Building (SM-43) (Machen et al. 2010).

Weapons Research and Stockpile Support

The Laboratory’s central mission throughout the Cold War was the design and testing of weapons for the nation’s nuclear arsenal, including the development of fission weapons, at first based on the Manhattan Project implosion (Fat Man) design, and then fusion, or hydrogen (thermonuclear) weapons (Machen et al. 2010).

All 12 guard stations discussed in this report are associated with this theme.

Reactor Technology (Power Reactors/LAPRE I & II and LAMPRE)

The Laboratory developed and used reactors ever since the days of the Manhattan Project. They have served such diverse purposes as providing measurements essential to the WWII atomic bomb project, producing radioisotopes for research projects, conducting criticality experiments (to determine when a chain reaction would occur in fissionable materials), and powering rockets in space (Machen et al. 2010).

One guard stations is associated with this theme: TA-35-1.

Strategic and Supporting Research (Nuclear Science/Nuclear Chemistry and Material Science)

Throughout the Cold War years, strategic and supporting research provided critical capabilities in support of the Laboratory's core responsibilities to the nation's nuclear weapons complex. Besides augmenting the areas of weapon physics, weapon engineering, and threat reduction, strategic and supporting research consisted of a broad spectrum of high-quality, basic science that added to the national and international scientific knowledge base, including nuclear science, pioneering physics, electronics development, and energy research (Machen et al. 2010).

Three guard stations are associated with this theme: TA-3-67, TA-35-1, and TA-48-2.

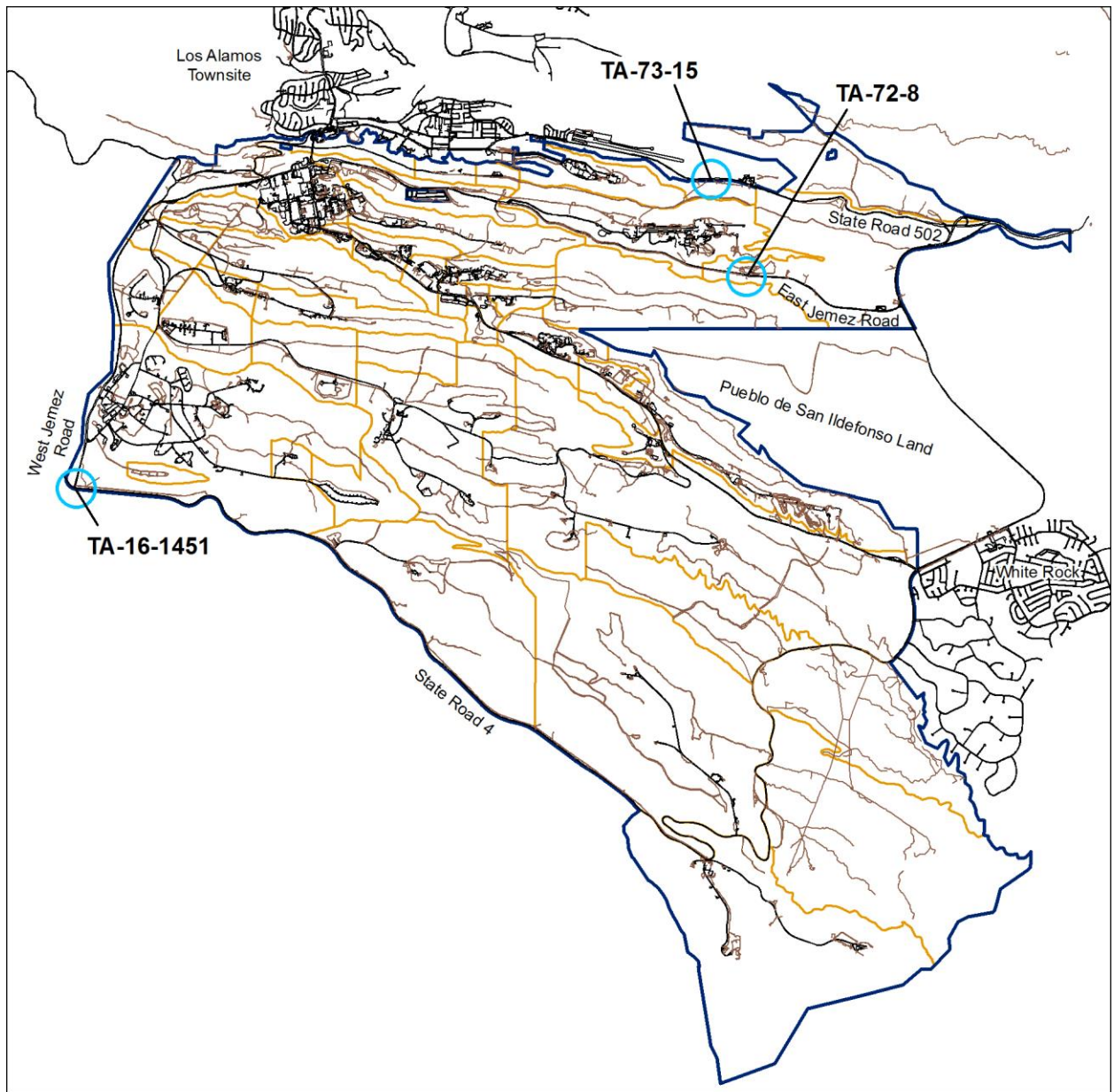
The LANL Cold War Security Landscape

Guard stations were placed on the landscape to create a system that restricted access to portions of the Laboratory by the public as well as workers without specific access authorization. For the purposes of this report, this security landscape is organized into three levels of physical security related to the function of Los Alamos guard stations, from least restrictive to most restrictive: public security checkpoints, perimeter security, and interior security.

Public Security Checkpoints

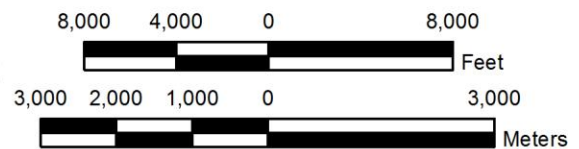
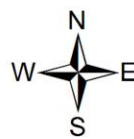
Security infrastructure and buildings that supported the first level of early Cold War security (the three public security guard stations and the perimeter fence) were constructed in areas that are easily (and therefore publicly) accessible. The natural landscape of the Pajarito Plateau offers limited access points to the higher elevations where the Laboratory and the town of Los Alamos are located. Before the Manhattan Project, several roads were established by early homesteaders and the Los Alamos Ranch School, including the main road to the townsite, East Road (currently State Road 502), and South Mesa Road (currently East Jemez Road). These roads were also used during the Manhattan Project (Machen et al. 2012).

Map 2 shows the location of the three public security checkpoint guard stations at LANL. The "East Gate" checkpoint (TA-73-15) is located at a high point on Los Alamos Mesa and offers excellent views of traffic coming in or out of the town on East Road. The construction of the guard tower at this checkpoint offered increased visibility in both directions. The "Sandia Gate" checkpoint in Sandia Canyon (TA-72-8) is located in the bottom of Sandia Canyon along the east portion of South Mesa Road. Because of limited visibility from TA-72-8, the building's location in Sandia Canyon takes advantage of the area's natural topography to funnel traffic to a single location. The "Back Gate" checkpoint (TA-16-1451) is located at the intersection of State Road 4 and Jemez Road (currently West Jemez Road). Geographically, it is located at the base of the Jemez Mountains where State Road 4 begins to climb in elevation west towards the Valles Caldera. The historic purpose of offering easier access to Manhattan Project era personnel (Hunner 2004) changed slightly during the early Cold War. The concrete guard house continued to maintain security access to the Laboratory via West Jemez Road at the intersection of State Road 4. It also prevented civilian access to the Laboratory during an era of increased tourism to Bandelier National Monument and the Jemez Mountains following the end of World War II (Rothman 1988).



1:100,000

Los Alamos
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Resources Management Team
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- Buildings Being Evaluated
- Technical Areas
- LANL Boundary
- Dirt Roads
- Paved Roads

Early Cold War Era Public Security Checkpoints

Map 2

Perimeter Security

Perimeter security guard stations are placed along the perimeter of Laboratory areas where weapons research and high explosives tests were conducted during the early Cold War. These perimeter stations are distinct from public security checkpoints that controlled access to the closed city of Los Alamos. Perimeter guard stations are located on the plateau's relatively flat topography south of the townsite. Guard stations were constructed to monitor access along interior Laboratory roads once workers had been cleared through the public security checkpoints. To gain access to any technical area within the central and southern portions of the Laboratory, authorized personnel would have to go through these types of guard stations.

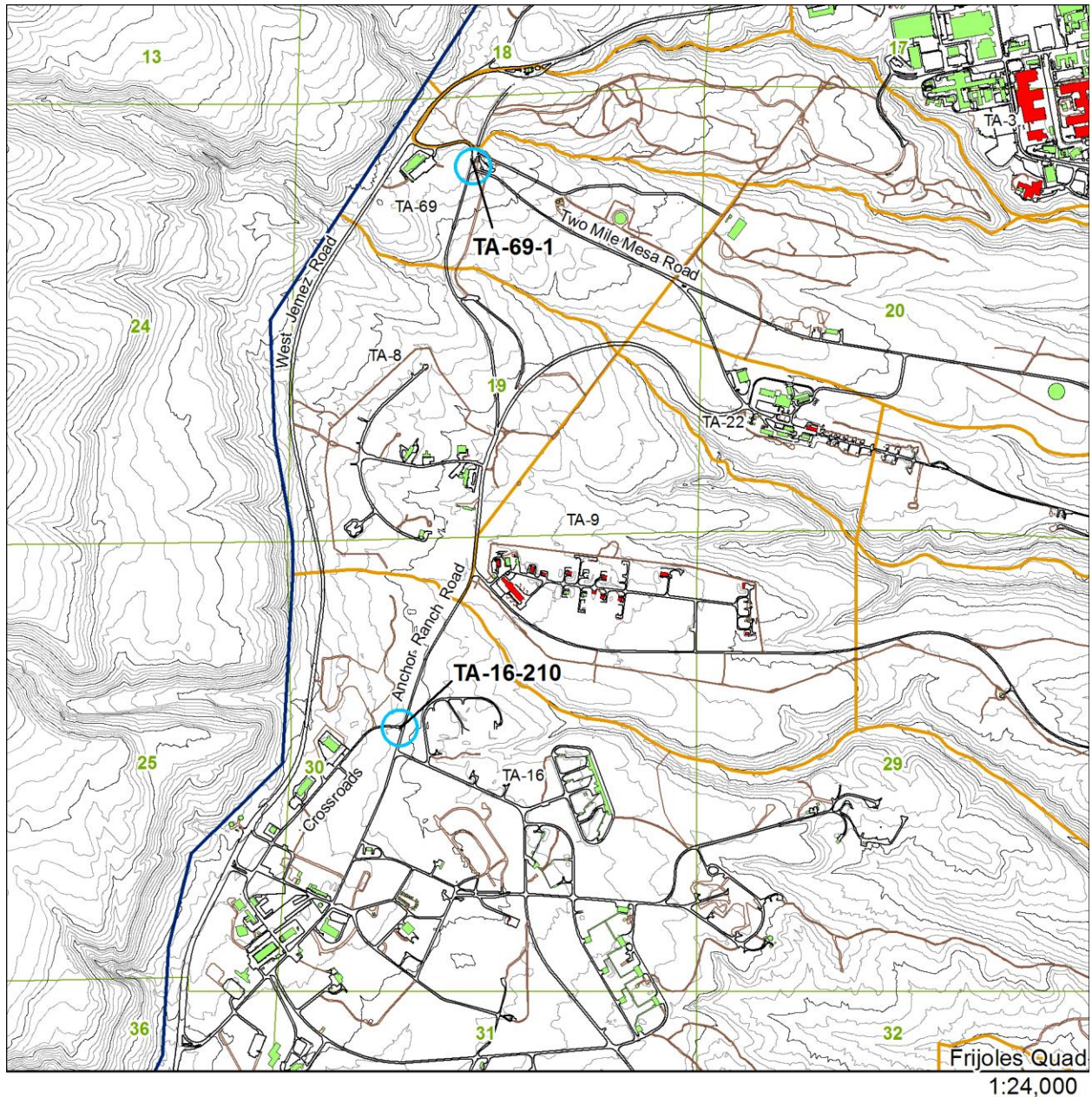
Map 3 shows the locations of the two remaining perimeter security guard stations at LANL. TA-16-210 was constructed in 1952 to provide security along West Road. TA-69-1 is located on West Road near the intersection of Two Mile Mesa Road. Since its construction in 1953, the guard station has controlled access to much of the interior security area of the Laboratory. Even with modifications to the road system during the post-Cold War and post-9/11 eras, all access to these areas must pass through the security checkpoint at TA-69-1.

Interior Security

The majority of early Cold war guard stations supported the role of interior security at the Laboratory and were located at the entrance gates to each developed technical area, either within the interior security perimeter or within Laboratory areas controlled by public security checkpoints, such as the technical areas located along Pajarito Road. Early Cold War technical areas often had single points of access with security personnel monitoring all activity coming in and out.

Of the remaining early Cold War interior security guard stations, most of the buildings are located at the entrance to a specific technical area or functionally related group of technical buildings. For example, TA-3-67 controlled access into the Sigma Complex located on South Mesa in the southern portion of TA-3, and TA-9-20 controlled access into TA-9, which is located on a small mesa south of Two Mile Mesa. TA-48-2 is similar to TA-3-67 in that it controls access to a small complex in TA-48 that supports radiochemistry research.

Maps 4 through 6 show the locations of the seven remaining interior security guard stations at LANL. These were constructed between 1949 and 1959 to provide access to specific technical areas or groups of related technical buildings.



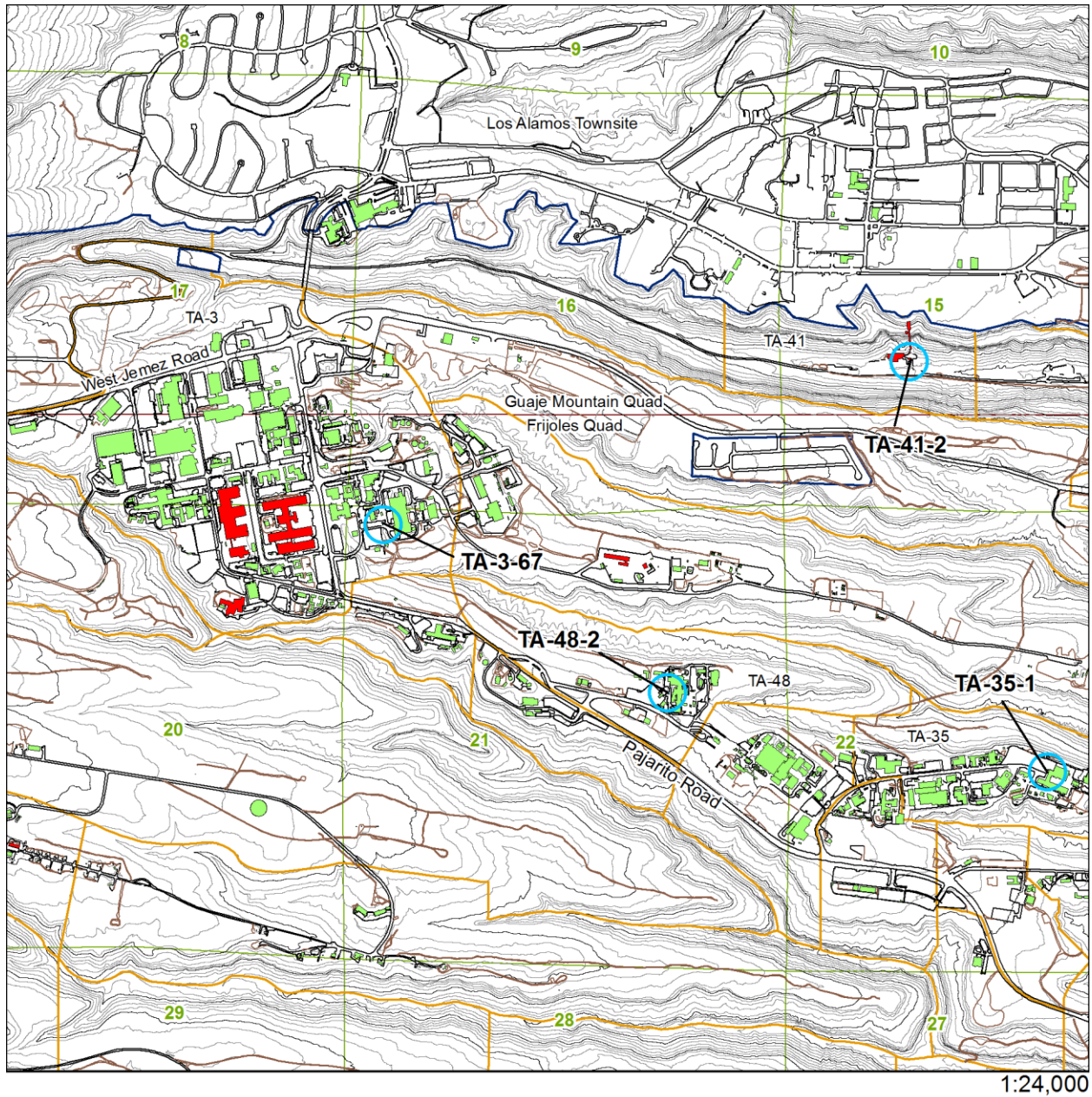
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Early Cold War Era Perimeter Guard Stations



- Buildings Declared Eligible
- Buildings Being Evaluated
- Building/Structures
- Technical Areas
- LANL Boundary
- Paved Roads
- 20 Foot Contours
- 100 Foot Contours
- Township, Range, Section
- USGS 7.5" Quads
- Dirt Roads

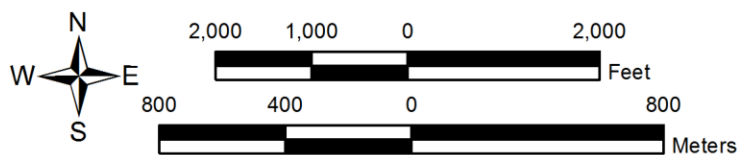
Map 3



Los Alamos National Laboratory

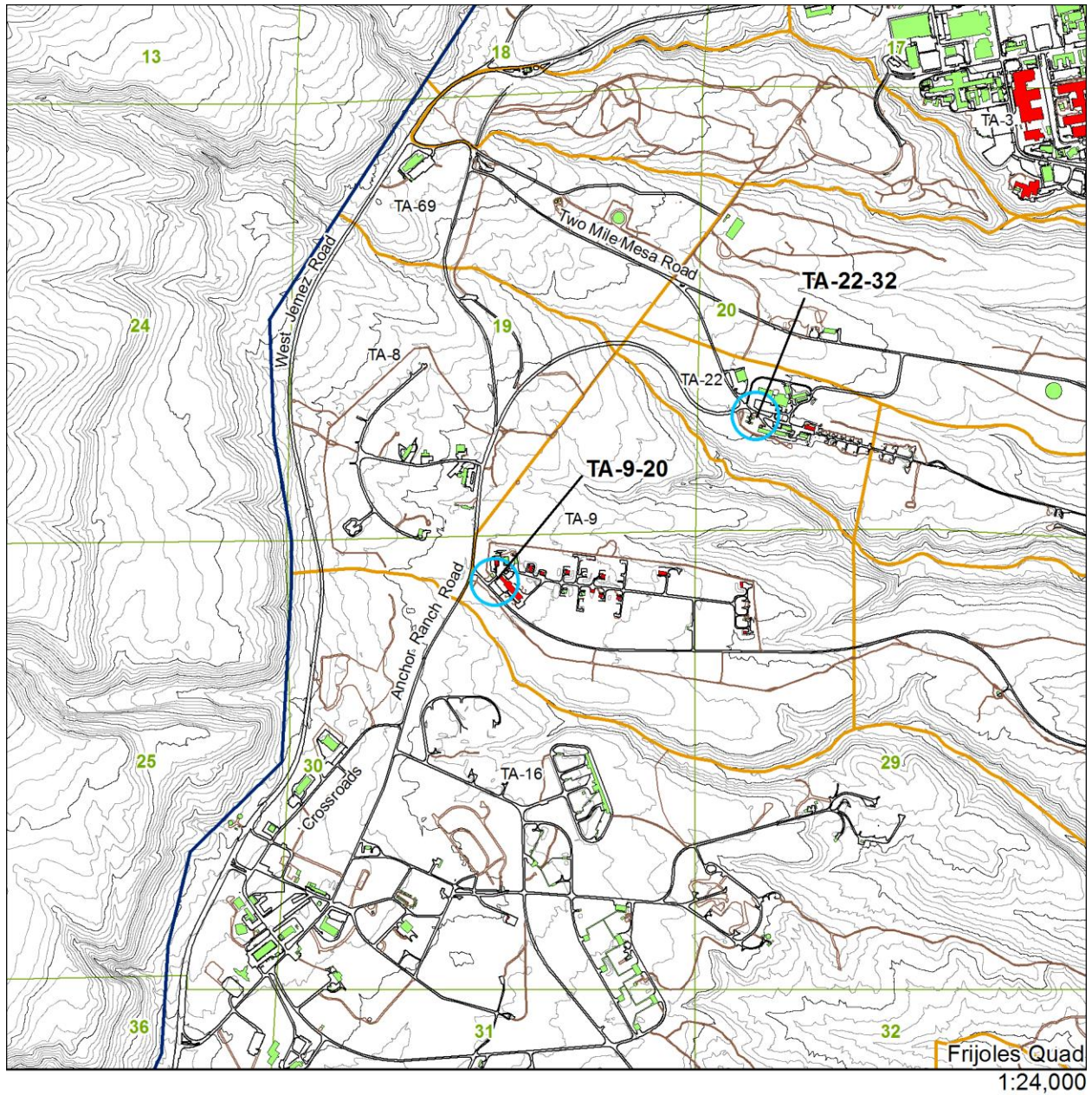
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Early Cold War Era Interior Guard Stations TA-3-67, TA-35-1, TA-41-2, & TA-48-2



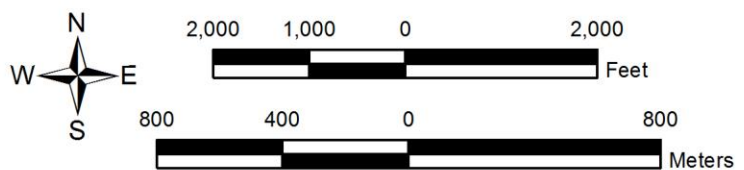
- | | |
|--|---|
| ■ Buildings Declared Eligible | — Paved Roads |
| ■ Buildings Being Evaluated | — 20 Foot Contours |
| ■ Building/Structures | — 100 Foot Contours |
| ■ Technical Areas | ■ Township, Range, Section |
| ■ LANL Boundary | ■ USGS 7.5" Quads |
| — Dirt Roads | |

Map 4



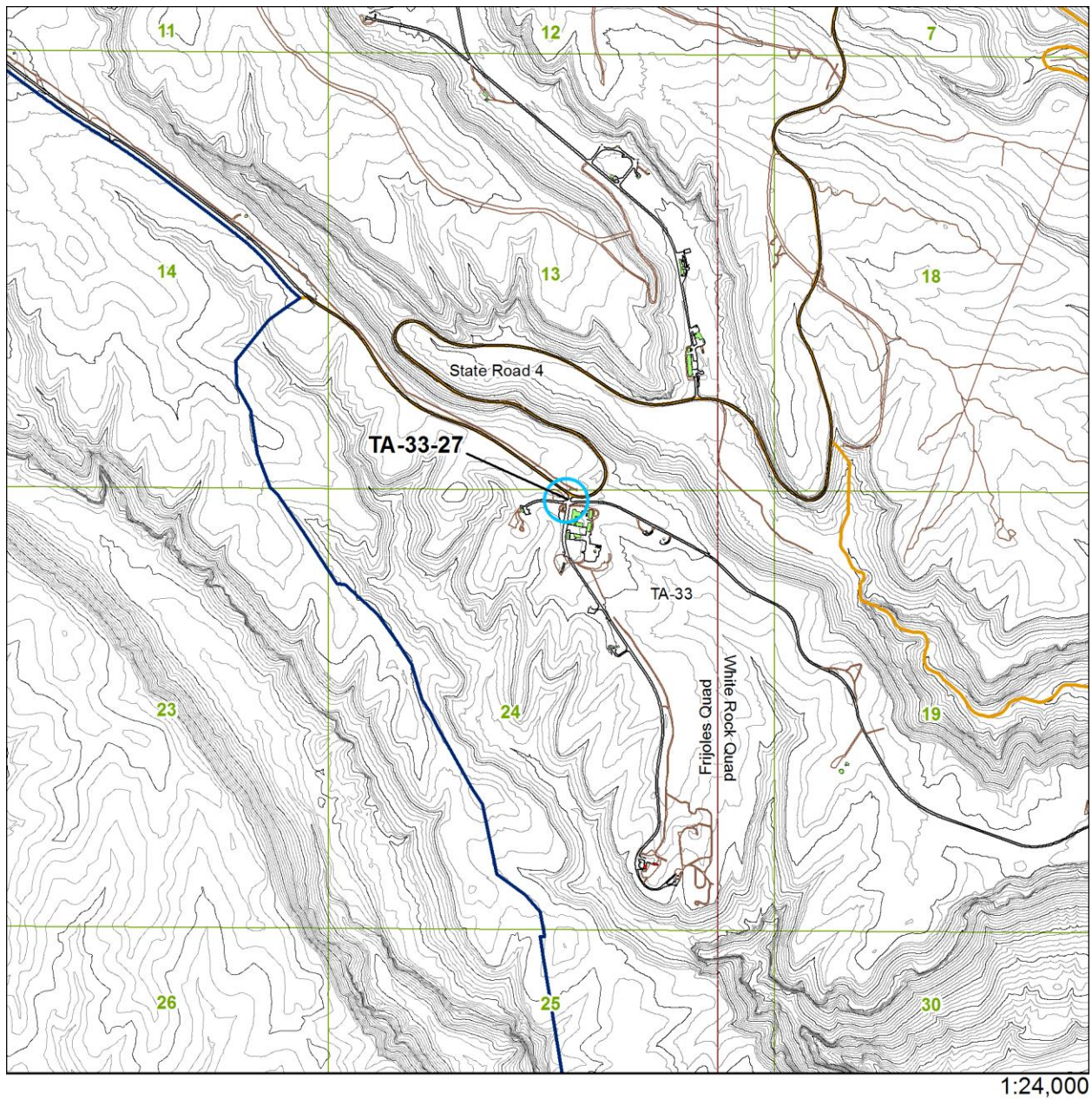
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**Early Cold War Era
Interior Guard Stations
TA-9-20 & TA-22-32**



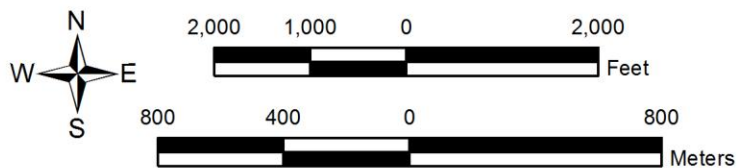
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| ■ Buildings Declared Eligible | — Paved Roads |
| ■ Buildings Being Re-evaluated | — 20 Foot Contours |
| ■ Building/Structures | — 100 Foot Contours |
| ■ Technical Areas | ■ Township, Range, Section |
| ■ LANL Boundary | ■ USGS 7.5" Quads |
| — Dirt Roads | |

Map 5



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**Early Cold War Era
Interior Guard Station
TA-33-27**



- | | |
|--|---|
| ■ Buildings Declared Eligible | — Paved Roads |
| ■ Buildings Being Evaluated | — 20 Foot Contours |
| ■ Building/Structures | — 100 Foot Contours |
| ■ Technical Areas | ■ Township, Range, Section |
| ■ LANL Boundary | ■ USGS 7.5" Quads |
| — Dirt Roads | |

Map 6

SUMMARY

The use of the natural landscape for security at the Laboratory is evidenced by the strategic placement of technical areas and security infrastructure along natural barriers such as steep mesas and canyons. The placement of roads also indicates a landscape-determined approach to early physical security practices, with the construction of single corridors and entry points throughout the Laboratory, particularly in areas with increased security needs. Several types of security controls were in use during the early Cold War era, including less restrictive methods of access control, such as public security checkpoints, and more restrictive controls, such as interior security guard stations, which limited access to those who had permission to enter specific laboratory facilities (Table 2).

Table 2. Guard Station Type, Associated Themes, and Security Landscape Type

Building	Guard Station Type	Associated Themes	Security Landscape Type	Year of Construction
TA-3-67	3	Security; Weapons Research and Development (R&D), Testing, and Stockpile Support; Strategic and Supporting Research	Interior (TA-3)	1959
TA-9-20	1A	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Interior (TA-9)	1952
TA-16-210	1A	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Perimeter Security (TA-16)	1952
TA-16-1451	1A	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Public Checkpoint (Back Gate) State Road 4 & West Jemez Road	1950
TA-22-32	1A	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Interior (TA-22)	1949
TA-33-27	1A	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Interior (TA-33)	1950
TA-35-1	3	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support; Reactor Technology; Strategic and Supporting Research	Interior (TA-35)	1951
TA-41-2	1B	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Interior (TA-41)	1949
TA-48-2	2	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support; Strategic and Supporting Research	Interior (TA-48)	1957
TA-69-1	2	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Perimeter Security (TA-69)	1953
TA-72-8	1B	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Public Checkpoint (Sandia Gate) East Jemez Road	1952
TA-73-15	4	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Public Checkpoint (East Gate) State Road 502	1948

DESCRIPTIONS OF EVALUATED BUILDINGS

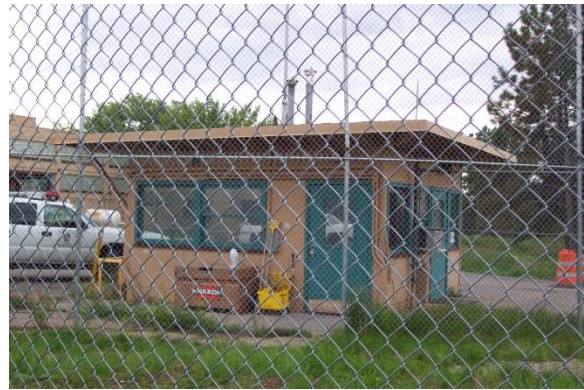
TA-3-67 Guard Station

Technical Area:	3	Associated Theme:	Security/Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support/ Strategic & Supporting Research
Building Number:	67	Property Type:	Security
Original Function:	Guard Station	Location Type:	Interior
Current Function:	None	Integrity:	Good
Date Constructed:	1959	Core:	Yes
Architect:	Black and Veatch	Eligibility:	Yes (Criterion A and C)
Type (subtype):	3		

Buildings with same floorplan within TA: None



Oblique view of south and east sides



Oblique view of north and west sides

Architectural Description:

TA-3-67 is a small one-story rectangular in plan building measuring 15 ft 5 in. by 16 ft with 5-in.-thick walls for a total of 196 ft² of usable floor space. The building is constructed with a concrete slab foundation, wood frame walls sheathed with painted vertical wood paneling, and a shed-style roof. The roof is constructed with wood joists covered with wood sheathing and finished with a 4-ply tar-and-gravel roof system. The south, west, and north sides of the building each contain a single painted hollow-metal door with half-wire glass. All four sides contain window units. The south side contains two fixed window sashes as well as a sliding aluminum window. The west side has two fixed window units as well as a wood double-hung window. The north side has contains a single fixed sash as well as a wood double-hung window, and the east side has a single fixed wooden sash. Additional building equipment includes wall-mounted light fixtures, an alarm, signage, a fire extinguisher, and a badge reader. The flat roof is equipped with gutters, downspouts, vent stacks, and lightning rods.

The guard station is s single open room with a small restroom located in the southeast corner of the building.

Historical Background:

TA-3, South Mesa Site, is a large technical area located on top of South Mesa across Los Alamos Canyon from the Los Alamos townsite. TA-3 functions as LANL's administrative center. The Laboratory's early administrative functions were relocated from downtown Los Alamos to TA-3 after the end of WWII. In 1950, construction began at TA-3 on the main buildings that were to replace the operations facilities in the townsite (Garcia 1999). A second stage of construction at TA-3 occurred during the mid- to late- 1950s. Two major buildings were completed during these years: the Administration Building that housed offices, laboratories, shop, and photographic facilities and the Sigma Building that houses facilities for metallurgical and ceramics research and fabrication (LANL 1993b). The Sigma Complex was constructed in 1958 and 1959 and consists of the main building, TA-3-66, and associated support structures, which include the Beryllium Technology Facility (TA-3-141), the Press Building (TA-3-35), and the Thorium Storage Building (TA-3-159). The complex was used during the late 1950s and into the 1960s for a variety of nuclear-materials missions, including enriched uranium processing (LANL 2001b).

Following the Sigma Complex's use for nuclear-materials research, the facility was primarily used for materials synthesis and processing, characterization, and fabrication of metallic and ceramic items, including those made of depleted uranium, in support of the Stockpile Stewardship and Stockpile Management programs. The current mission focuses on limited production, test hardware, prototype fabrication, and materials research for the weapons program but also includes complementary materials activities related to energy, environment, industrial competitiveness, and strategic research (LANL 2001b).

TA-3-67, an interior guard station, was constructed in 1959 to monitor access to the Sigma Complex, specifically TA-3-66, during its initial mission of supporting nuclear weapons research. The building is identified as a Type 3 guard station (Holtkamp 2014). It served as the only access point within TA-3 to access the Sigma Complex. Currently, the guard station is not being used.

Determination of Eligibility:

TA-3-67 meets National Register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-3. The building is significant under Criterion A because of its association with nuclear-materials research and design in support of the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s.

This building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security support at the Laboratory. It retains nearly all of its original construction materials and intact doors and windows. Minor additions to the building's exterior include the electronic badge reader and lightning rods. It also retains its feeling and association as an interior guard station for a specific complex of buildings at TA-3. The security fence at this complex has been relocated and the guard station is now inside the fence. TA-3-67 has been identified as a Type 3 guard station (Holtkamp 2014) and is clearly identifiable through its design and feeling as a Mid-Century Modern style building. Its location to the Sigma Building (TA-3-66) and integrity of architectural design and materials communicate its security role for the Sigma Building Complex during the Cold War. Overall, TA-3-67 is a good example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War era.

TA-9-20 Guard Station

Technical Area:	9	Associated Theme:	Security/Weapons
Building Number:	20		R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support
Original Function:	Guard Station	Property Type:	Security
Current Function:	Office Building	Location Type:	Interior
Date Constructed:	1952	Integrity:	Good
Architect:	Kistner, Curtis, and Wright	Core:	Yes
Type (Subtype):	1A	Eligibility:	Yes (Criteria A & C)

Buildings with same floorplan within TA: None

Buildings with same floorplan within other TAs: TA-16-210, TA-16-1451, TA-22-32, TA-33-27, TA-48-2, and TA-69-1



Oblique view of northeast and northwest sides



Oblique view of northwest and southeast sides

Architectural Description:

Guard station TA-9-20 was constructed as a one-story square-in-plan building measuring 13 ft 9 in. by 13 ft 9 in. with 8 ½-in.-thick walls for a total of 154 ft² of usable floor space. The building was constructed with a poured reinforced concrete foundation, floor slab, walls, and a flat roof with 4-ft-deep cantilevered overhangs. The roof has lightning rods, high-powered lights, and an antenna. The single painted metal and half-glass entry door is located on the building's northwest side. The northwest and southwest sides have three-light awning windows. Originally, the windows on the northeast and southeast sides would have been the same awning windows. However, these windows have been removed and the area in-filled with concrete. Additional exterior building elements include half-round wall-mounted incandescent light fixtures on all four exterior walls, incandescent light fixtures on all four corners of the roof, and minor signage. In 1966, this guard station had a surveillance system set in place to oversee access to several specific buildings within the technical area.

The guard station is a single open room with a small restroom located in the northeast corner of the building.

Historical Background:

This technical area known as “New TA-9,” following the decommissioning of “Old TA-9” located just north of current TA-9, was constructed in 1950 immediately following the completion of construction activities at TA-8, Anchor West Site. Construction of “New TA-9” included

approximately 30 new properties (LANL 1993c). The technical area consists of a collection of permanent facilities that range from laboratory/office building combinations to processing and development buildings. Facilities include machining buildings, a pressing facility, a carpenter shop, compressed gas and solvent storage buildings, magazines for high explosives storage, and ovens (LANL 1993c). Research and development efforts at new TA-9 include high explosives synthesis and laboratory testing, high explosives synthesis scale-up and processing (ball-milling and sieving), and high explosives casting and pressing. Analytical work includes mass spectroscopy and tritium analysis. Research related to compressed gas reactions and temperature compatibility studies (nuclear aging) has also been conducted at new TA-9 (LANL 1993c, Harris 1993). Currently, explosive testing operations at present-day TA-9 are located south of Old Anchor East Site at New Anchor East. Generally, the site is used for the development, production, and testing of explosives (LANL 1993c).

TA-9-20, an interior guard station, was constructed in 1952 to serve as a security access control point into TA-9's laboratories, magazines, and other support buildings. The building is identified as a Type 1A guard station (Holtkamp 2014). It served as the single access point to these buildings. Currently, the guard station serves as an office space.

Determination of Eligibility:

TA-9-20 is being reevaluated for its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (McGehee et al. 2005). It meets National register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-9. The building is significant under Criterion A because of its association with nuclear materials research and design in support of the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s.

This building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security and serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War. It retains nearly all of its original construction materials, the original doors and windows are intact on almost all walls, and it still clearly shows its historical design, setting, and association with historic TA-9. The installation of a unique surveillance system is also important for understanding the building's role in securing access to other buildings in the technical area. The characterization of the building as a Type 1A guard station (Holtkamp 2014) is clearly identifiable through its design and feeling as a Mid-Century Modern style building. Overall, TA-9-20 serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War era.

TA-16-210 Guard Station

Technical Area: 16
Building Number: 210
Original Function: Guard Station
Current Function: Security personnel break room
Date Constructed: 1952
Architect: Kistner, Curtis, and Wright
Type (Subtype): 1A

Associated Theme: Security/Weapons
R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support
Property Type: Security
Location Type: Perimeter
Integrity: Good
Core: Yes
Eligibility: Yes (Criteria A & C)

Buildings with same floorplan within TA: TA-16-1451

Buildings with same floor plan within other TAs: TA-9-20, TA-22-32, TA-33-27 TA-48-2, TA-69-1



Oblique view of north and west sides



Oblique view of south and east sides

Architectural Description:

Guard station TA-16-210 is a one-story structure measuring 13 ft 8 in. by 13 ft 9 in. with 8-in.-thick walls for a total of 166 ft² of usable floor space. The building was constructed with a poured reinforced concrete foundation, floor slab, and exterior walls. Reinforced concrete was also used to construct the building's low inverted pitch roof and 3 ft 6 in. overhangs. There are two entry doors; both are metal doors with half-glazing, one each on the north and east sides of the building. Three-light steel frame-awning-style windows are on the north, east, and south sides of the building. The west wall is equipped with two-light steel-frame windows. There are windows on all sides of the building. Security mesh was installed over the windows on the east side. There is a 4-ft wide concrete walkway on the north, south, and east sides. Exterior building elements include half-round wall-mounted light fixtures, a space heater roof vent, and lightning rods.

The guard station was constructed as a single open room with a small, single-stall restroom located in the southwest corner of the building. Interior finishes include asbestos tile floor, exposed concrete walls, and painted concrete masonry unit walls enclosing the restroom.

Historical Background:

TA-16, S-Site, was established during the Manhattan Project in 1943. It contains major facilities that are directly associated with the Laboratory's mission to support the nation's nuclear stockpile. Early operations at TA-16 included the development of the first implosion-type atomic bombs: the "Trinity" device and the Nagasaki bomb ("Fat Man"). The high explosives components of the

implosion design were developed, manufactured, and tested at TA-16 during WWII. Post-WWII work at TA-16 included further high explosives processing related to the continued development of nuclear weapons, such as the development of components for the Cold War nuclear stockpile and for atmospheric tests in the Pacific and at Nevada Test Site (McGehee et al. 2003b). Current operations at TA-16 include the synthesis, mixing, pressing, casting, and machining of high explosives; explosive device assembly, plastic and composite fabrication, mechanical testing, and limited high explosives characterization; and tritium handling, packaging, research, and analysis activities (MacRoberts n.d. and LANL 1993c).

TA-16-210 was constructed in 1954 to monitor access into TA-16 from West Jemez Road (Jemez Road). The building is identified as a Type 1A guard station (Holtkamp 2014). Currently, the guard station serves as a break room for security personnel.

Determination of Eligibility:

TA-16-210 is being reevaluated for its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (McGehee et al. 2003b). TA-16-210 meets National Register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-16. The building is significant under Criterion A because of its association with nuclear materials research and design in support of the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s.

This building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security and serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War. The building retains its original construction materials, is an identifiable historical design, and shows clear association with its original setting because of its original purpose as a security access point into TA-16. The building has little to no identifiable modifications to its historic fabric: all original doors, windows, and external features such as mounted light fixtures are still intact. The characterization of the building as a Type 1A guard station (Holtkamp 2014) is clearly identifiable through its design and feeling as a Mid-Century Modern–style building. Overall, TA-16-210 serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War era.

TA-16-1451 “Back Gate” Guard Station

Technical Area:	16	Associated Theme:	Security/Weapons
Building Number:	1451		R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support
Original Function:	Guard Station “Back Gate”	Property Type:	Security
Current Function:	None	Location Type:	Public Checkpoint
Date Constructed:	1950	Integrity:	Excellent
Architect:	Black and Veatch	Core:	Yes
Type (Subtype):	1A	Eligibility:	Yes (Criterion A)

Buildings with same floorplan within TA: TA-16-210

Buildings with same floor plan within other TAs: TA-9-20, TA-22-32, TA-33-27 TA-48-2, TA-69-1



Oblique view of east and north sides



Oblique view of west and south sides

Architectural Description:

The “back gate” guard station (TA-16-1451) is a one-story square-in-plan structure measuring 13 ft 8 in. by 13 ft 8 in. with 8-in.-thick walls for an approximate total of 166 ft² of usable floor space. The building is constructed with a concrete foundation and floor slab, concrete walls, and a flat concrete roof with a wooden built-up roofing system and 3 ft 6-in.-deep cantilevered overhangs with metal fascia. The roof is equipped with roof-mounted incandescent lights. The single painted hollow metal and half-glass door is located on the east side. There are windows on all sides of the building. The east, north, and south sides have three-light awning style windows. The west side has two two-light awning windows. All of these windows are currently boarded up.

The guard station is a single open room with a small restroom located in the southwest corner of the building.

Historical Background:

Three public security checkpoint guard stations, TA-16-1451, TA-72-8, and TA-73-15, were the first level of early Cold War security. These public checkpoints were constructed in areas that are easily accessible and restricted access to the Laboratory and the closed city of Los Alamos. During the early Cold War years, TA-16-1451, historically known as the “West Gate,” allowed easier access to the Laboratory and the townsite for personnel living in temporary quarters at Bandelier National Monument (Hunner 2004). This public security guard station restricted and monitored access from the intersection of State Road 4 and West Jemez Road.

TA-16-1451, public security checkpoint, was built in 1950 to monitor access to the Laboratory via West Jemez Road (historically Jemez Road). It is now commonly referred to as the “Back Gate.” The building is identified as a Type 1A guard station (Holtkamp 2014). Currently, the guard station is not being used.

Determination of Eligibility:

TA-16-1451 is being reevaluated for its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (McGehee 1995a). TA-16-1451 meets National Register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-16. The building is significant under Criterion A because of its association with nuclear materials research and design in support of the Laboratory’s nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s. Additionally, it is one of the three public security checkpoints (TA-16-1451, TA-72-8, and TA-73-16) that restricted access into the Laboratory and the Los Alamos townsite.

This building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security and serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War. The building retains its original construction materials, is an identifiable historical design, and shows its clear association with its original setting and purpose as a public security checkpoint restricting access into the Laboratory and the Los Alamos townsite during the early Cold War. The building has only slight modifications to its historic fabric: all original doors, windows (currently boarded up), and external features like mounted light fixtures are still intact. The characterization of the building as a Type 1A guard station (Holtkamp 2014) is clearly identifiable through its design and feeling as a Mid-Century Modern–style building. Overall, TA-16-1451 serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War era.

TA-22-32 Guard Station

Technical Area: 22
Building Number: 32
Original Function: Guard Station
Current Function: Office Building
Date Constructed: 1949
Architect: Black and Veatch
Type (Subtype): 1A

Associated Theme: Security/Weapons
R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support
Property Type: Security
Location Type: Interior
Integrity: Excellent
Core: Yes
Eligibility: Yes (Criteria A & C)

Buildings with same floorplan within TA: None

Buildings with same floorplan within other TAs: TA-9-20, TA-16-210, TA-16-1451, TA-33-27, TA-48-2, TA-69-1



View of north side



View of west side



View of south side



View of east side

Architectural Description:

Guard station TA-22-32 is a one-story square-in-plan building measuring 13 ft 8 in. by 13 ft 8 in. with 8-in.-thick walls for a total of 144 ft² of usable floor space. The building was constructed with a poured reinforced concrete foundation and floor slab, concrete walls, and a flat concrete roof with 4-ft-deep cantilevered overhangs. The roof has lightning rods, high-powered lights, a loudspeaker, and an antenna. The single painted metal and half-glass entry door is located on the building's north side. Three-light awning-style windows are on the north, west, and east sides. Two two-light awning-

style windows are located on the south side. Additional exterior building elements include pendant-style incandescent light fixtures, signage, a through-the-wall ventilator, and conduit. A concrete apron is located on the north, east, and west sides of the building.

The guard station is a single open room with a small restroom located in the southeast corner of the building.

Historical Background:

TA-22, Trap Door (TD) Site, historically focused on the handling of special assemblies, an operation that had previously been conducted at TA-25, V-Site, during the Manhattan Project. In 1945, the high explosives components of the “Fat Man” bomb were assembled at TA-22 (McGehee et al. 2005). In 1947, the site was taken over by the explosives division, and it has been used for detonator research ever since. Other operations at TA-22 include chemistry, laser, and photo work; electroplating and, later, etching activities; and supporting the stripping and replating of the gold coating on LANL’s Ten Site reactor at TA-35 (U.S. DOE 1986). Several buildings have been built since the wartime period, including more than 20 magazines, a multifunction warehouse, machine/plastics shop, and electronics lab, a boiler, a pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN) recrystallization process building, a laboratory, and a shops and plating building (U.S. DOE 1986). Current operations focus on the development and fabrication of detonation systems.

TA-22-32, an interior guard station, was constructed in 1949 to serve as a security access control point into TA-22. The building is identified as a Type 1A guard station (Holtkamp 2014). Currently, the guard station serves as an office space.

Determination of Eligibility:

TA-22-32 is being reevaluated for its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (McGehee et al. 2005). It meets National register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-22. The building is significant under Criterion A because of its association with nuclear materials research and design in support of the Laboratory’s nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s.

This building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security and serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War. It retains nearly all of its original construction materials, original doors and windows, and external lighting fixtures are intact. It still clearly shows its historical architectural design, setting, feeling, and association with historic TA-22. The characterization of the building as a Type 1A guard station (Holtkamp 2014) is clearly identifiable through its design and feeling as a Mid-Century Modern-style building. Overall, TA-22-32 serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War era.

TA-33-27 Guard Station

Technical Area: 33
Building Number: 27
Original Function: Guard Station
Current Function: Storage
Date Constructed: 1950
Architect: Black and Veatch
Type (Subtype): 1A

Associated Theme: Security/Weapons
R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support
Property Type: Security
Location Type: Interior
Integrity: Good
Core: Yes
Eligibility: Yes (Criteria A & C)

Buildings with same floorplan within TA: None

Buildings with same floor plan within other TAs: TA-9-20, TA-16-210, TA-16-1451, and TA-22-32, TA-48-2, TA-69-1



View of east side



View of south side



View of west side



View of north side

Architectural Description:

Guard station TA-33-27 was constructed as a single-story square-in-plan structure measuring 13 ft 8 in. by 13 ft. 8 in. with 8-in.-thick walls for a total of 144 ft² of usable floor space. The building was constructed with a raised reinforced concrete foundation, floor slab, and walls. A concrete apron is located on the east, north, and south sides. The steel-framed, flat concrete roof has a 3-ply tar-and-gravel roof system and a 3-ft-deep cantilevered eaves and metal fascia. The roof is equipped with incandescent roof-mounted lights, an antenna, and a vent stack. The single painted hollow-metal and

half-glass door is located on the building's east side along with an exterior screen door. Three-light awning style windows are located on the east, south, and north sides. One window on the west side is a four-light awning style, while the other window has been replaced with a fixed window and air conditioning unit. Additional exterior building elements include pendant style incandescent light fixtures, two roof-mounted incandescent light fixtures, conduit, signage, and a fire extinguisher.

The guard station is a single open room with a small restroom located in the southwest corner of the building.

Historical Background:

TA-33, Hot Point (HP) Site, was initially developed in 1947 for the Laboratory's weapons testing group M-3 (later W-3) as a substitute test site for implosion-type initiator experiments being conducted at Trinity Site in southern New Mexico. Early initiator experiments were performed in underground chambers and on surface firing pads. Additional initiator tests were carried out at firing sites equipped with large guns that fired projectiles into earthen berms. These tests used conventional high explosives as well as uranium, beryllium, and polonium radiation sources. Unrelated to initiator testing activities, an important high-pressure tritium facility (TA-33-86) was built at TA-33 in 1955 (LANL 1992a, McGehee et al. 2004a). Firing tests ended at TA-33 in 1973, and W-3 personnel were transferred to WX and GMX divisions (Hoard 1991). In later years, much of TA-33 was used for offices, laboratories, and storage space by the Hot Dry Rock Group, which conducted experiments at the Fenton Hill site in the Jemez Mountains, and for the International Technologies Group, which engaged in electronics design and fabrication (LANL 1992a). At present, all TA-33 facilities are under the administrative control of the Intelligence and Space Research (ISR) Division.

TA-33-27, an interior guard station, was constructed in 1951 to serve as security access into TA-33 from State Road 4. The building is identified as a Type 1A guard station (Holtkamp 2014). Currently, the guard station serves as storage space.

Determination of Eligibility:

TA-33-27 meets National Register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-33. The building is significant under Criteria A because of its association with nuclear materials research and design in support of the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s.

The building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security support at the Laboratory. It retains nearly all of its original construction materials, intact doors, windows, and light fixtures. The guard station also communicates its association and feeling as the main security guard station for TA-33. The characterization of the building as a Type 1A guard station (Holtkamp 2014) is clearly identifiable through its design and feeling as a Mid-Century Modern-style building. Overall, TA-33-27 serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War era and serves as the only guard station for this constructed and used during the early Cold War era.

TA-35-1 Guard Station

Technical Area: 35

Building Number: 1

Original Function: Guard Station

Current Function: None

Date Constructed: 1951

Architect: Ralph M. Parsons

Type (Subtype): 3

Associated Theme: Security/Weapons
R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support/
Reactor Technology/Strategic and Support
Research

Property Type: Security

Location Type: Interior

Integrity: Good

Core: Yes

Eligibility: Yes (Criterion A & C)

Buildings with same floorplan within TA: none



Oblique view of west and south sides



Oblique view of east and north sides

Architectural Description:

Guard station TA-35-1 was constructed as a single-story rectangular-in-plan structure measuring 15 ft by 12 ft with 10 ½-in.-thick walls for a total of 133 ft² of usable floor space. The building was constructed with a concrete foundation and reinforced concrete walls with a shed roof. The reinforced concrete shed roof has an approximately 6-ft cantilevered eave on the front (south side), approximately 3-ft cantilevered eaves on the west, north, and east sides, and metal fascia. It appears to have a tar-and-gravel roof system. The roof is equipped with pendant-style incandescent light fixtures and an antenna. Two painted hollow-metal and half-glass entry doors are located on the building's south and west sides. The door on the west side was a later modification in the space of one-half of a horizontal sliding window. The south side has a two-light horizontal sliding window. The east and north sides each have two two-light horizontal sliding windows. The west side has one fixed window. Additional exterior building elements include signage and several louvers.

The guard station is a single open room with a small restroom located in the northwest corner of the building.

Historical Background:

TA-35, Ten Site, was initially constructed in 1951 to house operations involving preparation of kilocurie sources of radioactive lanthanum (LANL 1992b). Other experiments involving plutonium and tritium were also conducted during the 1950s and 1960s (Garcia 1999). Three experimental nuclear fission reactors were developed and operated for short periods between 1956 and 1964.

These reactors included Los Alamos Power Reactor Experiment (LAPRE I), which operated in 1956; LAPRE II, which operated in 1959; and Los Alamos Molten Plutonium Reactor Experiment (LAMPRE), which operated from 1960 to 1964. LAPRE I and LAMPRE were operated in the basement of TA-35-2, the technical area's main laboratory and office building, and LAPRE II was operated in a belowgrade pit near the southeast corner of the building. A tritium facility operated in this same building from 1954 to 1974. By the 1970s, most of the work with radioactive materials was phased out at TA-35, and attention was focused on laser operations. TA-35-2 also housed research that included a hot cell used for preparing of kilocurie-sources of radioactive lanthanum, plutonium research laboratories, and a facility at which lithium tritide components were developed and handled. Currently, TA-35-2 houses research in ceramics, robotics, polymer synthesis, lasers, high-speed impact studies, and strain-rate measurements on a variety of materials including plutonium (LANL 1992b, 2001c).

TA-35-1, an interior guard station, was constructed in 1951 next to TA-35-2 and served as the only access point for TA-35-2, the first laboratory and office building at TA-35. The building has been identified as a Type 3 guard station (Holtkamp 2014). Currently, the guard station is not in use.

Determination of Eligibility:

TA-35-1 is being reevaluated for its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (Garcia 1999). TA-35-1 meets National Register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-35. The building is significant under Criteria A because of its association with nuclear materials research and design in support of the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s along with its support of nuclear fission reactor research and technology.

The building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security support at the Laboratory. It retains nearly all of its original construction materials, windows and door, and has had the modification of the addition of a second entry door on the west side. The guard station also communicates its association and feeling as the building-specific security for TA-35-2. This guard station has been identified as a Type 3 guard station (Holtkamp 2014) and is clearly identifiable through its design and feeling as a Mid-Century Modern-style building. Overall, TA-35-1 serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War era.

TA-41-2 Guard Station

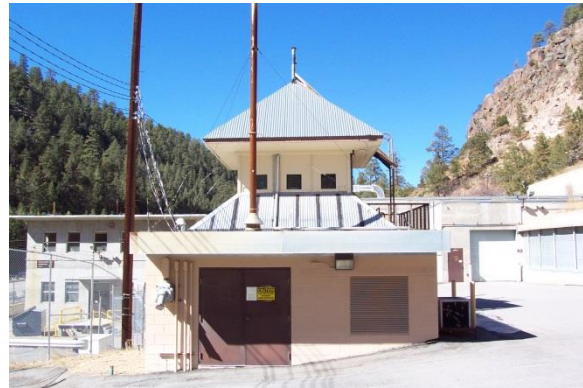
Technical Area: 41
Building Number: 2
Original Function: Guard Station
Current Function: None
Date Constructed: 1949
Architect: Black and Veatch
Type (Subtype): 1B

Associated Theme: Security/Weapons
R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support
Property Type: Security
Location Type: Interior
Integrity: Good
Core: Yes
Eligibility: Yes (Criteria A & C)

Buildings with same floorplan within TA within TA: None



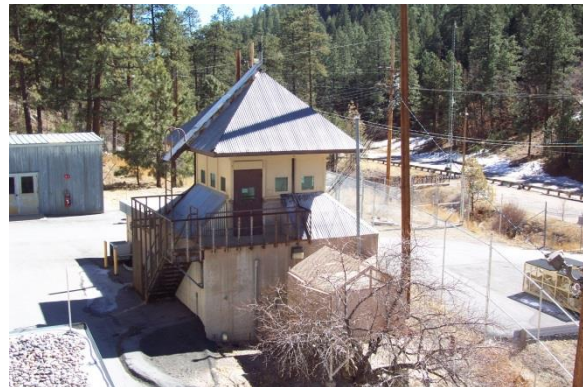
View of east and north sides



View of east side



View of south side



View of north and west sides

Architectural Description:

TA-41-2 was constructed as a two-story square-in-plan structure. It represents a unique architectural style based on functions performed within and around the TA-41 facility (McGehee et al. 2004b). The first story (utility room) measures 20 ft by 20 ft with 9-in.-thick walls. The second story (guard station) measures 11 ft 7 in. by 11 ft 7 in. with 6-in.-thick walls for a total of 121 ft² of usable floor space. The original second story was a cast-in-place reinforced concrete structure with a flat concrete roof with built-up roofing system. Subsequently, the second story was replaced with a new guard station room constructed of bullet-resistant material with a steep-hipped metal roof. The entry door on the first story is a painted hollow-metal double door. An exterior metal staircase on the north side

of the building leads from the ground level to the second story. The second story guard room is centered on the roof of the first story with access by a portion of the original 4-ft 2½-in.-wide walkway leading to the second story entry door on the west side. The second story entry door, with window, is also of bullet-resistant material. There are three fixed windows on the east, north, and south sides and two fixed windows on the west side, all of which are bullet resistant. Gun ports are also located along each wall. A metal-frame ladder on the north side accesses the roof from the second story.

The original flat-roofed reinforced concrete guard station room has been completely removed and reconstructed of bullet-resistant material and a steep-hipped metal roof for the expressed purpose of preventing objects, such as satchel charges, from being placed on the roof—the slope is such that objects will slide off (McGehee et al. 2004b). Similarly, the original walkway for the second story (roof of first story) has been covered on the north, east, and south sides by steep-hipped metal roofing to prevent items from being placed on the second story.

Historical Background:

The main period of significance for TA-41, W-Site, covers the years between 1948 and 1992. Several groups have occupied portions of TA-41 over the years; most, however, were part of W Division, later WX Division. The activities conducted at this technical area directly contributed to Cold War weapons research and development at Los Alamos. Most importantly, the TA-41 facility supported all of the above- and belowground nuclear tests in which Los Alamos has played a role since the late 1940s. Group responsibilities have encompassed the transport of components to Nevada Test Site, gas transfer work involving operations at both TA-33 (TA-33-86) and TA-41, and weapons subsystems design and testing. Weapons subsystems development included work on boosting systems and long-term studies on critical weapons subsystems (U.S. DOE 1986, LANL 1993d).

Two of the most significant facilities at TA-41, the tunnel and main storage vault (TA-41-1) and the “Ice House” (TA-41-4), provided the U.S. Department of Energy with facilities for testing, monitoring, assembling, and storing nuclear weapons components. During the earliest years of the Cold War (circa late 1940s to early 1950s), the nation's stockpile of nuclear weapons were stored in the TA-41-1 vault and were shuttled back and forth to Sandia Base in Albuquerque (then an airfield under the control of Los Alamos's Z Division) (Larson 2003). A primary goal of the American nuclear establishment in the early Cold War years was not only to produce more powerful bombs but also to develop more reliable bombs. Immediately after the end of WWII, Los Alamos researchers worked to improve various aspects of the weapons designs used in the Trinity test and over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. TA-41 also supported the nation's goals of producing increasingly powerful nuclear weapons, particularly the development of the hydrogen bomb or “Super.” Los Alamos (and specifically TA-41) has had a close relationship with Nevada Test Site since its origins in the early 1950s. As the race to produce a hydrogen bomb sped forward, TA-41 provided the AEC with facilities for testing, monitoring, assembling, and storing nuclear weapons components. These capabilities proved very useful once Los Alamos scientists and the American military began testing nuclear devices at Nevada in 1951 (McGehee et al. 2004b).

TA-41-2, an interior guard station, was constructed from 1948 to 1949 to serve as the sole security access to the original TA-41 tunnel and main storage vault for nuclear weapons components. The building is identified as a Type 1B guard station (Holtkamp 2014) with some unique architectural features. This guard station supported the extensive security protocols in effect at TA-41. The building represents a unique architectural style based on functions performed within and around the facility. As a two-story guard facility, it provides protection for personnel working within the facility and an elevated vantage point for observing and enforcing a security perimeter. The original flat-

roofed reinforced-concrete second-story guard room was removed and it was rebuild entirely of bullet-resistant materials with a steep-hipped metal roof for the express purpose of preventing objects, such as satchel charges, from being placed on the roof; the slope is such that objects will slide off. Similarly, the walkway around the upper level was also modified with sloped-metal roofing, probably for the same purpose. An addition to the east side of the building on the first level was constructed in 1985 and houses a backup generator for the guard station. All of these modifications are congruent with the period of early Cold War era significance because of the need to increase security measures at TA-41, where nuclear weapons components were stored (McGehee et al. 2004b). Currently, the guard station is not in use.

Determination of Eligibility:

TA-41-2 is being reevaluated for its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (McGehee et al. 2002). It meets National Register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-41. The building is significant under Criterion A because of its association with nuclear materials research and design in support of the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s.

This building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security and serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War. Even with updated construction materials, it clearly shows architectural design, setting, feeling, and association with historic TA-41. The original style has been identified as a Type 1B guard station (Holtkamp 2014) for its second story; its unique quality as a guard station is that it is a two-story building. The guard station and its Cold War era modifications show clear association with the significance of security at TA-41 and the need to monitor and protect the main storage vault (TA-41-1) and the "Ice House" (TA-41-4). It is clearly identifiable through its design and feeling as a Mid-Century Modern–style building. Overall, TA-41-2 serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War era.

TA-48-2 Guard Station

Technical Area: 48
Building Number: 2
Original Function: Guard Station
Current Function: None
Date Constructed: 1957
Architect: Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill
Type (Subtype): 2

Associated Theme: Security/Weapons
R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support
Property Type: Security
Location Type: Interior
Integrity: Good
Core: Yes
Eligibility: Yes (Criterion A)

Buildings with same floorplan within TA: None

Buildings with same/similar floorplan within other TAs: TA-9-20, TA-16-210, TA-16-1451, TA-22-32, TA-33-27, TA-69-1



View of south side



Oblique view of west and south side



Oblique view of north and west side



View of east side

Architectural Description:

The guard station, TA-48-2, is a one-story square-in-plan structure measuring 13 ft 9 in. by 13 ft 9 in. with 6 ½-in.-thick walls for a total of 169 ft² of usable floor space. The building was constructed with a poured reinforced-concrete foundation and floor slab with a concrete apron on the building's south and east sides. The wood framed walls are sheathed with plywood panels. The flat roof with cantilevered eaves is constructed with wood joists covered with a *Hypalon* roofing membrane. The eaves are finished with aluminum gutters and downspouts. The roof also contains roof-mounted

lightning rods, a vent stack, and an antenna. The original 3-ft-wide painted wood and half-glass entry door with metal screen door on the building's south side has been replaced with a 3-ft-wide painted solid-wood door. Wood-framed single-light window with a mirror film are on all four sides of the building. A single two-light sliding window is also located on the east side. Additional exterior building elements include wall-mounted half-round light fixtures, informational signage, fire extinguisher, and alarm box.

The guard station is a single open room with a small restroom located in the northwest corner of the building.

Historical Background:

TA-48, Radiochemistry Site, was constructed between 1955 and 1957 to house radiochemistry and nuclear medicine research. Initially the major work was to study samples from bomb tests; however, that work evolved into other types of studies related to weapon tests, research on long-term studies of radioactive materials in waste disposal sites, basic research in geochemistry and radiochemistry, and production of radioisotopes for nuclear medicine. TA-48 contains five research buildings: the Radiochemistry Laboratory (TA-48-1), the Isotope Separator Facility (TA-48-8), the Diagnostics Instrumentation and Development Building (TA-48-28), the Advanced Radiochemical Diagnostics Buildings (TA-48-45), and the Analytical Facility (TA-48-107). Facilities at TA-48 also have been historically and currently used to study nuclear properties of radioactive materials using analytical and physical chemistry (LANL 1992b, LANL 2001d).

TA-48-2, an interior guard station, was constructed in 1957 to serve as the security access into TA-48. The building identified as a Type 2 guard station (Holtkamp 2014). Currently, the guard station is not being used.

Determination of Eligibility:

TA-48-2 meets National Register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-48. The building is significant under Criteria A because of its association with nuclear materials research and design in support of the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s.

The building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security support at the Laboratory. It retains nearly all of its original construction materials, windows, and light fixtures, and only the entry door has been replaced. The guard station also communicates its association and feeling as the main security guard station for TA-48. The characterization of the building as a Type 2 guard station (Holtkamp 2014) is clearly identifiable through its design and feeling as a Mid-Century Modern-style building. Overall, TA-48-2 serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War era.

TA-69-1 Guard Station

Technical Area: 69
Building Number: 1
Original Function: Guard Station
Current Function: Guard Station
Date Constructed: 1953
Architect: Black and Veatch
Type (Subtype): 2

Associated Theme: Security/Weapons
R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support
Property Type: Security
Location Type: Perimeter
Integrity: Excellent
Core: Yes
Eligibility: Yes (Criteria A and C)

Buildings with same floorplan within TA: None

Buildings with same floor plan within other TAs: TA-9-20, TA-16-210, TA-16-1451, TA-22-32, TA-33-27, TA-48-2



Oblique view of east and north sides



Oblique view of north and west sides



View of south side

Architectural Description:

Guard station TA-69-1 is a one-story square-in-plan building measuring 14 ft 2 in. by 14 ft 2 in. with 6-in.-thick walls for a total of 166 ft² of usable floor space. The building was constructed with a poured reinforced-concrete foundation and floor slab, wood-framed walls sheathed with plywood panels, and a flat 2 in. by 8 in. wood-framed roof with cantilevered overhangs. A concrete apron was constructed on the building's east side.

A 3-ft-wide painted wood and half-glass entry door is located on the building's east side. Wood-framed single-light windows with mirror film are on the building's east, south, and north side. A single three-light hopper-style window with privacy glass is on the west side. Additional exterior building elements include half-round wall-mounted incandescent light fixtures, informational signage, a fire extinguisher, an alarm box, roof-mounted lightning rods, a vent stack, and an antenna.

The building is a single open room with a small restroom located in the southwest corner. The restroom enclosure was constructed with wood studs covered with drywall.

Historical Background:

The guard station building was constructed as a main security access control point into Weapons Facilities Operations [WFO] Division security areas and has been in continual use since its construction in 1953 (McGehee et al. 2005). TA-69-1 is a perimeter guard station for restricting and managing access to other technical areas on West Jemez Road, Two Mile Mesa Road, and Anchor Ranch Road. The building is identified as a Type 2 guard station (Holtkamp 2014). Currently, the guard station maintains its original use as a guard facility.

Determination of Eligibility:

TA-69-1 is being reevaluated for its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (McGehee et al. 2005). It meets National register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-69. The building is significant under Criterion A because of its association with nuclear materials research and design in support of the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s.

This building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security and serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War. It retains nearly all of its original construction materials, and original doors and windows (except for one window on the west side that has been filled in), and external lighting fixtures are intact. It still clearly shows its historical architectural design, setting and feeling, and association with historic TA-69. The characterization of the building as a Type 2 guard station (Holtkamp 2014) and shows clear association and feeling with its location as a perimeter guard station during the early Cold War. Additionally, it serves as an excellent example of a variation of the Type 1 Mid-Century Modern concrete guard stations being constructed of wood. Overall, TA-69-1 serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War era.

TA-72-8 Guard Station

Technical Area: 72
Building Number: 8
Original Function: Guard Station
Current Function: Office Space
Date Constructed: 1952
Architect: Black and Veatch
Type (Subtype): 1B

Associated Theme: Security/Weapons
R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support
Property Type: Security
Location Type: Public Checkpoint
Integrity: Good
Core: Yes
Eligibility: Yes (Criterion A)

Buildings with same floorplan within TA within TA: None



View of south side



View of east side

Architectural Description:

The guard station was constructed as a one-story square-in-plan structure measuring approximately 16 ft 4 in. by 16 ft 4 in. with 8-in.-thick walls for a total of 225 ft² of useable floor space. The building is constructed with a poured reinforced-concrete foundation, floor slab, walls, and flat roof finished with a 4-ply tar-and-gravel roof system with 4-ft-deep cantilevered overhangs. The roof is equipped with lightning rods. The single painted metal and half-glass entry door is located on the building's south side. Three-light awning-style windows are located on the east, south and west sides and are covered with 4×4 welded wire fabric. The windows on the north side consist of two-light awning-style units. Additional exterior building elements include pendant light fixtures and signage.

The guard station is a single open room with a small restroom located in the northwest corner of the building.

Historical Background:

Three public security checkpoint guard stations, TA-72-8, TA-16-1451, and TA-73-15, were the first level of early Cold War security. These public checkpoints were constructed in areas that are easily accessible and restricted access to the Laboratory and the closed town of Los Alamos. During the early Cold War years, TA-72-8, historically known as the “Sandia Gate,” served as a public security checkpoint restricting and monitoring access to the Laboratory and Los Alamos townsite from State Road 4 and East Jemez Road.

TA-72-8, public security checkpoint, was built in 1952 to monitor access to the Laboratory via East Jemez Road. The building is identified as a Type 1B guard station (Holtkamp 2014). Currently, the guard station is not being used.

Determination of Eligibility:

TA-72-8 meets National Register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-72. The building is significant under Criterion A because of its association with nuclear materials research and design in support of the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s. Additionally, it is one of the three public security checkpoints (TA-16-1451, TA-72-8, and TA-73-16) that restricted access into the Laboratory and Los Alamos townsite.

This building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security and serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War. The building retains the majority of its original construction materials, is an identifiable historical design, and shows its clear association with its original setting and purpose as a public security checkpoint restricting access into the Laboratory and the Los Alamos townsite during the early Cold War. The building has only slight modifications to its historic fabric; all original doors and external features like mounted light fixtures are still intact. The characterization of the building as a Type 1B guard station (Holtkamp 2014) is clearly identifiable through its design and feeling as a Mid-Century Modern-style building. Overall, TA-72-8 serves as an excellent example of guard stations constructed and used during the early Cold War era.

TA-73-15 “East Gate” Guard Tower

Technical Area:	73	Associated Theme:	Security/Weapons
Building Number:	15		R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support
Original Function:	Guard Tower “Front Gate”	Property Type:	Security
Current Function:	None	Location Type:	Public Checkpoint
Date Constructed:	1948	Integrity:	Fair
Architect:	W.C. Kruger	Core:	Yes
Type (Subtype):	4	Eligibility:	Yes (Criteria A and C)

Buildings with same floorplan within TA within TA: None



View of east side.



Oblique view of east and north sides



View of south side



1955 aerial photographs of TA-73-15 with road checkpoint and badge office.

Architectural Description:

Guard station TA-73-15 is a tall mortared-stone tower with an inner concrete stairwell and a windowed observation area. Antennas and a search light are located on top of the observation area's flat roof. The roof is enclosed by a metal railing and a metal ladder leads down to the observation deck level. Entrance to the observation area is by a steep metal stairway that leads to a wooden trap door in the floor of the observation area. The windows enclosing the observation area are supported by a low concrete wall. A door on the east side of this room leads to a metal-and-concrete catwalk that encircles the observation area. The main stairwell is concrete with metal handrails. The tower walls, below the observation area, are constructed out of mortared natural stone (not brick). A separate low wall of mortared stone is located on the front and sides of the tower and forms a framed entrance area. This low stone wall is capped with red flagstones.

Historical Background:

Three public security checkpoint guard stations, TA-72-8, TA-16-1451, and TA-73-15, were the first level of early Cold War security. These public checkpoints were constructed in areas that are easily accessible and restricted access to the Laboratory and the closed town of Los Alamos. During the early Cold War years, TA-73-15, historically known as "East Gate," served as a public security checkpoint restricting and monitoring access to the Los Alamos townsite and the Laboratory from State Road 502.

TA-73-15 is a unique guard tower located on the south side of State Road 502 overlooking Los Alamos Canyon to the south and Pueblo Canyon to the north. It was built in 1948 during the earliest years of the Cold War. The building is identified as a unique Type 4 guard station (Holtkamp 2014). Across the road is a building that was originally the badge office. Currently, the guard tower is not being used.

Determination of Eligibility:

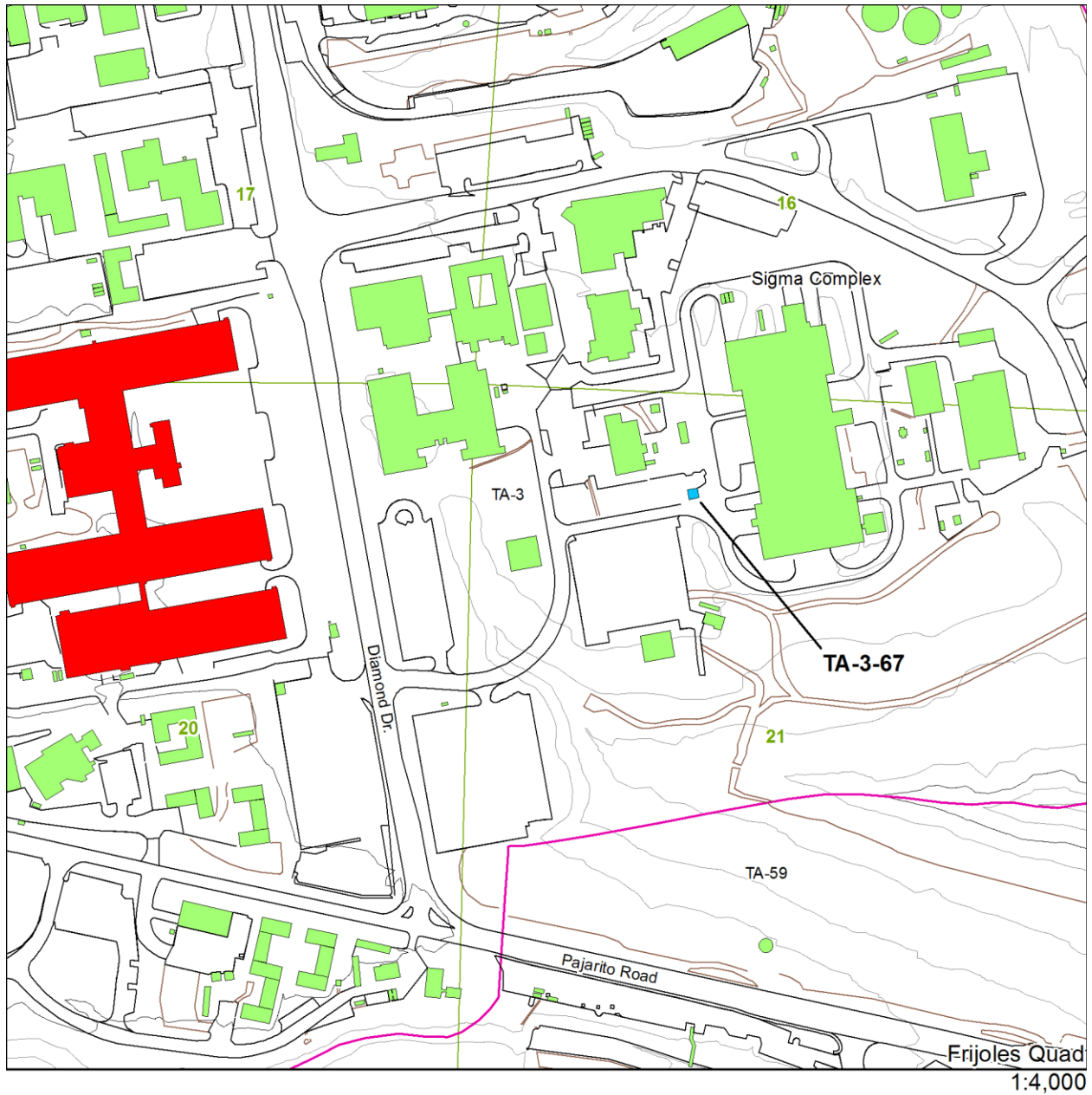
TA-73-15 is being reevaluated for its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (McGehee 1995b). It meets National Register of Historic Places criteria in that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property associated with the "closed" town of Los Alamos. The building is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the time when Los Alamos was a secret "closed" town. It is associated with nuclear materials research and design in support of the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program during the Cold War in the 1950s. Additionally, it is one of the three public security checkpoints (TA-73-15, TA-16-1451, and TA-72-8) that restricted access into the Laboratory and the Los Alamos townsite. This guard tower is located across the street from the former East Gate Pass Office. The pass office building has been extensively modified since 1957.

This building is also eligible under Criterion C for its characteristic design related to security and serves as an excellent example of guard station tower constructed and used during the early Cold War. The building retains the majority of its original construction materials, is an identifiable historical design, and shows its clear association with its original setting and purpose as a public security checkpoint restricting access into the Laboratory and Los Alamos townsite during the early Cold War. The building has only slight modifications to its historic fabric, including the removal of several pieces of flagstone. The characterization of this unique building as a Type 4 guard station (Holtkamp 2014) is clearly identifiable through its design and feeling as a Mid-Century Modern–style building. Overall, TA-73-15 serves as an excellent unique example of a guard tower constructed

and used during the early Cold War era. It represents a key facility for the Laboratory at the start of the Cold War and is a key building in the history of the “closed” town of Los Alamos.

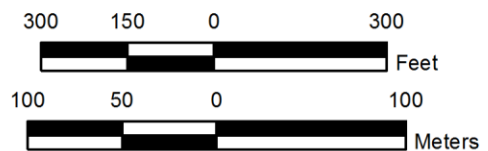
National Register Eligibility Recommendations

All 12 Cold War-era buildings evaluated for Register eligibility in this report (Maps 7 through 18) are deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (properties “associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history”) and under Criterion C (properties “embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction”). Historically, these properties supported security measures for various programs throughout the Laboratory during the Cold War years, including weapons development, reactor research, and supporting science. Table 3 lists buildings evaluated in this report that are considered eligible for the Register.



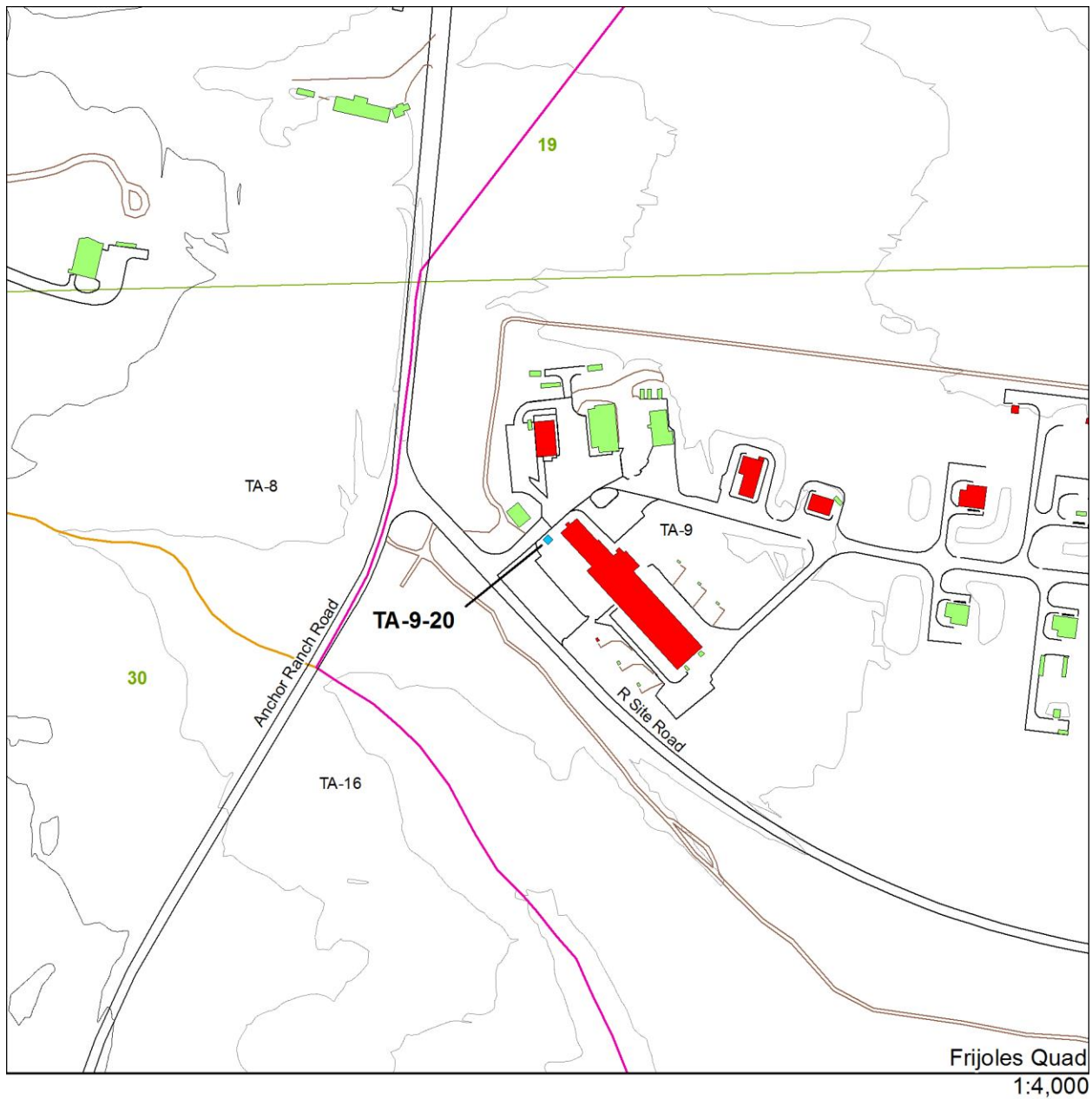
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-3-67
Interior
Guard Station



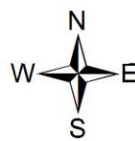
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- Buildings Being Evaluated
- Building/Structures
- Sigma Complex Boundary
- Technical Area 3
- Technical Areas
- LANL Boundary
- Dirt Roads
- Paved Roads
- 20 Foot Contours
- 100 Foot Contours
- Township, Range, Section
- USGS 7.5" Quads

Map 7



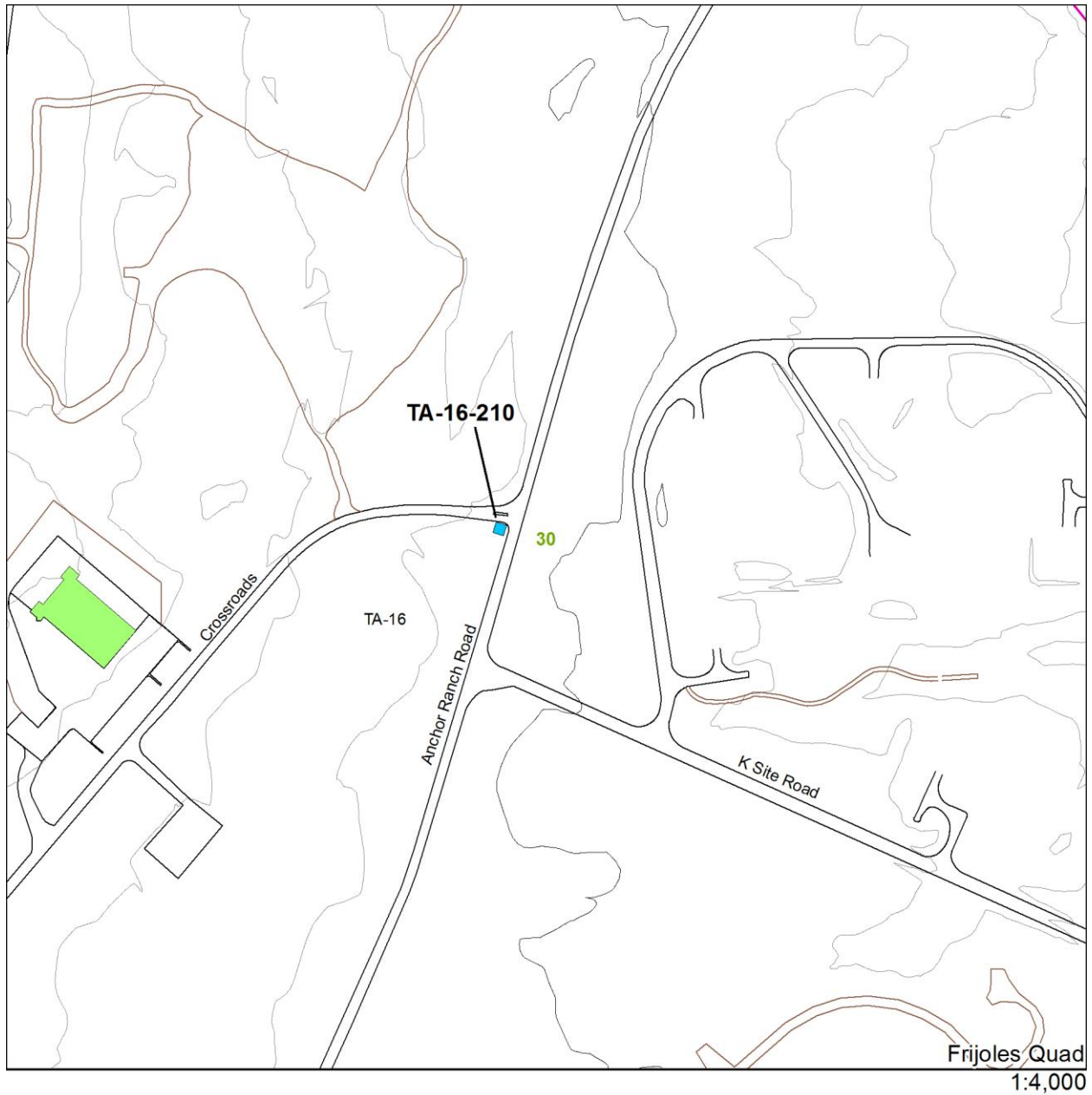
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-9-20
Interior
Guard Station



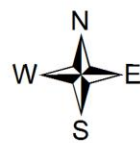
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|--|---|
| ■ Buildings Declared Eligible | — Dirt Roads |
| ■ Buildings Being Re-evaluated | — Paved Roads |
| ■ Building/Structures | — 20 Foot Contours |
| ■ Technical Area 9 | — 100 Foot Contours |
| ■ Technical Areas | ■ Township, Range, Section |
| ■ LANL Boundary | ■ USGS 7.5" Quads |

Map 8



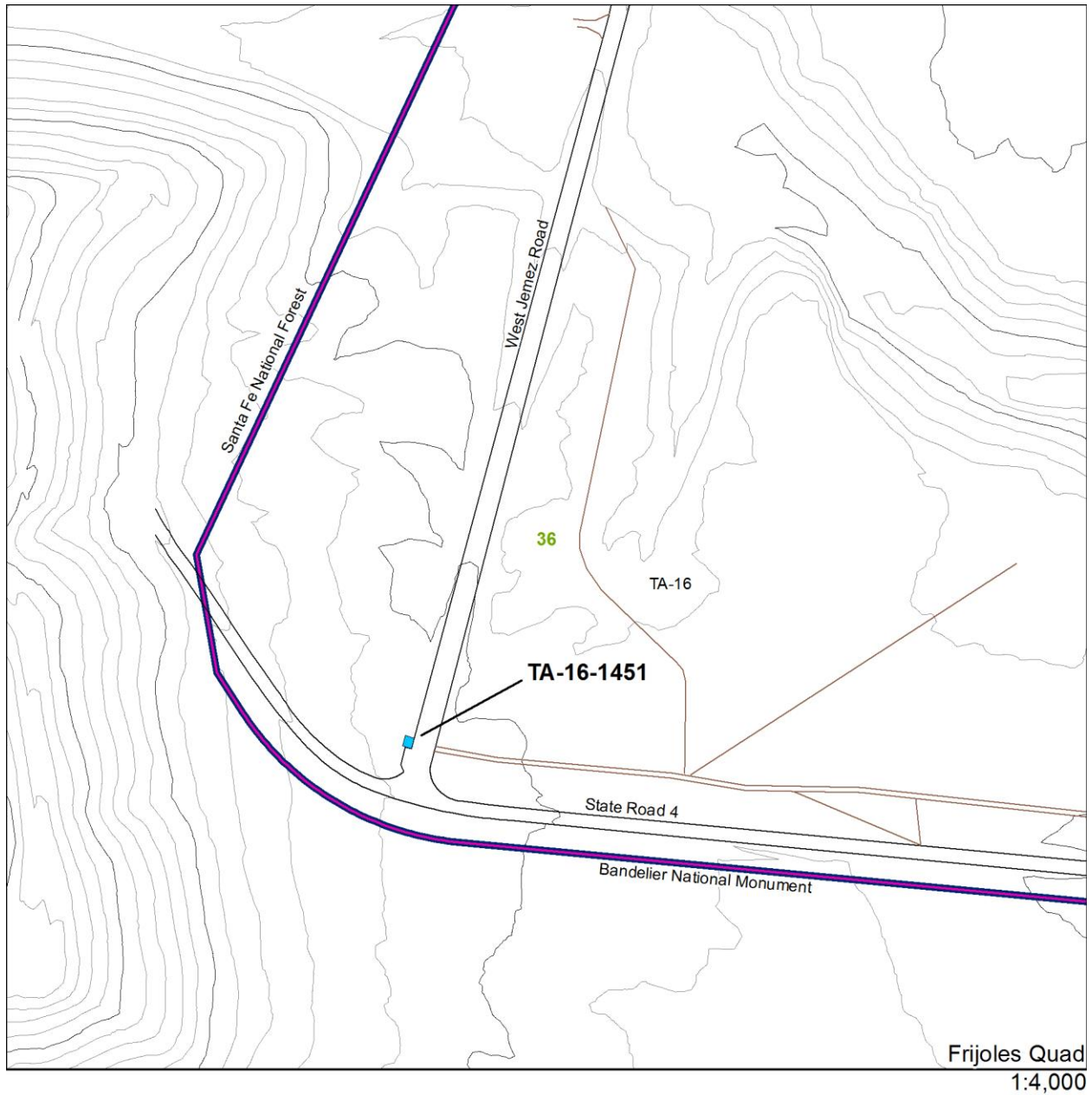
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-16-210
Perimeter
Guard Station



- Buildings Being Re-evaluated
- Building/Structures
- Technical Area 16
- Technical Areas
- LANL Boundary
- Dirt Roads
- Paved Roads
- 20 Foot Contours
- 100 Foot Contours
- Township, Range, Section
- USGS 7.5" Quads

Map 9



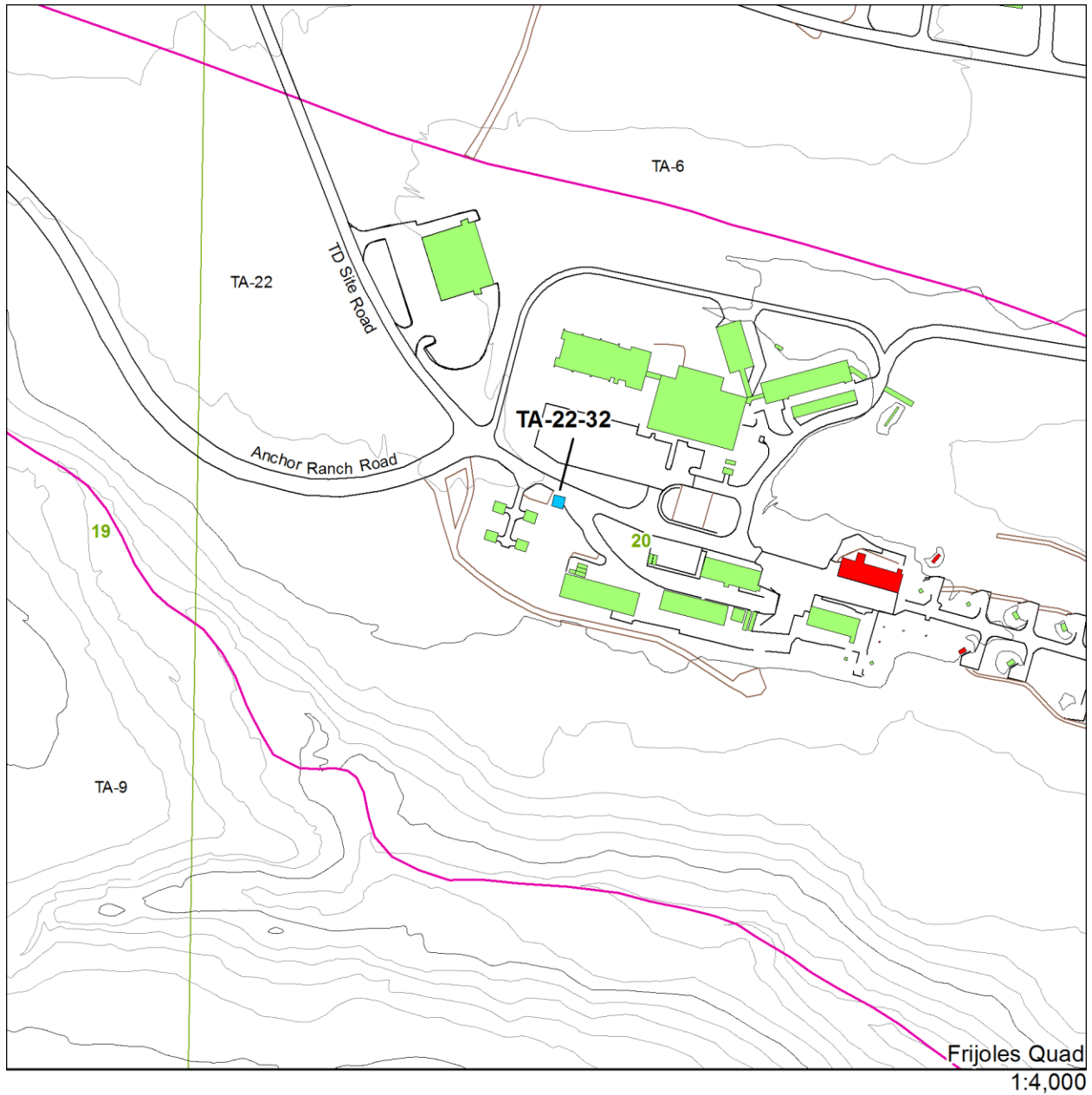
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-16-1451
Public Security
Checkpoint



- | | |
|---|---|
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| Building/Structures | 20 Foot Contours |
| Technical Area 16 | 100 Foot Contours |
| Technical Areas | Township, Range, Section |
| LANL Boundary | USGS 7.5" Quads |
| Dirt Roads | |

Map 10



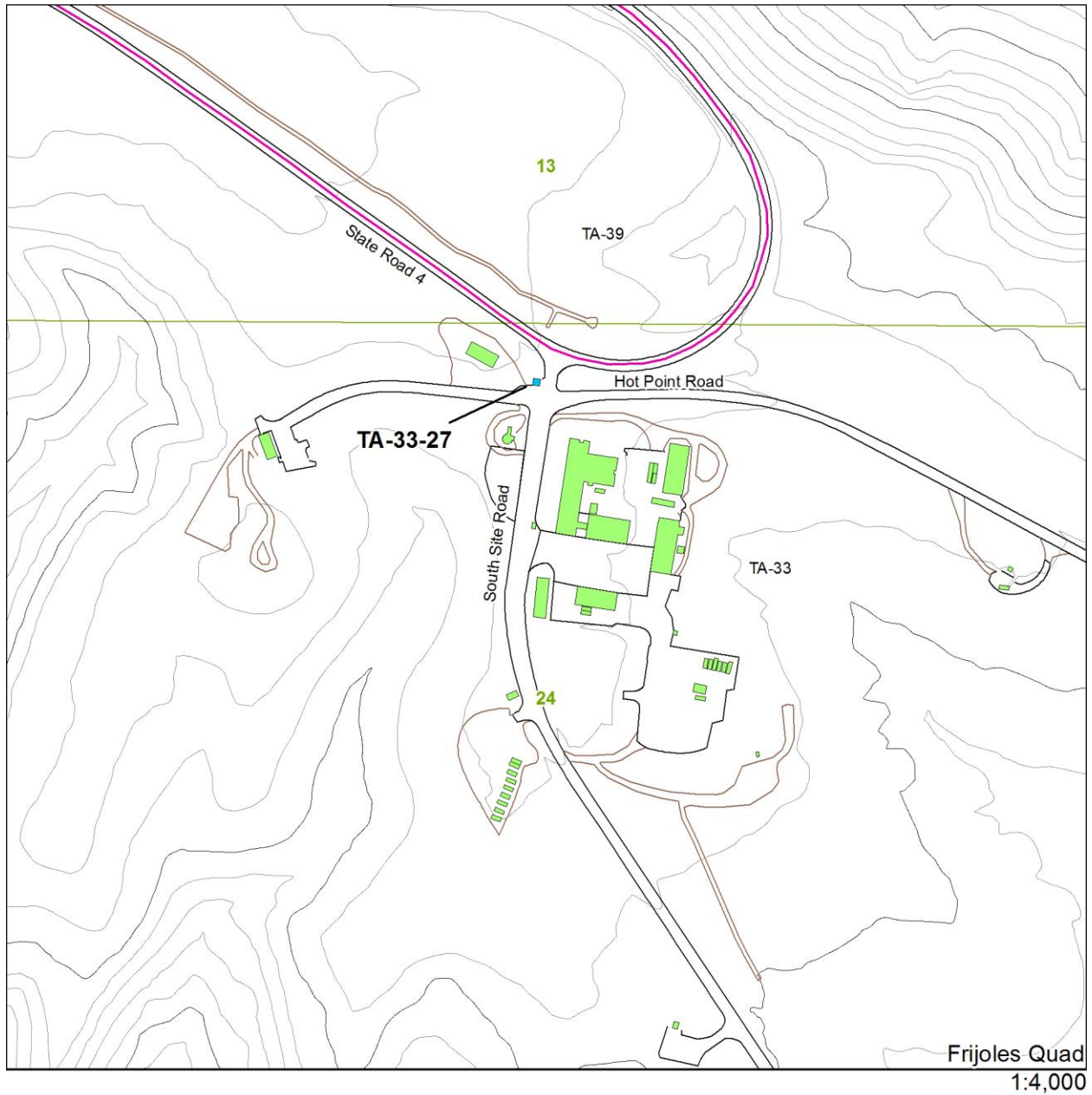
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-22-32
Interior
Guard Station



- | | |
|--|---|
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| ■ Buildings Being Re-evaluated | — Paved Roads |
| ■ Building/Structures | — 20 Foot Contours |
| ■ Technical Area 22 | — 100 Foot Contours |
| ■ Technical Areas | ■ Township, Range, Section |
| ■ LANL Boundary | ■ USGS 7.5" Quads |

Map 11



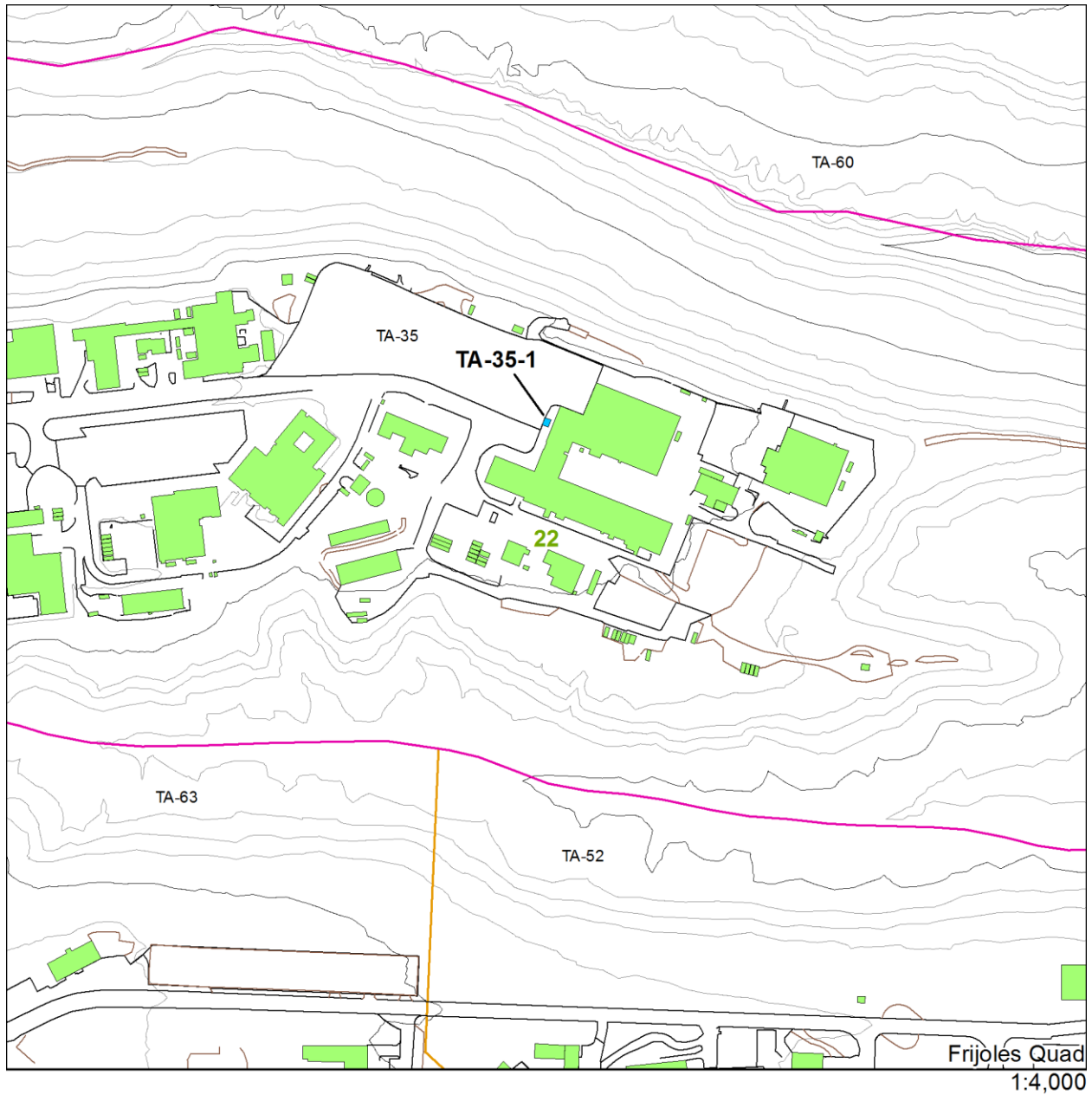
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-33-27
Interior
Guard Station



- | | |
|--|---|
| Buildings Being Evaluated | Paved Roads |
| Building/Structures | 20 Foot Contours |
| Technical Area 33 | 100 Foot Contours |
| Technical Areas | Township, Range, Section |
| LANL Boundary | USGS 7.5" Quads |
| Dirt Roads | |

Map 12



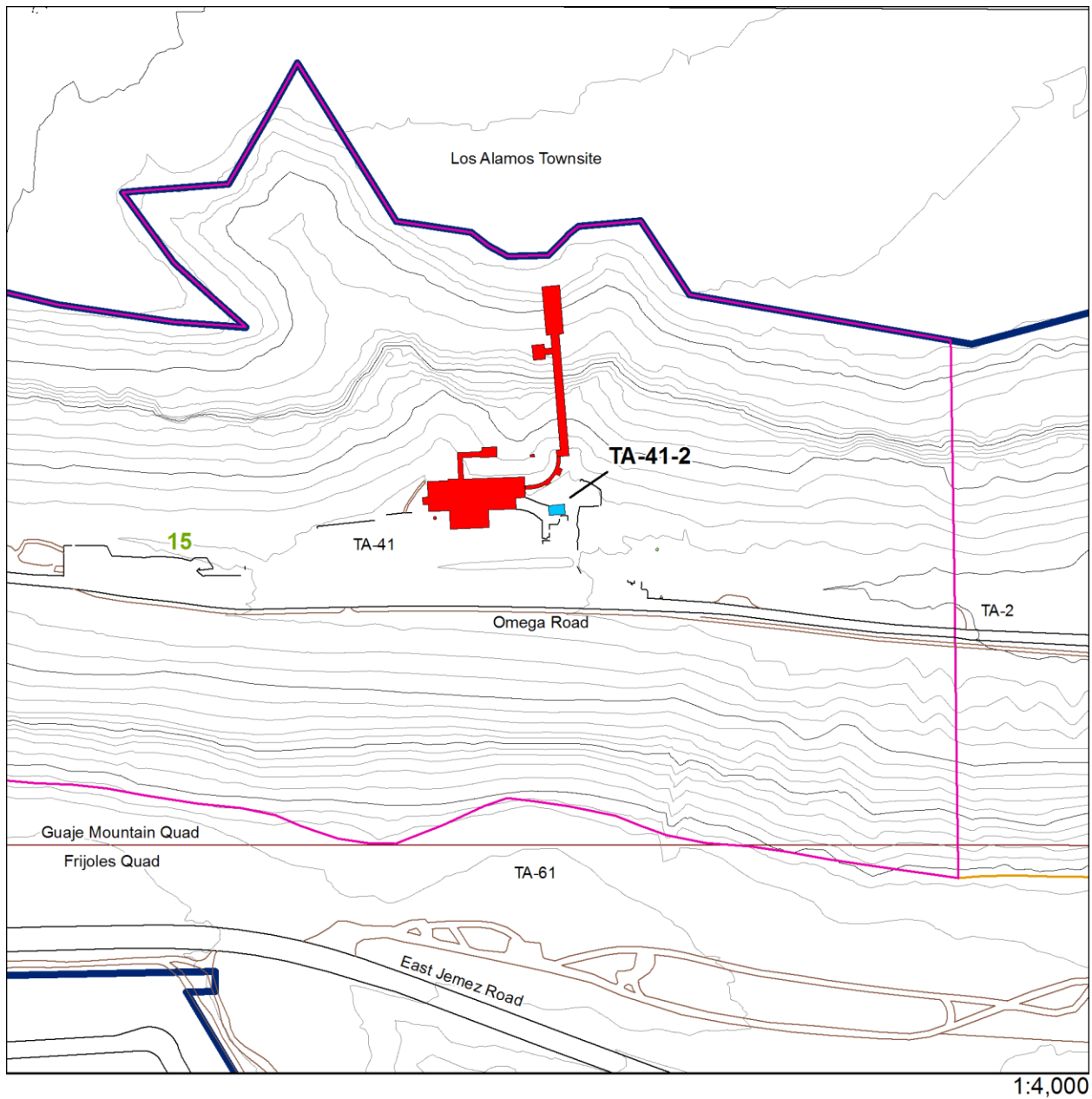
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-35-1
Interior
Guard Station



- Buildings Being Re-evaluated
- Building/Structures
- Technical Area 35
- Technical Areas
- LANL Boundary
- Dirt Roads
- Paved Roads
- 20 Foot Contours
- 100 Foot Contours
- Township, Range, Section
- USGS 7.5" Quads

Map 13



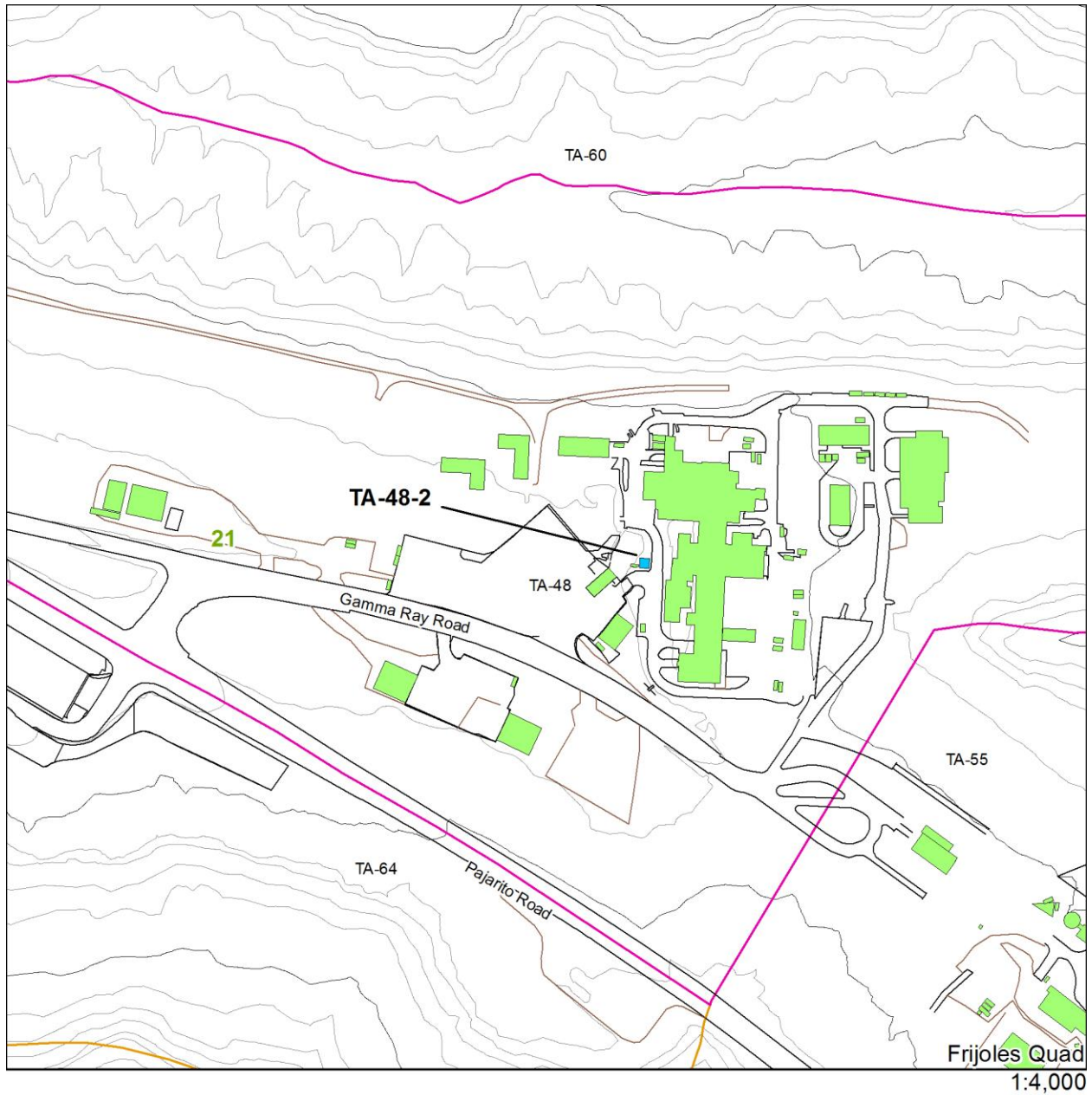
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-41-2
Interior
Guard Station



- | | |
|--|---|
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| ■ Buildings Being Re-evaluated | — Paved Roads |
| ■ Building/Structures | — 20 Foot Contours |
| ■ Technical Area 41 | — 100 Foot Contours |
| ■ Technical Areas | ■ Township, Range, Section |
| ■ LANL Boundary | ■ USGS 7.5" Quads |

Map 14



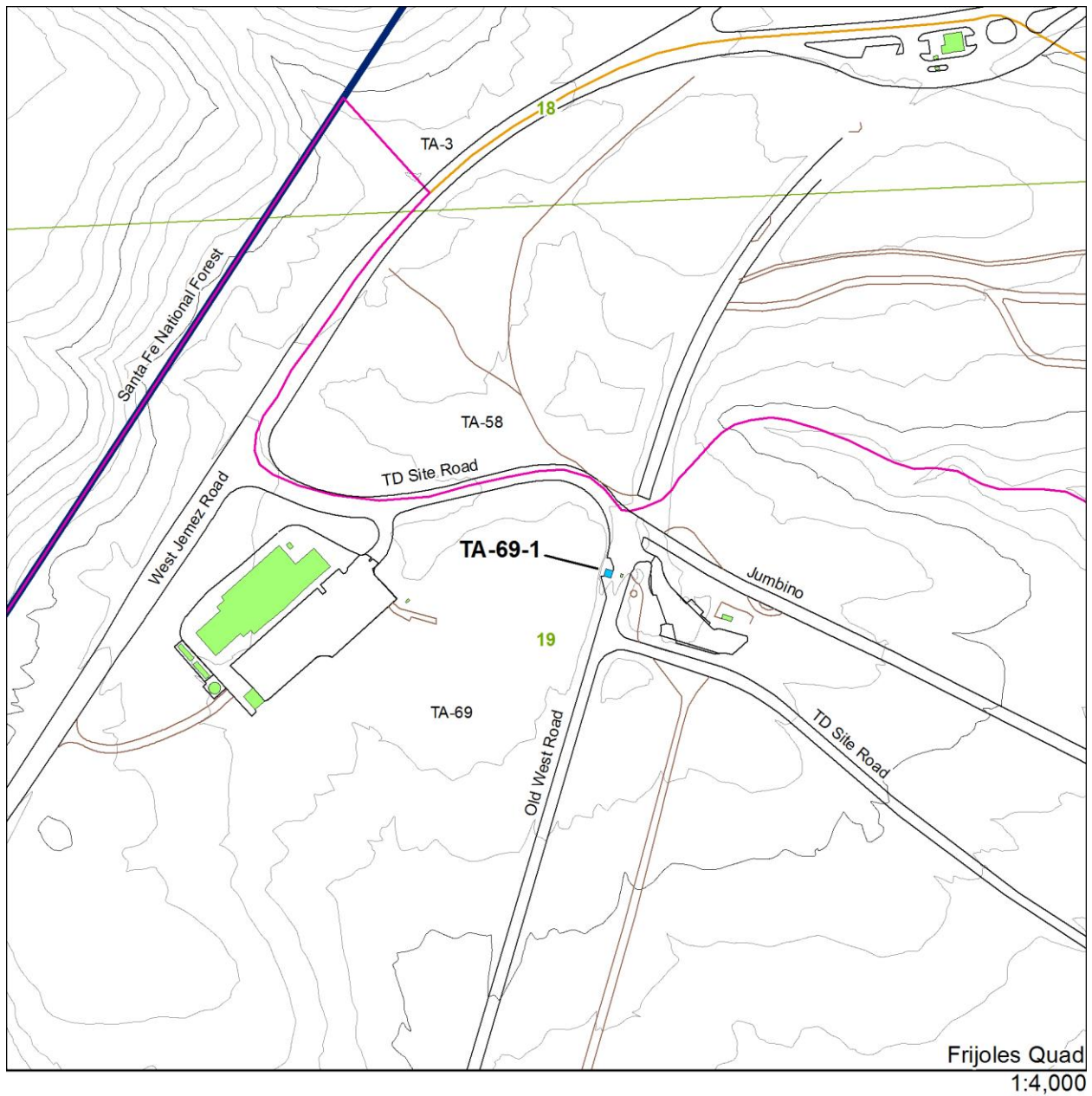
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-48-2
Interior
Guard Station



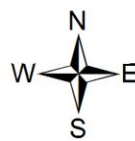
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|--|--|
| Buildings Being Evaluated | Paved Roads |
| Building/Structures | 20 Foot Contours |
| Technical Area 48 | 100 Foot Contours |
| Technical Areas | Township, Range, Section |
| LANL Boundary | USGS 7.5" Quads |
| Dirt Roads | |

Map 15



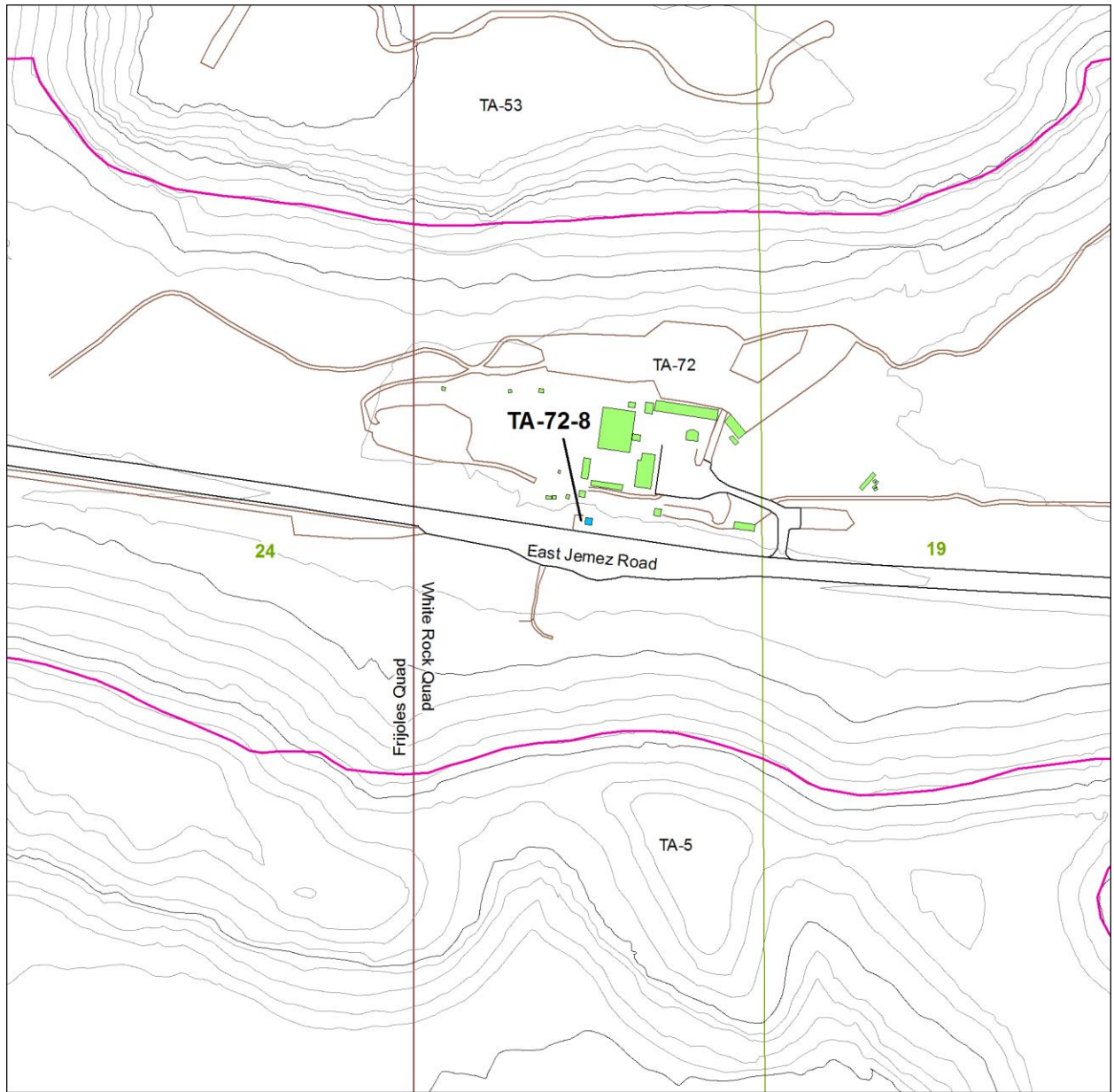
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-69-1
Perimeter
Guard Station



- Buildings Being Re-evaluated
- Building/Structures
- Technical Area 69
- Technical Areas
- LANL Boundary
- Dirt Roads
- Paved Roads
- 20 Foot Contours
- 100 Foot Contours
- Township, Range, Section
- USGS 7.5" Quads

Map 16



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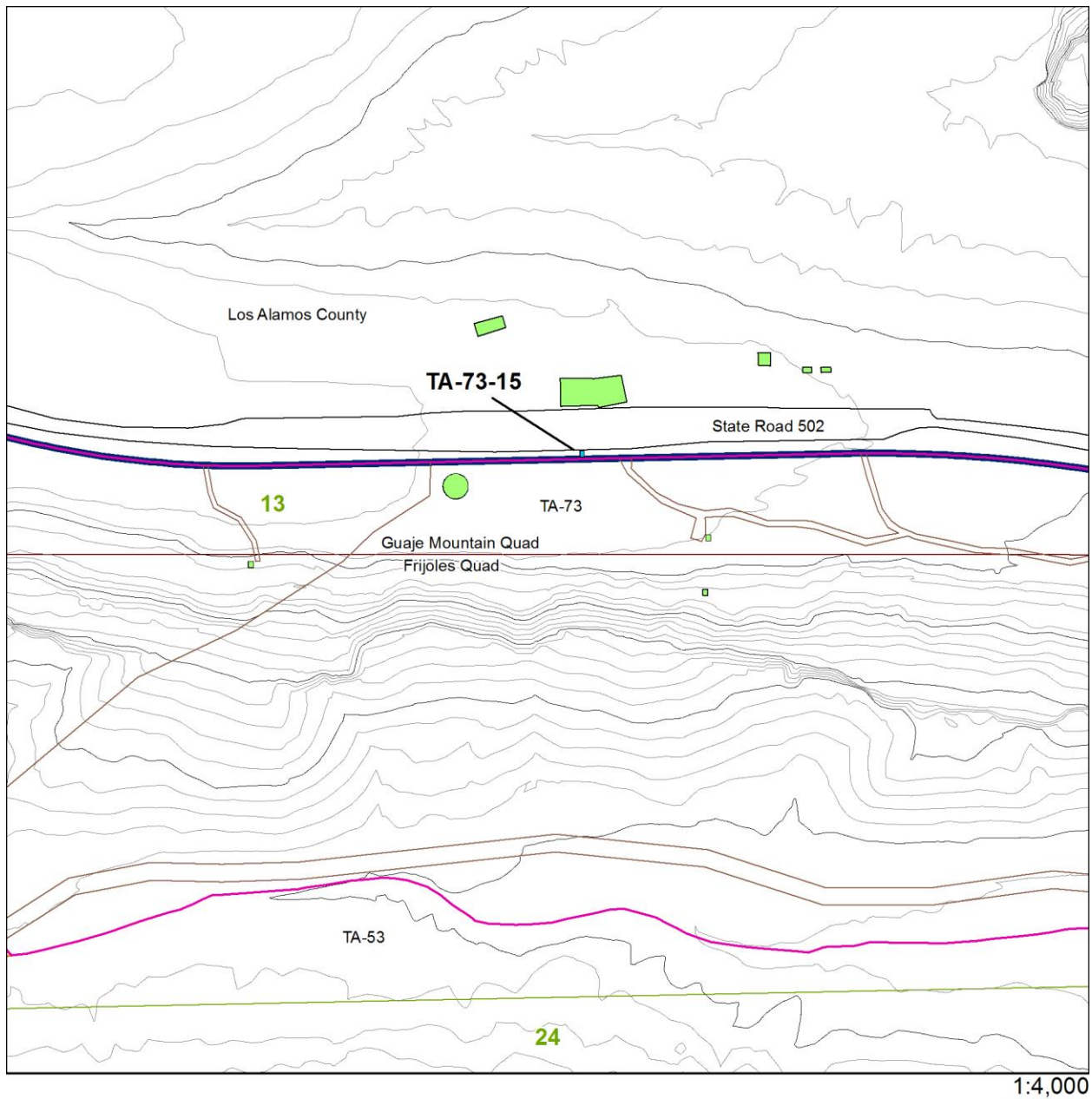
Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-72-8
Public Security
Checkpoint



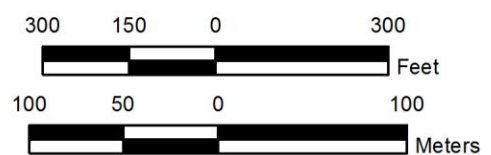
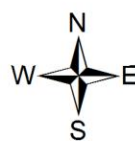
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| Buildings Being Evaluated | Paved Roads |
| Building/Structures | 20 Foot Contours |
| Technical Area 72 | 100 Foot Contours |
| Technical Areas | Township, Range, Section |
| LANL Boundary | USGS 7.5" Quads |
| Dirt Roads | |

Map 17



Los Alamos
National Laboratory
Resources Management Team
ENV-ES Environmental
Stewardship Services Group

TA-73-15
Public Security
Checkpoint



- | | |
|--|---|
| Buildings Being Re-evaluated | Paved Roads |
| Building/Structures | 20 Foot Contours |
| Technical Area 73 | 100 Foot Contours |
| Technical Areas | Township, Range, Section |
| LANL Boundary | USGS 7.5" Quads |
| Dirt Roads | |

Map 18

Table 3. Eligible Guard Station Properties

Property Number	Use	Date	Type	Associated Themes	Property Type	Integrity	Eligibility Criteria
3-67	Guard Station	1959	3	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support; Strategic & Supporting Research	Security	Good	A & C
9-20	Guard Station	1952	1A	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Security	Good	A & C
16-210	Guard Station	1952	1A	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Security	Good	A & C
16-1451	Guard Station	1950	1A	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Security	Excellent	A & C
22-32	Guard Station	1949	1A	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Security	Excellent	A & C
33-27	Guard Station	1950	1A	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Security	Good	A & C
35-1	Guard Station	1951	3	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support; Reactor Technology; Strategic and Supporting Research	Security	Good	A & C
41-2	Guard Station	1949	1B	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Security	Good	A & C
48-2	Guard Station	1957	2	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support; Strategic and Supporting Research	Security	Good	A & C
69-1	Guard Station	1953	2	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Security	Excellent	A & C
72-8	Guard Station	1952	1B	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Security	Excellent	A & C
73-15	Guard Station	1948	4	Security; Weapons R&D, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Security	Good	A & C
Total Number of Eligible Properties: 12							

CONCLUSION

In compliance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, this report includes a historic context and related landscape evaluation of early Cold War guard facilities at LANL. Register eligibility recommendations are also included. Early Cold War-era guard stations at LANL are examples of Mid-Century Modern architecture, a style used by many military installations during the Cold War. Their simple design was informed primarily by function and could easily be replicated for efficient construction, but the style also communicated a message of the Laboratory's strength and solidarity during early stages of its nuclear weapons program. The theme of security at LANL is inherent to the overall history of the Laboratory from the Manhattan Project to the present day. Early security practices by the military were continued by the AEC Protective Force as the Laboratory expanded operations during the Cold War era. The landscape itself was used for security by installing technical areas in geographically strategic locations and restricting access to these areas using a limited road system. The Cold War security landscape at the Laboratory included several levels of access control, such as public security checkpoints, perimeter security, and interior security. Using this system, the Laboratory prevented unauthorized access into its most important technical areas and buildings.

The properties evaluated in this report include 1 building proposed for demolition (TA-48-2) and 11 additional buildings not slated for demolition (TA-3-67, TA-9-20, TA-16-210, TA-16-1451, TA-22-32, TA-33-27, TA-35-1, TA-41-2, TA-69-1, TA-72-8, and TA-73-15). As a result of this study, building TA-48-2 has been identified as excess property. The architectural analysis conducted for this report revealed that TA-48-2 is one example of Type 2 guard stations (Holtkamp 2014) at LANL; the other standing example is TA-69-1, which is in better condition and continues to be used as a security building. In this assessment report, neither a feasible nor reasonable adaptive reuse was identified for TA-48-2. The building no longer operates according to its historic purpose of supporting security for TA-48 and does not serve as a feasible location for adaptive reuse. The remaining 11 Register-eligible properties described in this assessment report make up a related group of buildings visually representative of the Cold War security landscape at LANL. The 7 remaining Type 1 guard stations (which consist of 5 Type 1A examples and 2 Type 1B examples); the single best example of Type 2 guard station; the 2 remaining Type 3 guard stations; and the unique Type 4 guard tower contribute to understanding the Cold War security landscape at the Laboratory through multi-property evaluation and analysis. Based on the results of this report, the 11 Register-eligible guard stations are also recommended for permanent retention based on their identification as key components of the security landscape: the 3 public security checkpoints; both perimeter guard stations; and 6 of the remaining interior guard stations are recommended for permanent retention. TA-48-2 is also an interior guard station but has been identified as excess property for the technical area and has no feasible adaptive reuse proposed for its location.

These remaining 11 Register-eligible properties not identified for demolition should be managed as active security facilities or identified for long-term adaptive reuse because they are significant visual representations of the early Cold War security landscape at Los Alamos. Currently, only 1 of the 11 guard stations recommended for retention is being used for security purposes (TA-69-1). The remaining 10 are used for storage and office space, a break room, or are not being used. Possible reuse scenarios include use for public outreach, education, and heritage tourism, use as break rooms or exercise rooms, or continued use as storage or office space.

The New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer is requested to concur with the eligibility determinations contained in this report for the 12 remaining early Cold War guard properties at LANL. Additionally, this report serves as notification that 1 Register-eligible guard station (TA-48-2) will be demolished.

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APPENDIX A. HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY FORMS WITH SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS AND BUILDING DRAWINGS

LANL TA- Building # 03-0067

Camera 984244

Frame #s DCP_4974 through DCP_4975

Surveyor(s) S. McCarthy, J. Ronquillo

Date 9/7/2006

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station UTM's easting 380971 northing 3970492 zone 13

Legal Description: Map Frioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec 21

Current Use/ Function Not in use Original Use/ Function Guard Station

Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1959 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☒ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☐

Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1

Foundation Concrete Slab

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☐ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐
Wood Siding ☒ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Painted wood siding.

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Building equipment includes wall-mounted light fixtures, alarm, signage, fire extinguisher and badge reader. The flat roof is equipped with gutters, downspouts, vent stacks, and lightning

Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐
Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type flat

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☒

Other Roof Materials The roof is constructed with wood joists covered with wood sheathing and finished with a 4-ply tar and gravel roof system.

Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☒ Fixed Window ☒
Other Window Type Sliding

of Each Window Type/ Comments South: 2 fixed and a aluminum sliding; West: 2 fixed, 1 wood double-hung; North: 1 fixed, 1 wood double-hung; East: 1 fixed

Glass Type Clear ☒ Wire Glass ☒ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double <input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up <input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	Interior	Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double <input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up <input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>	
			Hollow Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>	
			Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input type="checkbox"/>			
Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input type="checkbox"/>	Double <input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up <input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>	
			Hollow Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input type="checkbox"/>				
	Interior	Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input type="checkbox"/>	Double <input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up <input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>	
			Hollow Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>	
			Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input type="checkbox"/>			

of Each Door Type/Comments:

Interior Wall Gypsum Board ☒ Reinforced Concrete- Interior ☐

CMU- Interior ☐ Plywood ☐ Other- Interior

In-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐ On-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐

Ceiling Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings ☒

If yes, list building names and #s

Integrity

Significance

Eligible Under Criterion A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☐

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly <input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Propulsion <input type="checkbox"/>
Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects <input type="checkbox"/>	

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Super Computing <input type="checkbox"/>	
Reactor Technology <input type="checkbox"/>	Biomedical/Health Physics <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategic and Supporting Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environment/Waste Management <input type="checkbox"/>	Administration and Social History <input type="checkbox"/>	Architectural History <input type="checkbox"/>

Recommendations/ Additional Comments

Architectural Features (elevations)

TA-3-67 is a small one-story rectangular in plan building measuring 15 ft 5 in. by 16 ft with 5 in. thick walls.. The building is constructed with a concrete slab foundation, wood frame walls sheathed with painted vertical wood paneling, and a flat roof. The roof is constructed with wood joists covered with wood sheathing and finished with a 4-ply tar and gravel roof system. The south, west, and north sides of the building each contain a single painted hollow-metal door with half-wire glass. The south side contains both fixed window sashes as well as a sliding aluminum window. The west side contains two fixed window units as well as a wood double-hung window. The north side contains a single fixed sash as well as a wood double-hung window and the east side has a single fixed wooden sash.

Total sq ft 196 **Architect/ Builder** Black and Veatch Consulting Engineers

Alterations Modification of windows on the south elevation.

List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 24249
Sheet 88 of 376
Sigma Building TA-3
Guard & Badge Exchange Station (TA-3-67)
Architectural Plans, Elevations, Sections &
Details
January 3, 1957

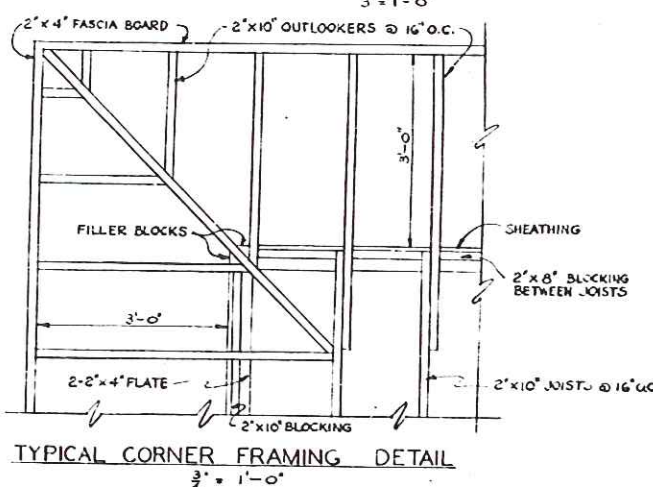
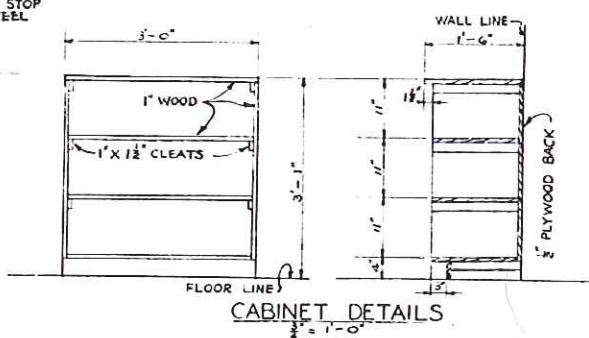
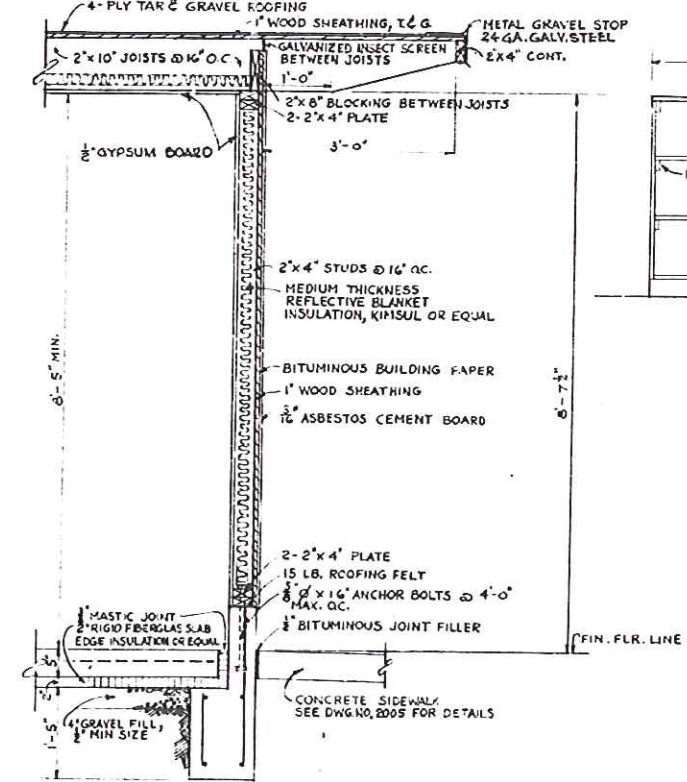
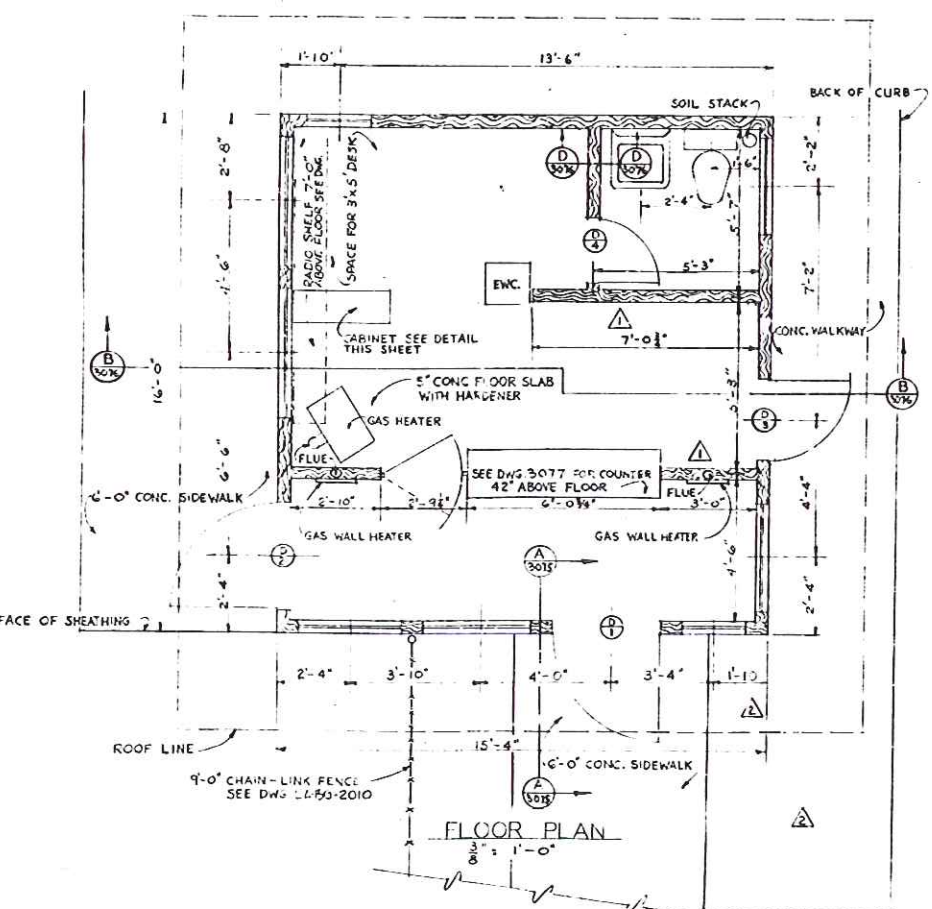
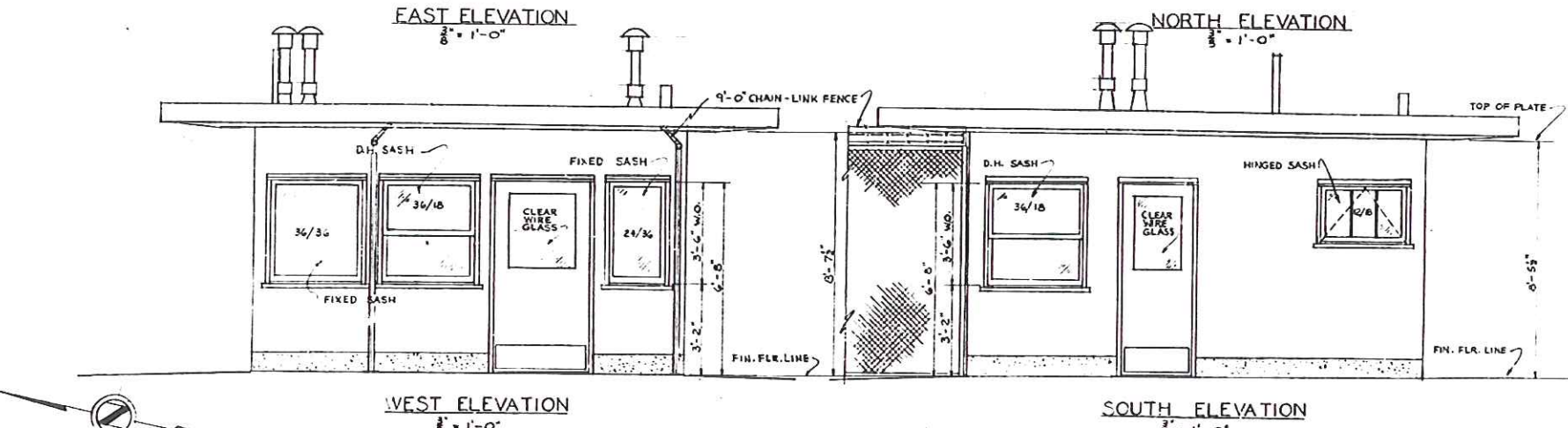
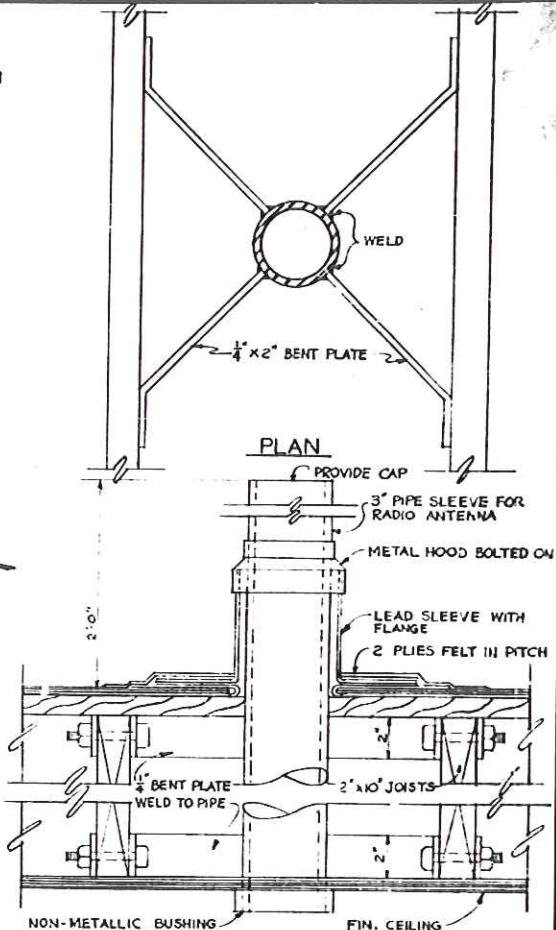
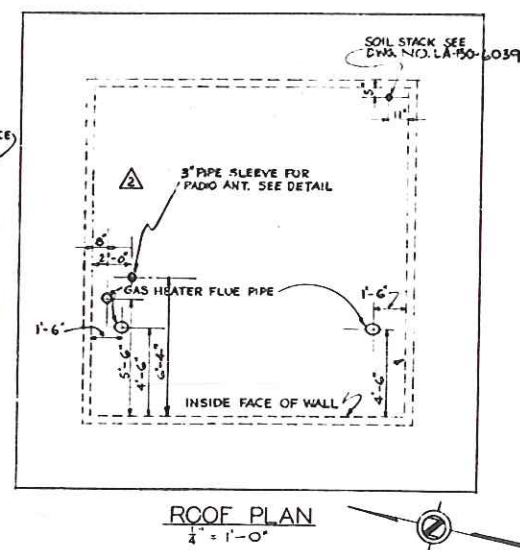
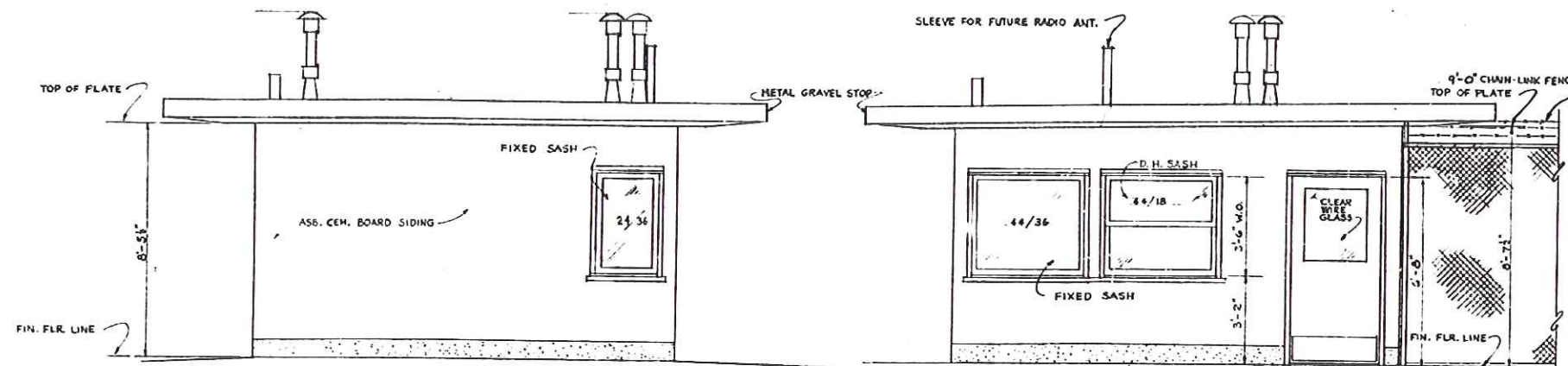
ENG-R 2572
TA-3-67
Guard House
Floor Plan
November 22, 1962
Revised August 12, 1965
Revised August 2, 1983



TA-3-67 South and east sides



TA-3-67 North and west sides



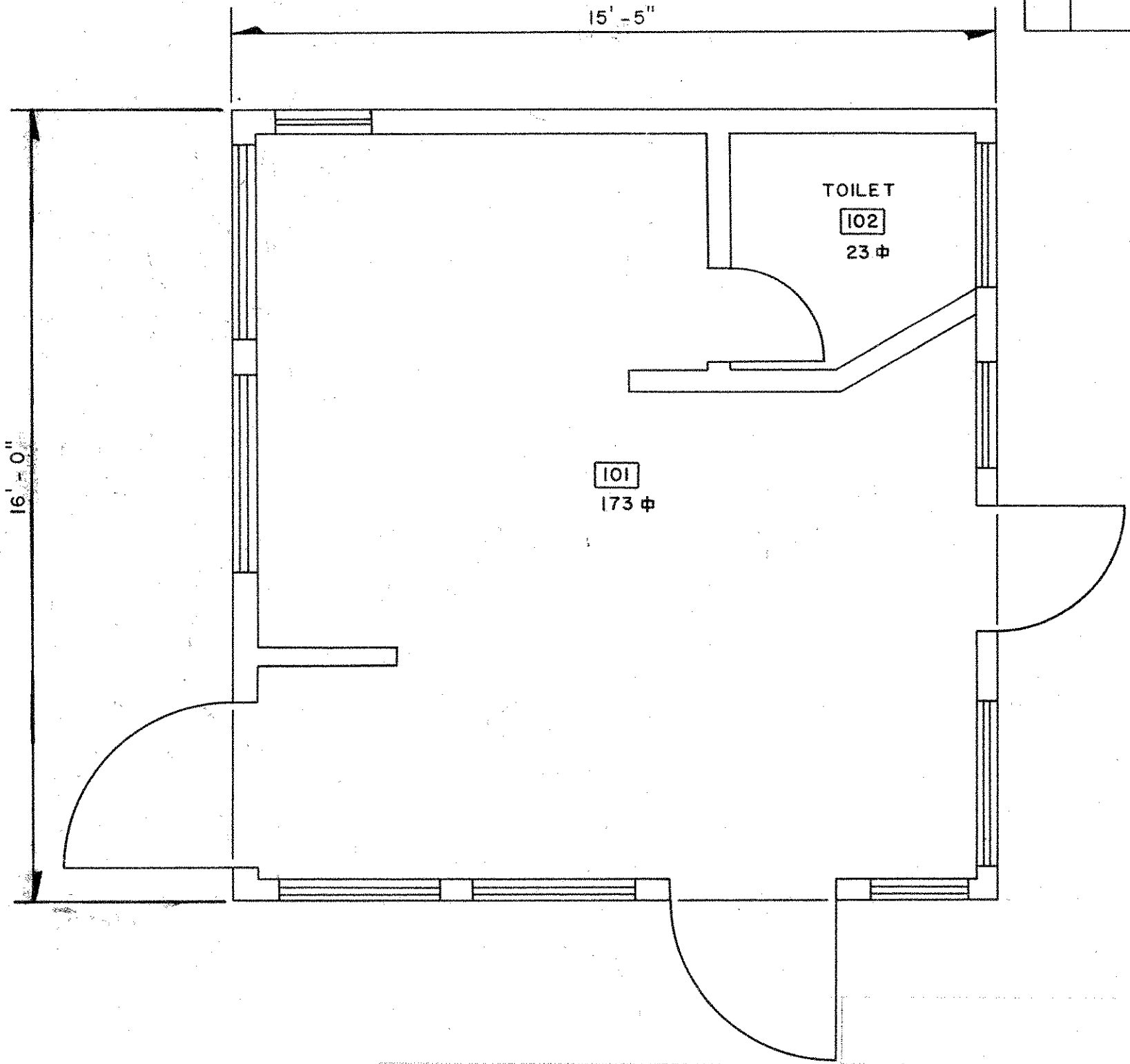
REFERENCE DRAWINGS
ELECTRICAL LA-BG-7010
MECHANICAL LA-BG-6039
CIVIL LA-BG-2001 & 2003

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING
CONSTRUCTED BY 47(29-1)-1532
SUBMITTED BY *C. J. Schaefer*
RECOMMENDED BY *Bob [unclear]*
APPROVED BY *[unclear]*

VERIFIED UNCLASSIFIED
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LANL CIBERMAN GROUP
D. Haller 3/6/15
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3	10	NOV 09	OF 376	SEC 376	SEC 376
1	1	DELETED FENCE, EXTENDED CONC. WALKWAY	WEC	WEC	WEC
1	1	RELOCATED RADIO ANTENNA SLEEVE	WEC	WEC	WEC
1	1	DELETED BADGE RACK - 1100, No. 4	WEC	WEC	WEC
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION					
LOS ALAMOS AREA OFFICE					
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO					
SIGMA BUILDING TA-3					
GUARD & BADGE EXCHANGE STATION					
ARCHITECTURAL					
PLANS, ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS & DETAILS					
DESIGNED BY	WEC	WEC	WEC	WEC	WEC
DRAWN BY	WEC	WEC	WEC	WEC	WEC
CHECKED BY	WEC	WEC	WEC	WEC	WEC
DATE	1-5-57	1-5-57	1-5-57	1-5-57	1-5-57
BLACK & VEATCH					
CONSULTING ENGINEERS					
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI					
DRAWING NO.	LA-BG-3075.2	88	376		

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHKD	GRP LDR.	ENG. D.O.
1	8-16-65	REDRAWN & REVISED TO 8-12-65	DRK.	13	BER	13



REC'D 10/16/63 TO VAULT

TOTAL SQ. FT. 196



REV.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHKD.	APP.
2	8-2-83	REVISOR TO STATUS OF 8-2-83	H&N		
2	8-2-83	REVISOR TO STATUS OF 8-2-83	H&N	13	13

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Los Alamos
 Los Alamos National Laboratory
 Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545

FACILITIES ENGINEERING DIVISION

**GUARD HOUSE
FLOOR PLAN**

BLDG. SM - 67 TA-3

SUBMITTED <i>E. Trujillo</i>	RECOMMENDED <i>Daniel Rios</i>	APPROVED <i>W.T. Ehlken</i>
DRAWN ROBINSON	DATE 11-22-62	SHEET NO. 1 OF 1
CHECKED <i>Humble H&N</i>	DRAWING NO. ENG-R 2572	

REC'D 10/16/63 TO VAULT

LANL TA- Building # 09-0020

Camera 984242

Frame #s DCP_1317 through DCP_1318

Surveyor(s) S. McCarthy, J. Ronquillo

Date 3/25/2003

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station UTM's easting 378452 northing 3968794 zone 13

Legal Description: Map Frioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec

Current Use/ Function Office Building Original Use/ Function Guard Station

Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1952 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☒

Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1

Foundation Concrete Slab

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☒ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐

Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Exposed concrete

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) The roof is equipped with lightening rods, high-powered lights, and an antenna. Additional elements include half-round wall-mounted incandescent light fixtures and minor signage.

Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐

Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type Flat concrete with cantilvered eaves

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☐

Other Roof Materials Concrete covered with tar and gravel

Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☐

Other Window Type Aluminum awning units

of Each Window Type/ Comments Three-lite awning style windows were installed on the west and south sides. The windows on the north side were removed and the area infilled with concrete.

Glass Type Clear ☒ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern

Pairs of windows originally on all four sides.

Door Type

Personnel Door Types

Exterior

Fire Door ☐ Single ☒ Double ☐ Roll-up ☐ Sliding ☐
Hollow Metal ☒ Solid Wood ☐ 1/2 Glazed ☒ Paneled ☐
Louvered ☐ Painted ☒

Interior

Fire Door ☐ Single ☐ Double ☐ Roll-up ☐ Sliding ☐
Hollow Metal ☐ Solid Wood ☐ 1/2 Glazed ☐ Paneled ☐
Louvered ☐ Painted ☐

Equipment Door Types

Exterior

Fire Door ☐ Single ☐ Double ☐ Roll-up ☐ Sliding ☐
Hollow Metal ☐ Solid Wood ☐ 1/2 Glazed ☐ Paneled ☐
Louvered ☐ Painted ☐

Interior

Fire Door ☐ Single ☐ Double ☐ Roll-up ☐ Sliding ☐
Hollow Metal ☐ Solid Metal ☐ 1/2 Glazed ☐ Paneled ☐
Louvered ☐ Painted ☐

of Each Door Type/Comments:

The single painted metal and half-glass entry door is located on the building's northwest side.

Interior Wall

Gypsum Board ☐ Reinforced Concrete- Interior ☐

CMU- Interior ☐ Plywood ☐ Other- Interior

In-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐ On-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐

Ceiling

Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Minor

Condition

Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings

☒

If yes, list building names and #s

All buildings within TA-9

Integrity

Good

Significance

None

Eligible Under Criterion

A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☒

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly ☐ Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing ☒ Nuclear Propulsion ☐

Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science ☐ Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects ☐

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support ☒ Super Computing ☐

Reactor Technology ☐ Biomedical/Health Physics ☐ Strategic and Supporting Research ☐

Environment/Waste Management ☐ Administration and Social History ☐ Architectural History ☐

Recommendations/ Additional Comments

Architectural Features (elevations)

The Guard Station was constructed as an one-story square in plan structure measuring 13 ft 9 in. by 13 ft 9 in. for a total of 154 ft2 of useable floor space. The building was constructed with a poured reinforced concrete foundation, floor slab, walls, and flat roof with 4 ft deep cantilevered overhangs. The Guard Building was constructed primarily as a single open room with a small restroom located in the northeast corner of the building.

Total sq ft

154 sq ft net

Architect/ Builder

Kistner, Curtis & Wright

Alterations

List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 14500
Buildings & Facilities, TA-9
BLDGS. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
Sheet 63 of 253
Plans & Elevations
May 5, 1950

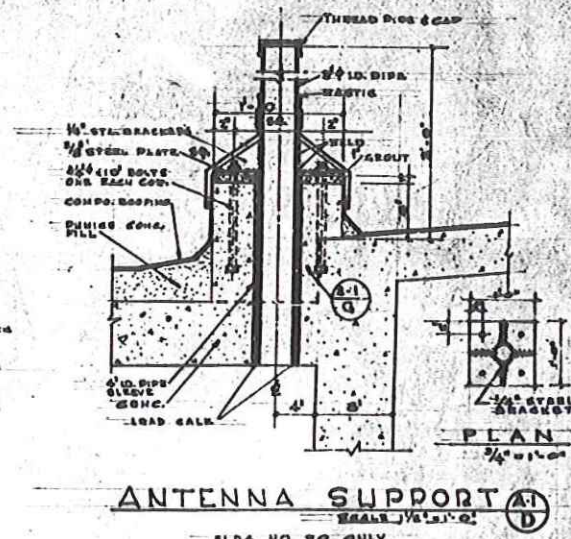
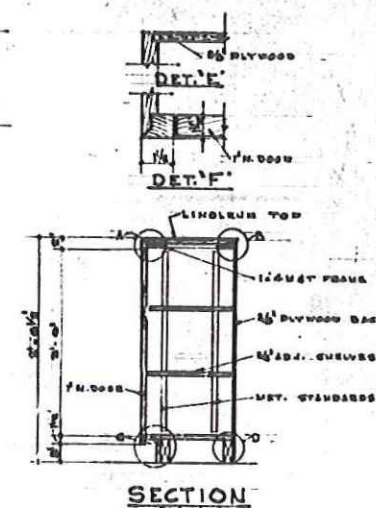
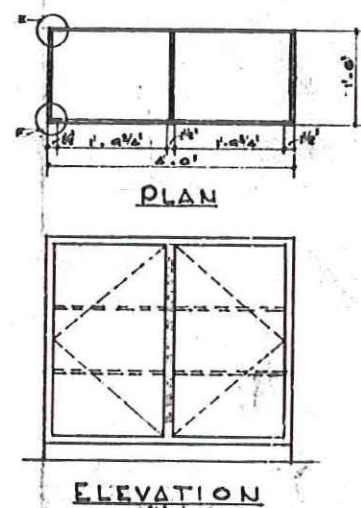
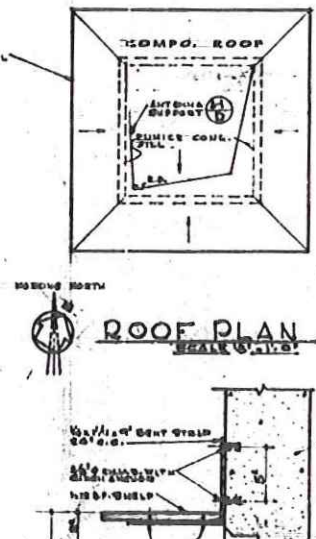
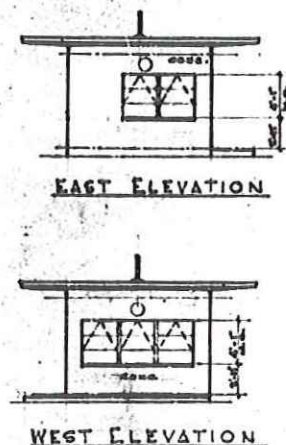
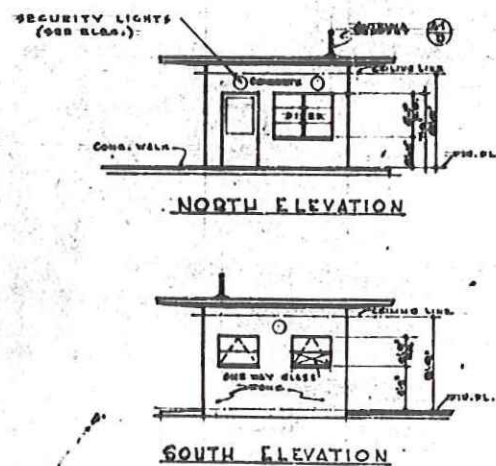
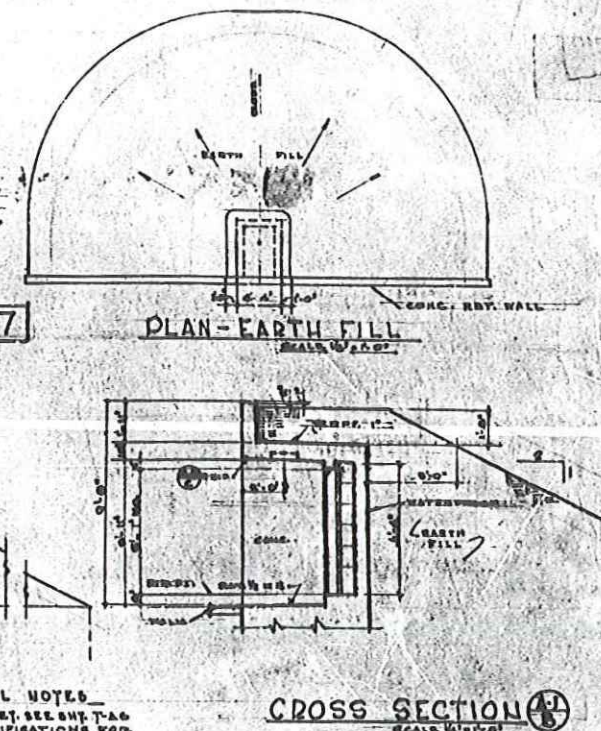
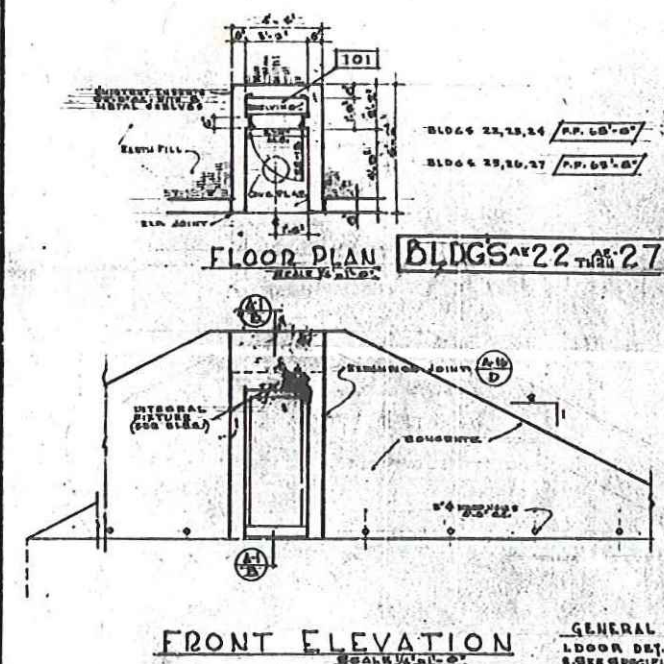
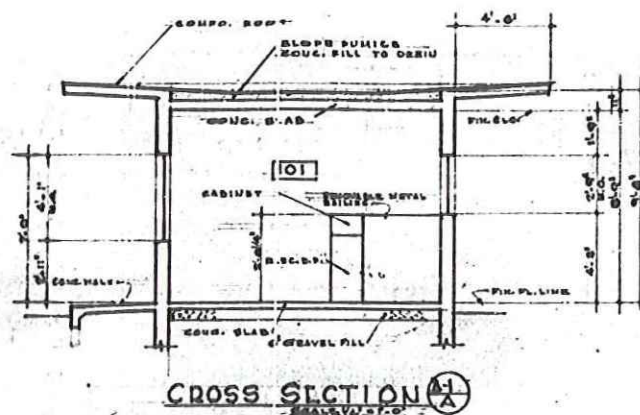
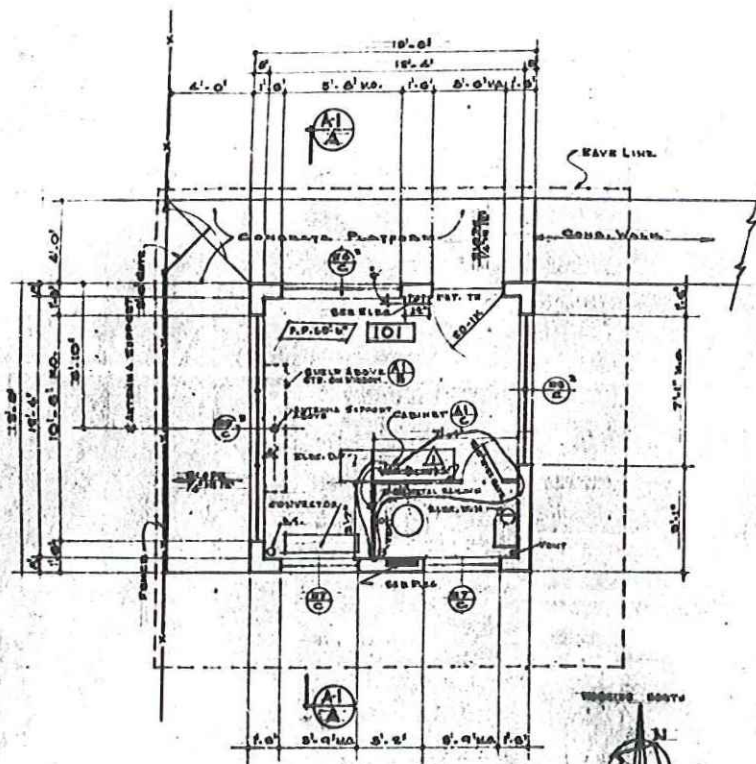
ENG-R 2633
Sheet 1 of 1
TA-9, Bldg-AE-20 (TA-9-20)
Guard House
Floor Plan
August 29, 1983



TA-9-20 Northwest and Southwest sides



TA-9-20 Northeast and Northwest sides



GENERAL NOTES
1. DOOR DET. SEE SHT. T-41
2. WINDOW DET. SEE SHT. T-42
3. THRESHOLD DET. SEE SHT. T-43
4. SEE FINISH SCHEDULE FOR FINISH SCHEDULE
5. PROVIDE WINDSTOP IN TOILET AREA OVER LAV.
6. SEE CIVIL FOR FIN. GRADES

BUILDING NO. 20

RM.	SYM.	CEIL'G HGT.
101	M	8'-0"

BUILDING NO. 22 THRU 27

RM.	SYM.	CEIL'G HGT.
101	M	8'-0"

BUILDING NO. 20

NO.	SIZE
101	8'-0" x 10'-0"

BUILDING NO. 22 THRU 27

NO.	SIZE
101	8'-0" x 10'-0"

RECORD DRAWING
THIS DRAWING REPRESENTS THE CONSTRUCTION AS BUILT.
SUBMITTED BY: [Signature]
RECOMMENDED BY: [Signature]
APPROVED BY: [Signature]

CABINET
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	STATUS	BY	CHK	APP
1	6-10-57	CORRECT TO 6-10-57	AS-BUILT	W. J. [Signature]	W. J. [Signature]	W. J. [Signature]
2	7-1-57	CONTRACT CORRECTION, AS BUILT Dwg. INCL. 100% WORK	AS-BUILT	W. J. [Signature]	W. J. [Signature]	W. J. [Signature]
3	7-1-57	VERTICAL BLINDS	AS-BUILT	W. J. [Signature]	W. J. [Signature]	W. J. [Signature]

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
SANTA FE OPERATIONS OFFICE
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

BUILDINGS & FACILITIES, TA-9
BLDGs. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
PLANS & ELEVATIONS

KISTNER, CURTIS & WRIGHT
ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

SA-FY-2/11-61

Unclassified/Not UCM
Bosch 5/12/83
LANL Class. Group

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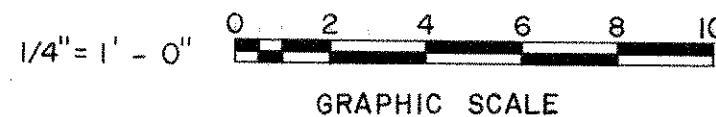
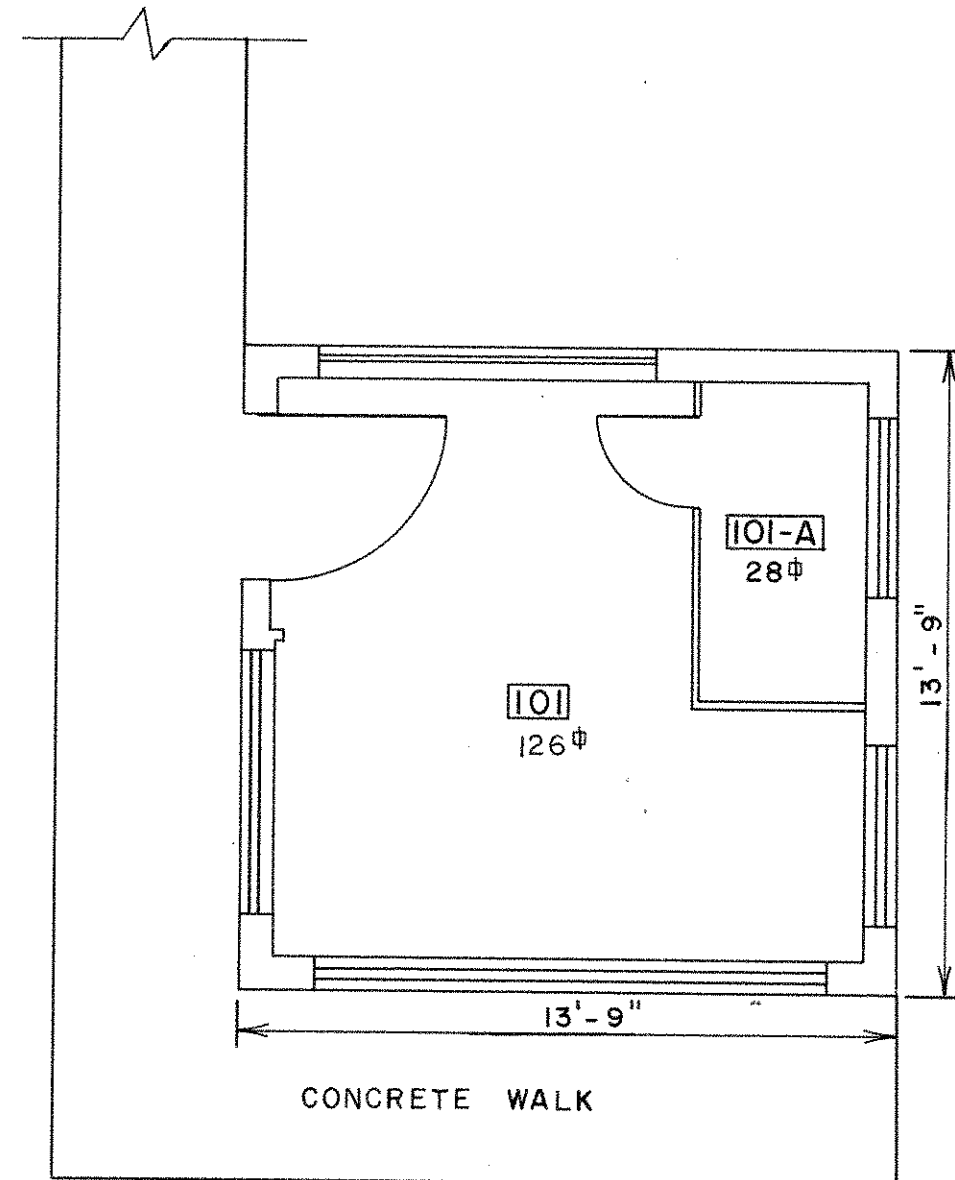
PRINTED 7-5-57

PRINT NO.

L.A.S.L. DWG. NO. ENG-14500 SECTION NO. 2 OF 3 SECTIONS

BLDGs. 20, 22 THRU 27

PLANS & ELEVATIONS



TOTAL SQ. FT. 154

REV. 1		DATE 8-29-83		REDRAWN AND REVISED TO STATUS OF 8-29-83		BY HEN		CKD. APP.	
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA									
Los Alamos									
Los Alamos National Laboratory Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545									
FACILITIES ENGINEERING DIVISION									
GUARD HOUSE								SEC. CLASSIFICATION	
FLOOR PLAN								CLASS. 11	
BLDG. AE-20								DATE 3-6-84	
TA-9								REVIEWER	
SUBMITTED								RECOMMENDED	
DRAWN KENNEDY · HEN								DATE 8-29-83	
CHECKED								SHEET NO. 1 OF 1	
DRAWING NO. ENG-R2633								APPROVED	

REC'D ... LOCKED ... TO VAULT 3/20/89

LANL TA- Building # 16-0210

Camera 984244 and 984242 respectively

Frame #s DCP_0192 through DCP_0199 and DCP_2778 through DCP_2782

Surveyor(s) S. McCarthy; J. Ronquillo, K. Towery

Date 7/23/2002

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station UTM's easting 378087 northing 3968252 zone 13

Legal Description: Map Frioles Ouad 2002 tnspl 19N range 6E sec

Current Use/ Function Break Room Original Use/ Function Guard Station

Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1951/1952 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☒

Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1

Foundation Concrete Slab

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☒ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐
Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Unpainted concrete

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) 3'-6" roof overhang, half-round wall-mounted lights, speakers, security screens over windows, concrete walkway around building.

Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐
Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type Flat with interior roof drains

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☐
Other Roof Materials Built-up

Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☒
Other Window Type Awning with security screens

of Each Window Type/ Comments Banks of three-light fixed windows flanking awning style windows.

Glass Type Clear ☒ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>					
	Equipment Door Types	Interior		Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>					
		Exterior		Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>					
	Interior		Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>			
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						

of Each Door Type/Comments:

Interior Wall

Gypsum Board	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reinforced Concrete- Interior	<input type="checkbox"/>
CMU- Interior	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plywood	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other- Interior	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="Gypsum board over reinforced concrete."/>	
In-Wall Electrical Wiring	<input type="checkbox"/>	On-Wall Electrical Wiring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Ceiling Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings ☐

If yes, list building names and #s

Integrity

Significance

Eligible Under Criterion A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☐

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Propulsion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science	<input type="checkbox"/>	Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects	<input type="checkbox"/>		

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Super Computing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reactor Technology	<input type="checkbox"/>	Biomedical/Health Physics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strategic and Supporting Research	<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment/Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Administration and Social History	<input type="checkbox"/>	Architectural History	<input type="checkbox"/>

Recommendations/ Additional Comments**Architectural Features (elevations)**

TA-16-210 is a one-story structure measuring 13 ft 8 in. by 13 ft 9 in. with 8 in. thick walls. The building is constructed with a poured reinforced concrete foundation, floor slab, and exterior walls. The roof is reinforced concrete with 3 ft 6 in. overhangs. There are two entry doors: both metal half-glazed on the north and east sides. Three-light steel frame awning windows are on the north, east, and south sides; the west side is equipped with two-light steel frame windows. Security mesh was installed over the windows on the east side. There is a concrete apron on the north, south, and east sides.

Total sq ft

166 net

Architect/ Builder

Kistner, Curtis & Wright

Alterations**List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)**

ENG-C 7128
Sheet 26 of 80
Guard Station Bldg 210 (TA-16-201)
Plan-Elevations-Section
Miscellaneous Details
August 15, 1951

ENG-C 7157
Sheet 55 of 80
Guard Station Bldg 210 (TA-16-201)
Plans, Elevations & Sections
August 15, 1951

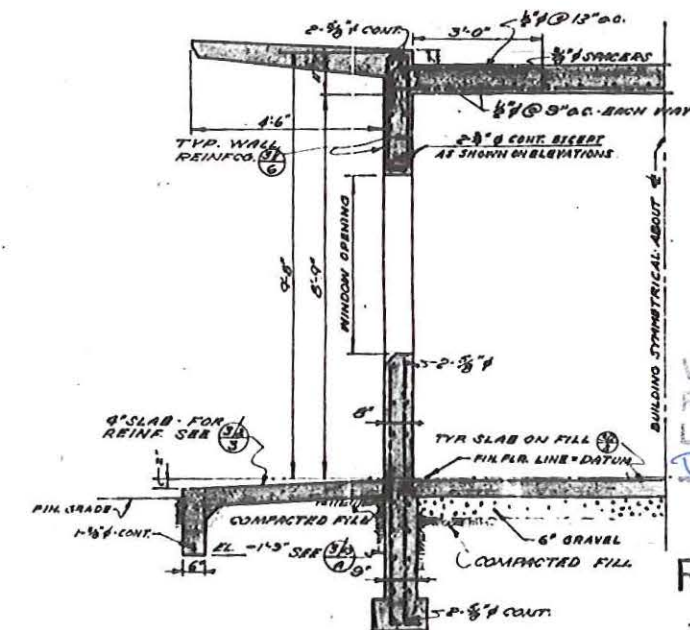
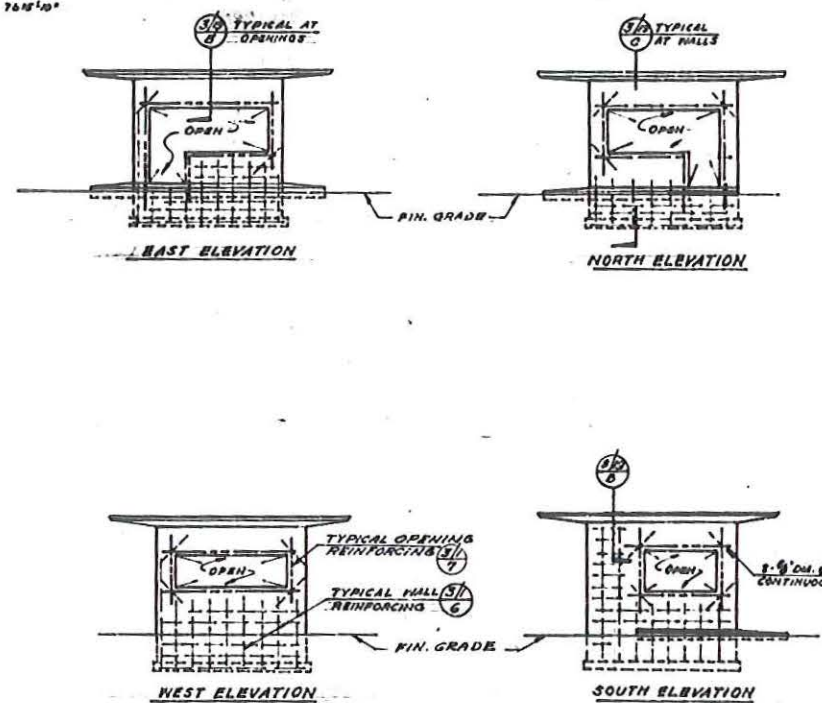
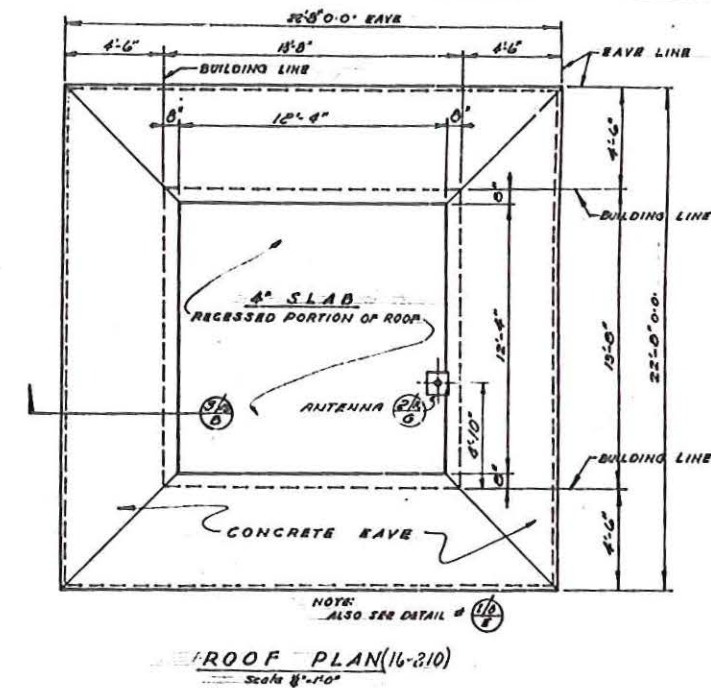
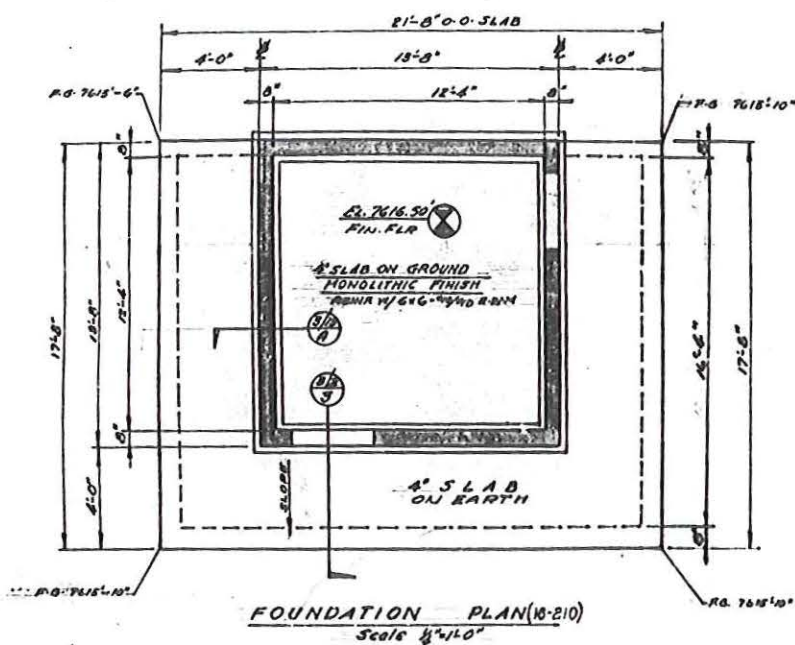
ENG-R 2789
TA-16, Bldg 210 (16-210)
Floor Plan
August 3, 1964



TA-16-210 North and West sides

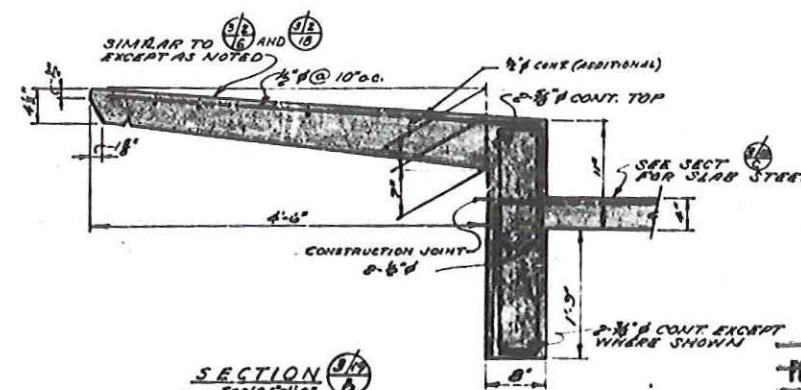
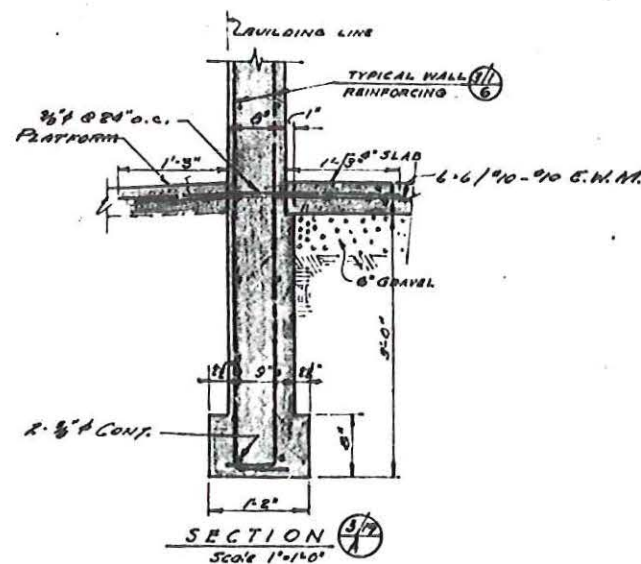


TA-16-210 South and East sides



VERIFIED UNCLASSIFIED
PUBLICLY RELEASABLE
LANL Classification Group
D. Wally 3/6/15

RECORD DRAWING
THIS DRAWING REPRESENTS
THE CONSTRUCTION AS BUILT.
SUBMITTED Emad M. Alkhatib REGISTERED ENGINEER
RECOMMENDED [Signature] REGISTERED ENGINEER
APPROVED [Signature] REGISTERED ENGINEER
KISTNER, CURTIS & WRIGHT, ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS
SUBMIT THIS DRAWING AS A RECORD OF THE
CONSTRUCTION AT THE TIME OF PREPARED BY THE
A. E. C. AND AS A BASIS FOR REFERENCE IN CON-
TINUED CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE BY OTHER
AGENCIES SUBSEQUENT TO THAT DATE.



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IT MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED, REPRODUCED, OR USED FOR
OTHER THAN ITS INTENDED PURPOSES WITHOUT THE PRIOR
WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY
COMMISSION AND IS SUBJECT TO PENALTY FOR VIOLATION
OF THE UNITED STATES.

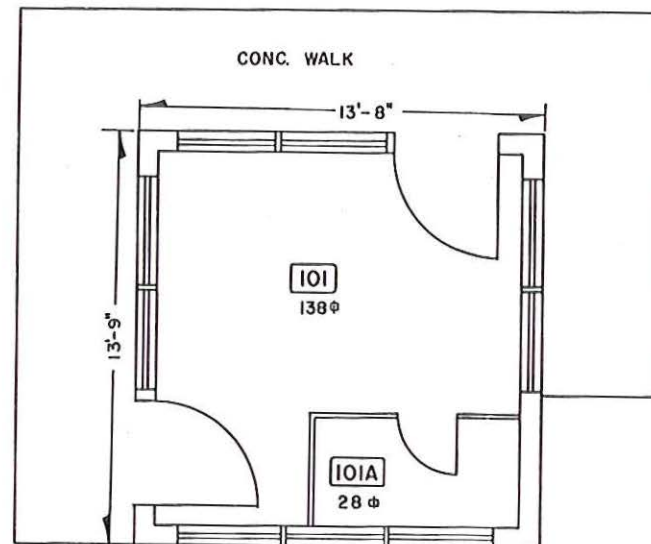
U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
SANTA FE OPERATIONS OFFICE
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

SERVICE AREA PROJECT N. TA-16 PHASE
GUARD STATION - BLDG (210)18-
PLAN, ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS

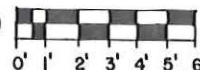
KISTNER, CURTIS & WRIGHT
ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

SFA-JS	3/19	55	80
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NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHKD	GRP. LDR	ENG. D.O.
1	6-28-66	REVISED TO STATUS OF 6/27/66	CWT.	HB	SE	SPR



(1/4" = 1'-0")



GRAPHIC SCALE

TOTAL SQ. FT. 166

REV.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHKD	GRP. LDR	ENG. D.O.
2	8-30-83	REVISED TO STATUS OF 8-30-83	HAN	HAN	TP	
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA						
Los Alamos			Los Alamos National Laboratory Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545			
FACILITIES ENGINEERING DIVISION						
FLOOR PLAN						SEC. CLASSIFICATION
						CLASS. <i>U</i>
						REVIEWER <i>Handwritten</i>
BLDG. 210						DATE <i>9-29-83</i>
TA-16						
SUBMITTED <i>G. Thuy</i>		RECOMMENDED <i>Dawn Ross</i>		APPROVED <i>Emil H.</i>		
DRAWN RAGSDALE		DATE 8-3-64		SHEET NO. 1 OF 1		DRAWN BY ENG-R2789
CHECKED <i>Handwritten</i>						

REC'D..... LOGGED..... TO VAULT 11-22-83

LANL TA- Building # 16-1451

Camera 984244

Frame #s DCP_5176 through DCP_5188

Surveyor(s) S. McCarthy; J. Ronquillo, K. Towery

Date 7/23/2002

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station UTM's easting 378087 northing 3968252 zone 13

Legal Description: Map Frioles Quad 2002 tnspl 19N range 6E sec

Current Use/ Function Break Room Original Use/ Function Guard Station

Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1951/1952 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☒

Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1

Foundation Concrete Slab

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☒ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐

Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Unpainted concrete

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) 3'-6" roof overhang, half-round wall-mounted lights, speakers, security screens over windows, concrete walkway around building.

Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐

Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type Flat with interior roof drains

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☐

Other Roof Materials Built-up

Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☒

Other Window Type Awning with security screens

of Each Window Type/ Comments Banks of three-light fixed windows flanking awning style windows.

Glass Type Clear ☒ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern 3-light

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						
		Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						
		Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						

of Each Door Type/Comments:

Interior Wall

Gypsum Board ☒ Reinforced Concrete- Interior ☐

CMU- Interior ☒ Plywood ☐ Other- Interior

In-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐ On-Wall Electrical Wiring ☒

Ceiling Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings ☐

If yes, list building names and #s

Integrity

Significance

Eligible Under Criterion A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☐

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly ☐ Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing ☒ Nuclear Propulsion ☐

Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science ☐ Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects ☐

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support ☒ Super Computing ☐

Reactor Technology ☐ Biomedical/Health Physics ☐ Strategic and Supporting Research ☐

Environment/Waste Management ☐ Administration and Social History ☐ Architectural History ☐

Recommendations/ Additional Comments

Architectural Features (elevations)

TA-16-210 is a one-story structure measuring 13 ft 8 in. by 13 ft 9 in. with 8 in. thick walls. The building is constructed with a poured reinforced concrete foundation, floor slab, and exterior walls. The roof is reinforced concrete with 3 ft 6 in. overhangs. There are two entry doors: both metal half-glazed on the north and east sides. Three-light steel frame awning windows are on the north, east, and south sides; the west side is equipped with two-light steel frame windows. Security mesh was installed over the windows on the east side. There is a concrete apron on the north, south, and east sides.

Total sq ft

166 net

Architect/ Builder

Kistner, Curtis & Wright

Alterations

List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

- ENG-C 27780**
Sheet 20 of 28
Guard Station TA-0-11 (currently TA-16-1451)
Plan and Elevations
1950

ENG-C 27781
Sheet 21 of 28
Guard Station TA-0-11 (currently TA-16-1451)
Roof Plan, Section and Details
1950

ENG-C 27782
Sheet 22 of 28
Guard Station TA-0-11 (currently TA-16-1451)
Septic Tank and Plumbing Details
1950

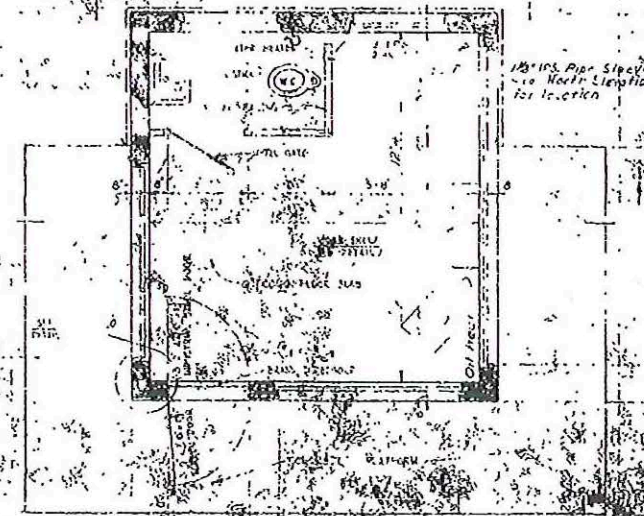
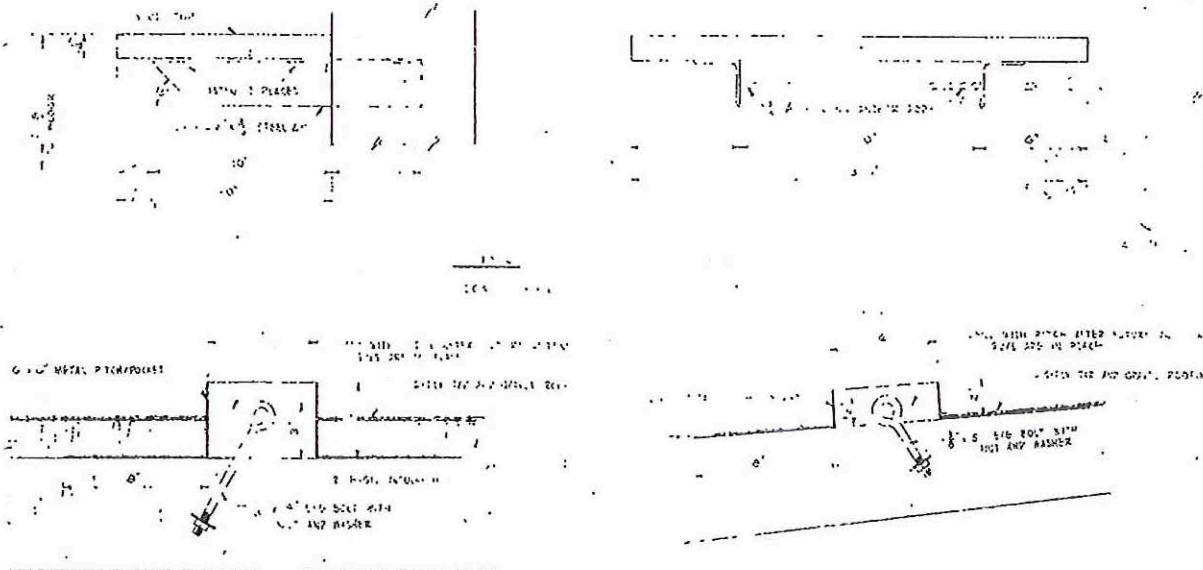
ENG-C 27784
Sheet 24 of 28
Guard Station TA-0-11 (currently TA-16-1451)
Electrical Layout
1950



TA-16-1451 East and North sides



TA-16-1451 West and South sides



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D. Helly 3/6/65

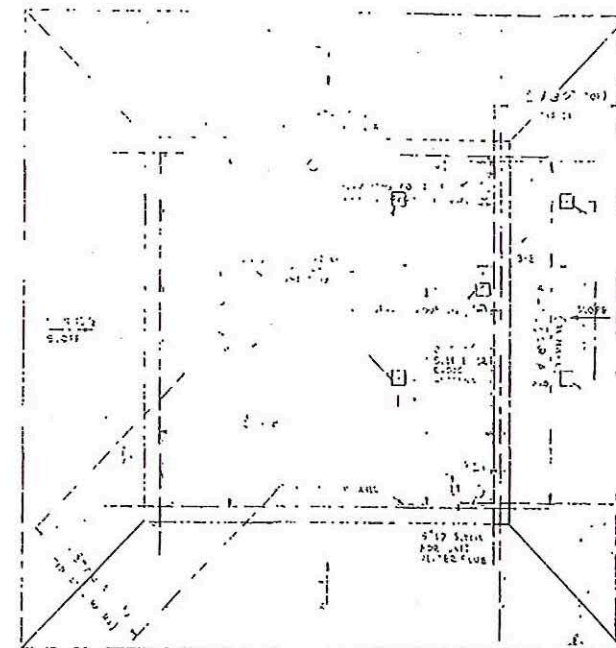
AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT NO. AT-49-1-890
SUBMITTED *[Signature]*
RECOMMENDED *[Signature]*
APPROVED *[Signature]*

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

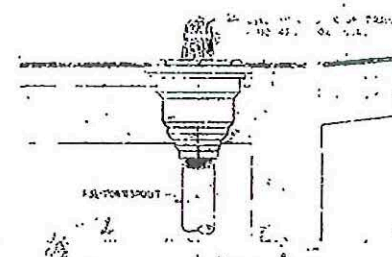
	GUARD HOUSE PLANT AND ELEVATIONS	
	. . 2 - 11	
	JEMEZ ROAD A.O.	
ECS ALAMOS	NEW MEXICO	
BLACK & VEATCH — CONSULTING ENGINEERS		
APPROVED	APPROVED	SHEET OF
<i>Higley</i>	<i>Bouillon</i>	20 28
(SIGNED)	LARSEN BLANCH	

ENG-C 27780



FILE

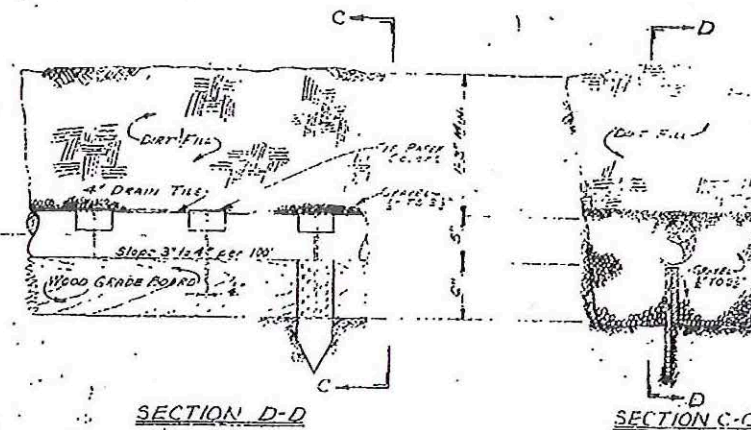
OF ALL THINGS
SILVER ME
- SUGGESTION -
THE SUGGESTION
- OF THE
... ..



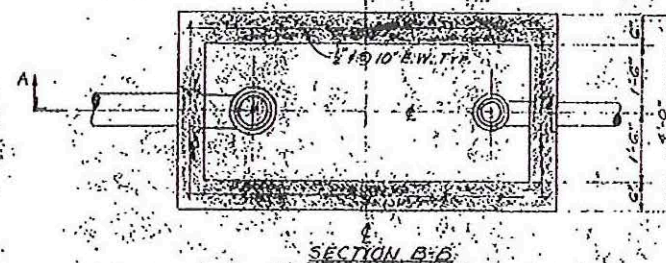
AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

<p>GUARD HOUSE ROOF PLAN, SECTION AND DETAILS</p>		<p>PLAN</p>	
<p>WEST JEMEZ ROAD T.H.O.</p>		<p>SECTION</p>	
<p>LOS ALAMOS NEW MEXICO</p>		<p>DATE</p>	
<p>BLACK & VEATCH—CONSULTING ENGINEERS</p>		<p>SCALE</p>	
<p>DESIGNED BY</p>		<p>SHEET OF</p>	
<p>CHECKED BY</p>		<p>2. 22</p>	
<p>APPROVED BY</p>		<p>2. 22</p>	

ENG-C 27781

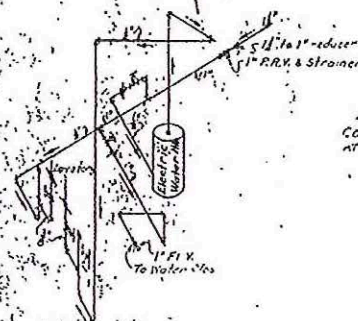


LATERAL HEADER DETAILS

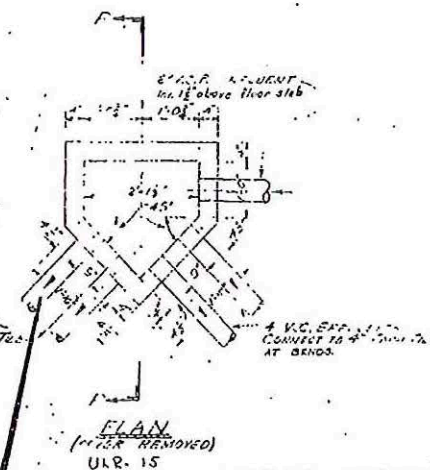


SECTION B-B

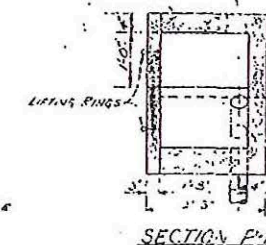
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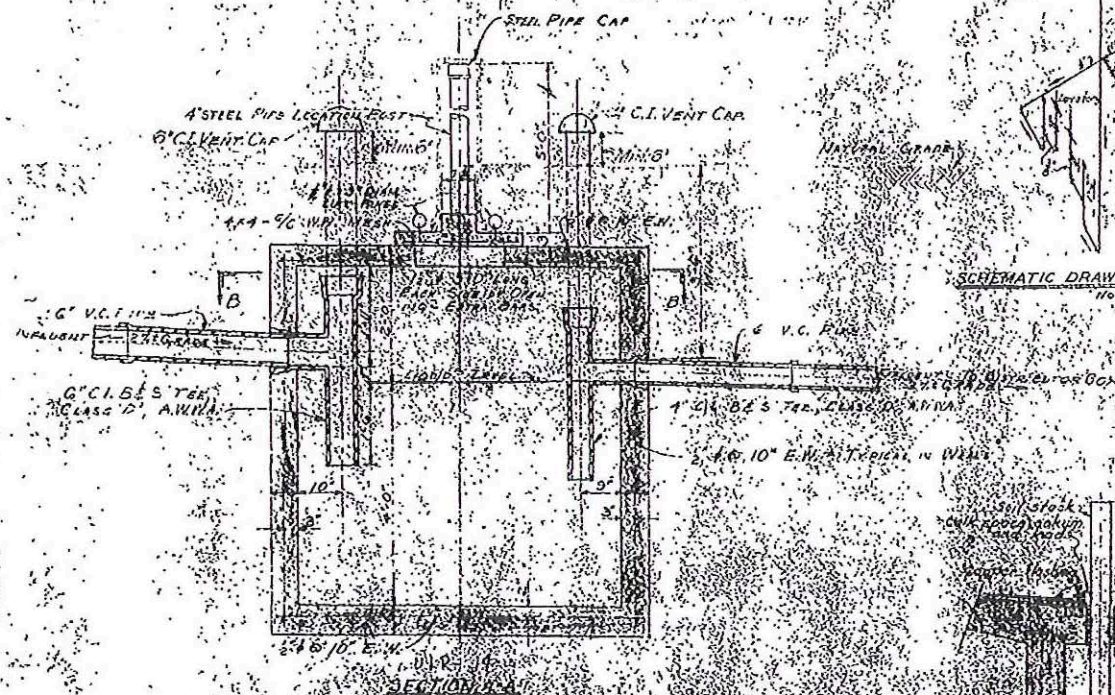
SCHEMATIC DRAWING OF WATER SYSTEM



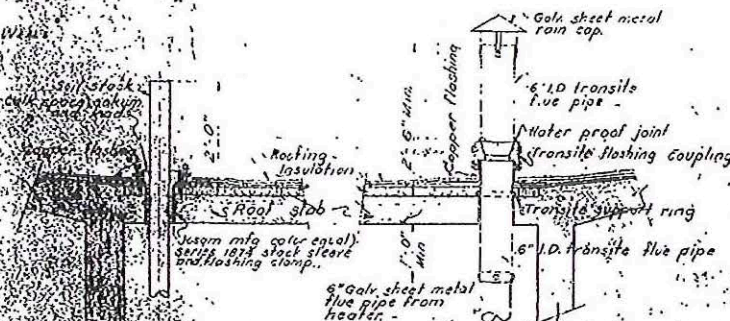
DETAILS - DISTRIBUTOR BOX



SECTION F-A



SECTION 2.4



SOIL STACK DETAIL

HEATER FLUE DETAIL

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT NO. AT-67-F-890...
SUBMITTED *6/15/67* *W. J. G. G. G.* ARCHITECT-ENGINEER
RECOMMENDED
APPROVED *W. J. G. G. G.*

VERIFIED UNCLASSIFIED
PUBLICLY RELEASABLE
LANL Classification Group

D. Hally 3/6/15

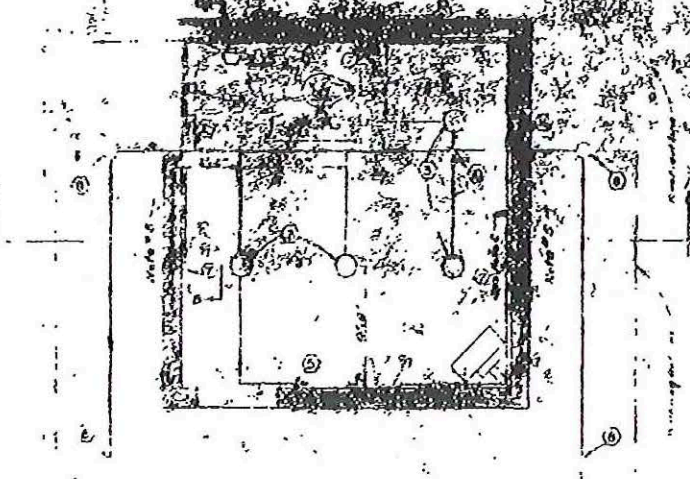
Notes: Water closet - Crane #3-340 with 1" flush valve & vacuum

Laundry Cranes #310
All vent pipe to be schedule 40 steel pipe except as noted.
All vent pipe to be galvanized or copper.
All vent pipes to fixtures shall have 1'-3" high air caps.
All locations of pipe & pipe connections are approximate
and shall conform to field conditions.
Electric water heater Model E E I Gallon 23" high x
15" diameter input as manufactured by Ranco and Kunze
Marshfield, Minnigan.
Equipment equal to that specified will be acceptable.

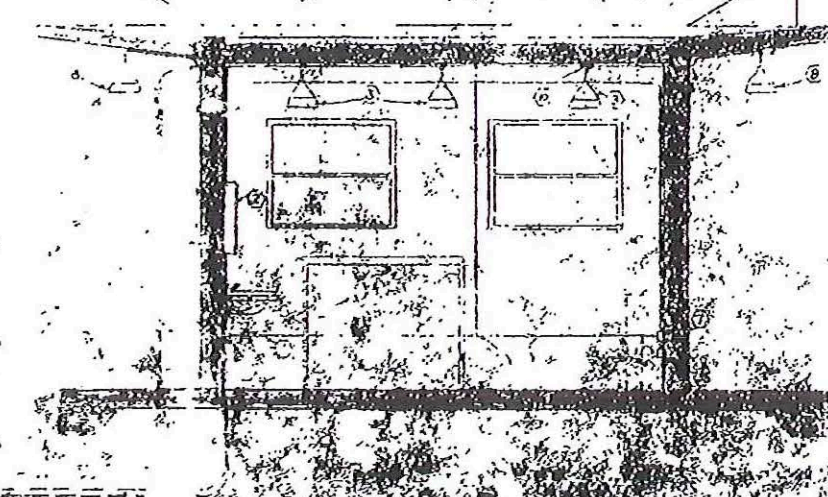
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

	SEPTIC TANK AND PLUMBING DETAILS U/R-11 U/R-14 U/R-15	TITLE:
	WEST JEMEZ ROAD TA-O	DRAWN: M.C.W.
	LOS ALAMOS NEW MEXICO	CHECKED: P.J.M.
		APPROVED: J.A.V.
	BLACK & VEATCH CONSULTING ENGINEERS	DATE: April 8, 1968
SUBMITTER: <i>Hughes</i>	ENGINEERED: <i>R.D.O.</i>	APPROVEE: <i>[Signature]</i>
PROJECT: L.S. ENR. BELLVIEW	SCALE: AS SHOWN	SHEET NO.: 22 OF 30

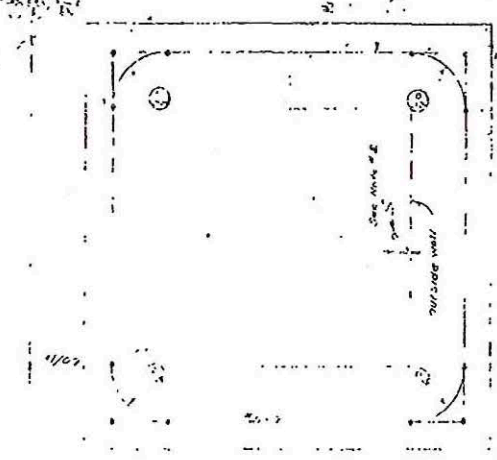
ENG-C 27782



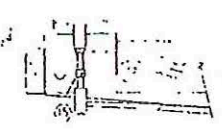
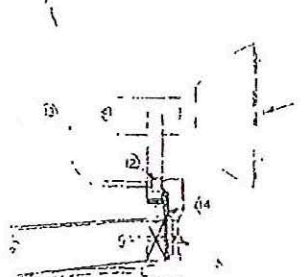
FRONT VIEW
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SIDE VIEW



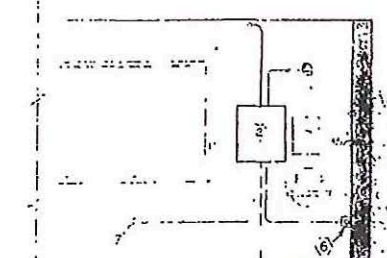
FLOOR PLAN



DETAIL

Notes:
1. All wiring shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Safety Code.
2. All wiring shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Safety Code.
3. All wiring shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Safety Code.

1. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
2. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
3. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
4. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
5. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
6. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
7. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
8. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
9. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
10. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
11. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
12. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
13. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
14. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.
15. Standard 1/2" x 3/4" Handy box with #6B 3/4" 1/4" Arrow Switch #2550 switch box.



VERIFIED UNCLASSIFIED
PUBLICLY RELEASABLE
LANL Classification Group
D. H. H. 3/6/65

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING
CONSTRUCTION NO. AT-62-1-870
SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

GUARD HOUSE ELECTRICAL LAYOUT			
JEMEZ ROAD 7			
BLACK & VEATCH CONSULTING ENGINEERS			
DATE	BY	CHKD	APP'D
3/28	28		

ENG-C 27784

LANL TA- Building # 22-0032

Camera 984244

Frame #s DCP_1323 through DCP_1326

Surveyor(s) S McCarthy, K. Towery

Date 3/26/2003

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station UTM's easting 379415 northing 3969379 zone 13

Legal Description: Map Frioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec 20

Current Use/ Function Office Building Original Use/ Function Guard Station

Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1949 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☒

Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1

Foundation Concrete Slab

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☒ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐
Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Painted concrete

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Exterior building elements included pendant-style incandescent light fixtures, signage, thru-the-wall ventilator, and conduit.

Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐
Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type Flat with cantilevered overhangs.

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☐
Other Roof Materials Concrete with built-up tar and gravel and metal flashing

Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☐
Other Window Type Awning

of Each Window Type/ Comments Three-light awning style windows were installed on the north, west, and east sides. Two two-light awning style windows are located on the south side.

Glass Type Clear ☐ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern 3-light and 2-light windows

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
		Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>							

of Each Door Type/Comments:

Interior Wall Gypsum Board ☐ Reinforced Concrete- Interior ☐

CMU- Interior ☐ Plywood ☐ Other- Interior

In-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐ On-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐

Ceiling Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings ☐

If yes, list building names and #s

Integrity

Significance

Eligible Under Criterion A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☐

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly <input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Propulsion <input type="checkbox"/>
Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects <input type="checkbox"/>	

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Super Computing <input type="checkbox"/>
Reactor Technology <input type="checkbox"/>	Biomedical/Health Physics <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic and Supporting Research <input type="checkbox"/>
Environment/Waste Management <input type="checkbox"/>	Administration and Social History <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural History <input type="checkbox"/>

Recommendations/ Additional Comments

Architectural Features (elevations)

The Guard Station was constructed as an one-story square in plan structure measuring 13 ft 8 in. by 13 ft 8 in. The building was constructed with a poured reinforced concrete foundation and floor slab, concrete walls, and flat concrete roof with 4-ft-deep cantilevered overhangs. The roof was equipped with lightening rods, high-powered lights, loud speaker, and an antenna. The single painted metal and half-glass entry door was located on the building's west side. Three-light awning style windows were installed on the north, west, and east sides. Two, two-light awning style windows were located on the south side. Additional exterior building elements included pendant style incandescent light fixtures, signage, thru-the-wall ventilator, and conduit.

Total sq ft	<input type="text" value="144 Net"/>	Architect/ Builder	<input type="text" value="Black & Veatch"/>
--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------	---

Alterations

List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 7527 Sheet 37 of 71 TA-22 Project "C" Building (No. 42) TD – 32 (TA-22-32) Floor Plan and Elevations December 1, 1950
ENG-C 7528 Sheet 38 of 71 TA-22 Project "C" Building (No. 42) TD – 32 (TA-22-32) Roof Plan, Section, and Details December 1, 1950
ENG- R 2995 Sheet 1 of 1 TA-22, BLDG. TD-32 (TA-22-32) Guard House Floor Plan September 9, 1983



TA-22-32 North side



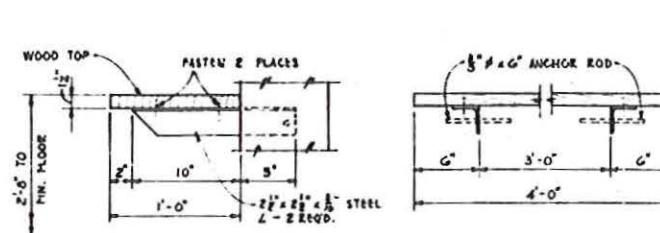
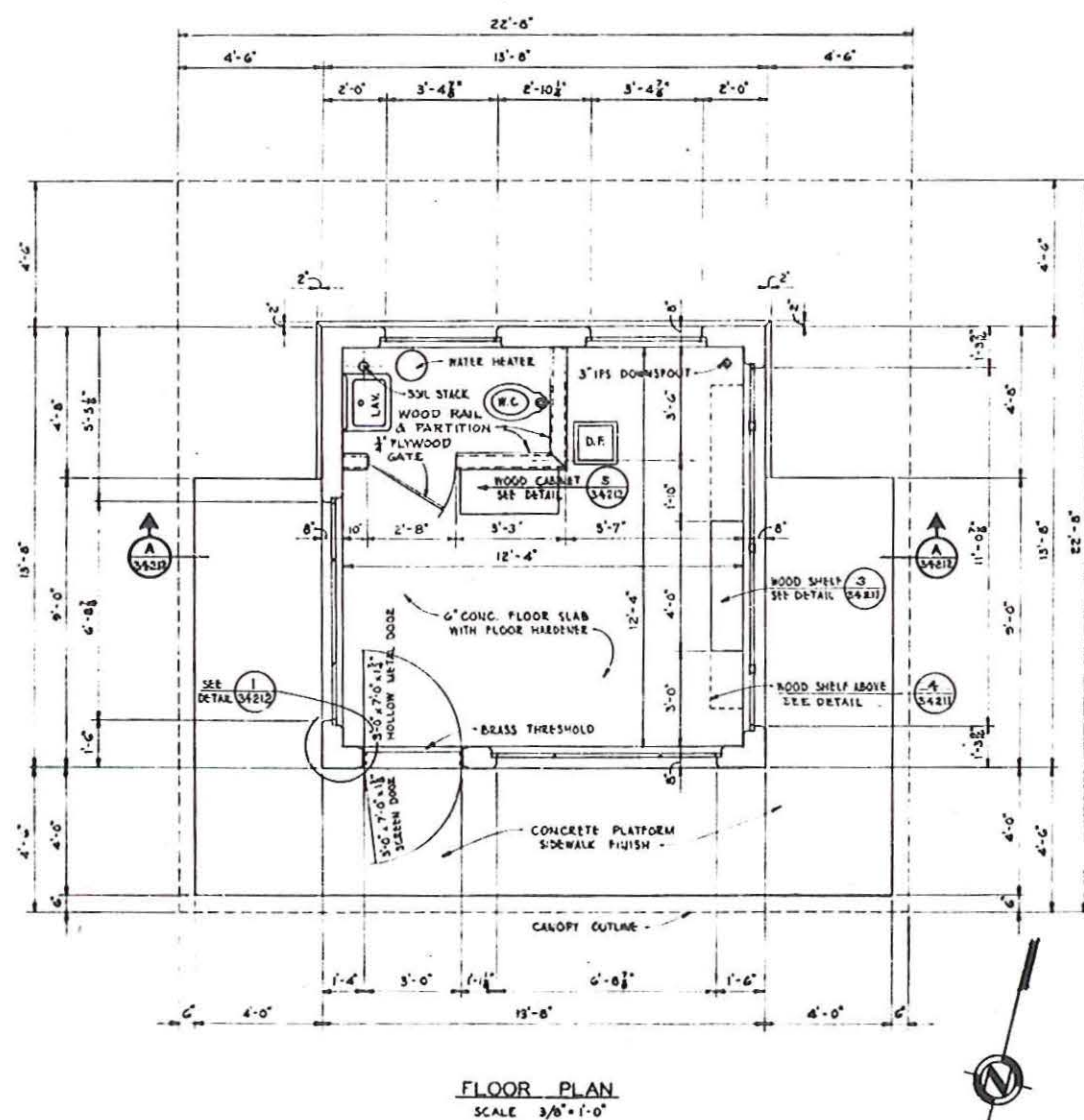
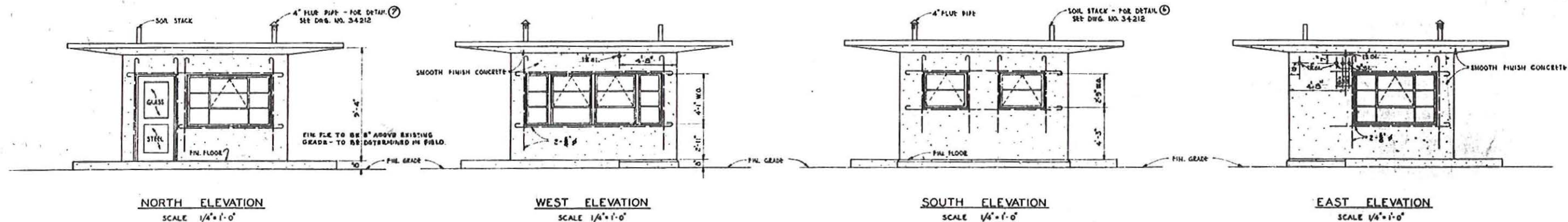
TA-22-32 West side



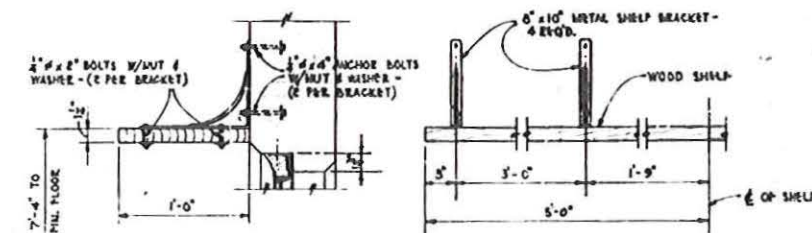
TA-22-32 South side



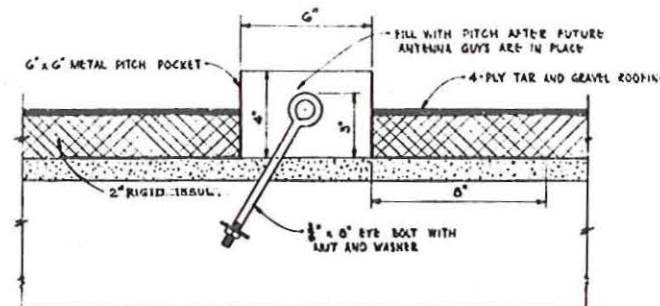
TA-22-32 East side



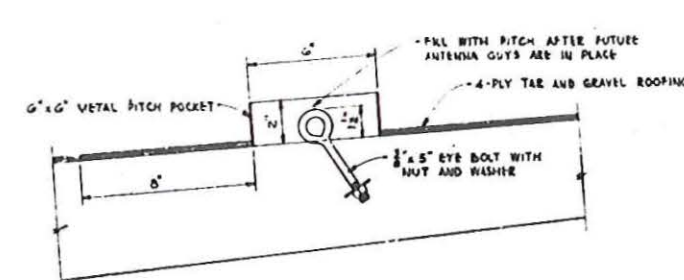
DETAIL 3
SCALE 1 1/2\"/>



DETAIL 4
SCALE 1 1/2\"/>



DETAIL 1
SCALE 3\"/>



DETAIL 2
SCALE 3\"/>

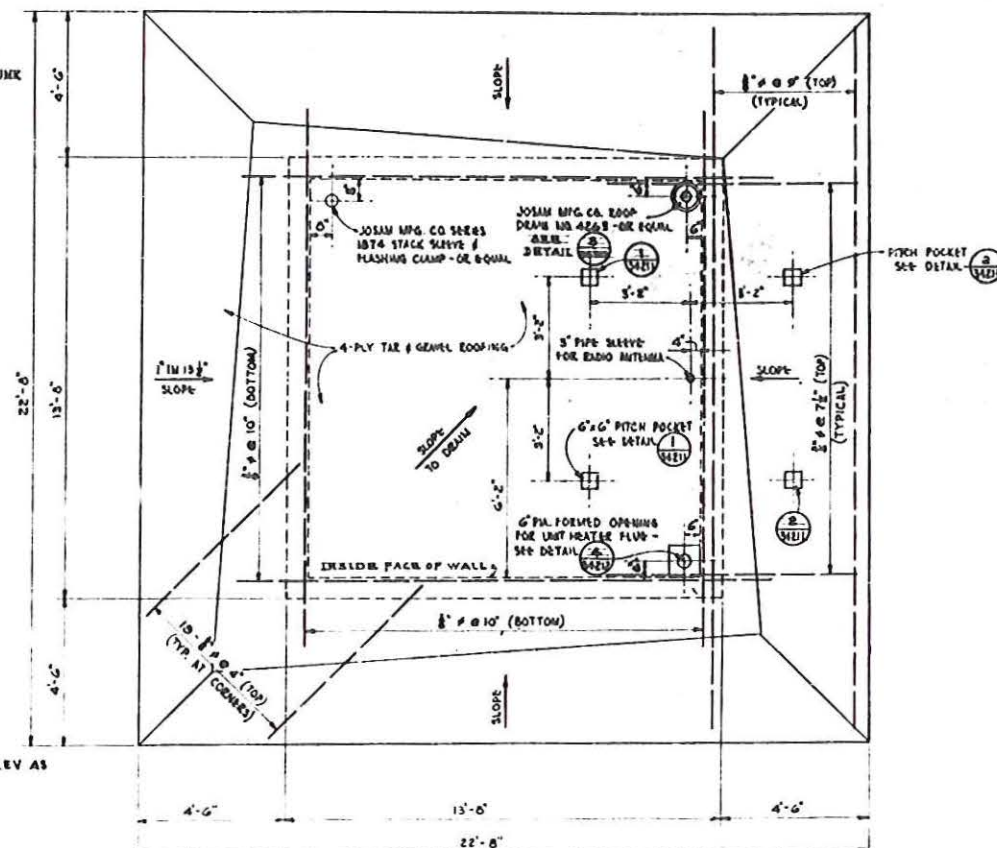
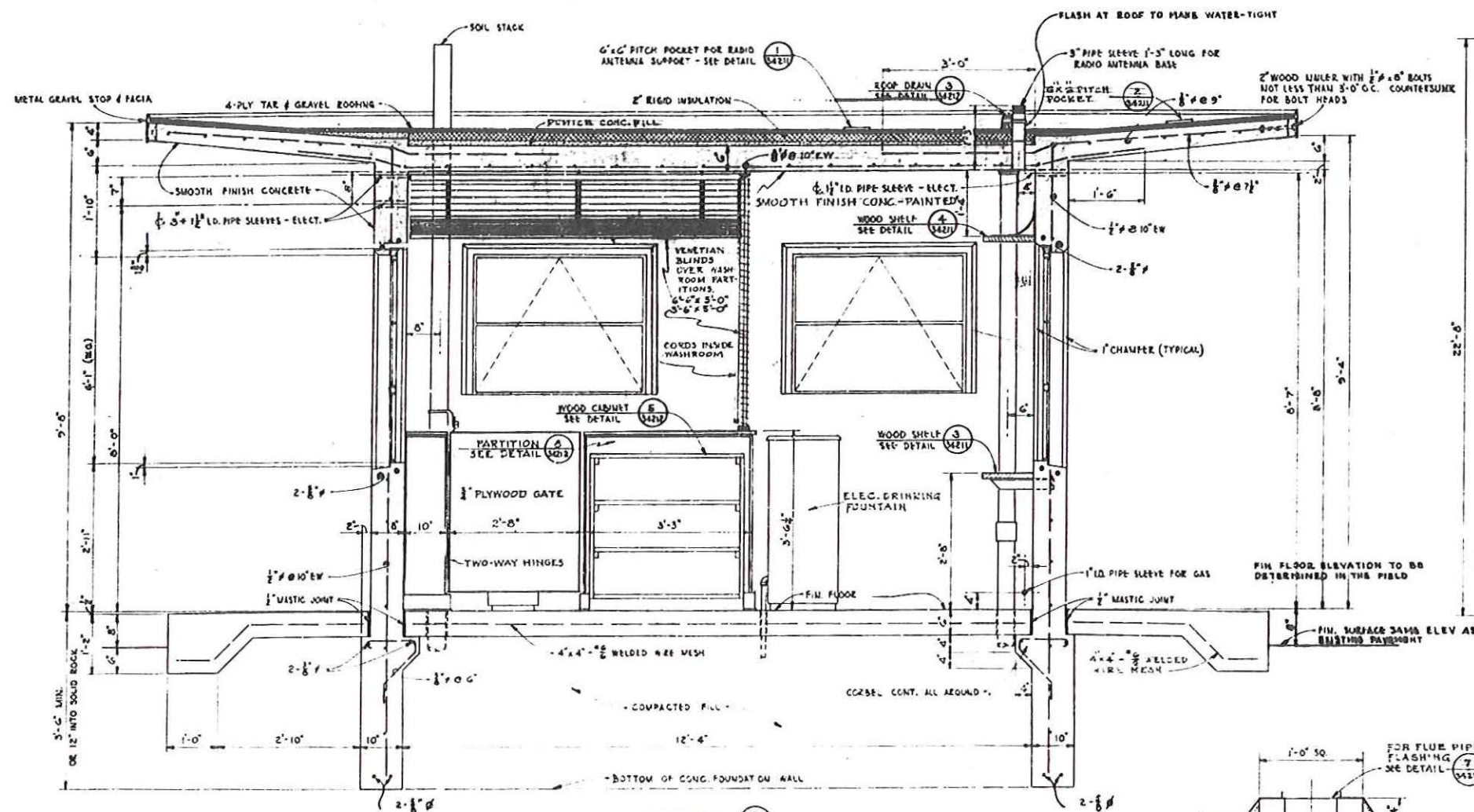
NOTES:
 FOR ALL TOILET FIXTURES, PLUMBING, AND HEATING DETAILS SEE DRAWING NO. 4-4-211
 FOR GENERAL LAYOUT SEE DRAWING NO. 20021
 FOR ELECTRICAL DETAILS SEE DRAWING NO. 74211 (70051)
 FOR ROOF PLAN, SECTION, AND DETAILS SEE DRAWING NO. 34212
 CAULK ALL SILLERS WITH LEAD WHEN.
 PROVIDE MULLION COVERS FOR ALL MULLIONS IN MULTIPLE WINDOWS.
 ALL WINDOWS TO BE STEEL ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTED TYPE WITH ALUM. SCREENS INSIDE. ALL VENTILATORS TO OPEN OUT. ALL GLASS TO BE CLEAR D.S.B. SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR SCREENS AND HARDWARE.

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING
 CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT NO. 1139
 SUBMITTED
 RECOMMENDED
 APPROVED

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

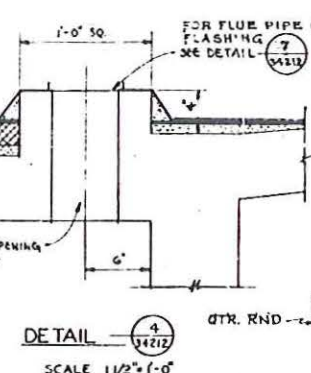
THIS IS AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. IT MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED, REPRODUCED, OR USED FOR OTHER THAN OFFICIAL PURPOSES WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND IS SUBJECT TO RECALL. ANY VIOLATION WILL BE SUBJECT TO PUNISHMENT UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

2 1139M Not checked for As-Built Status		ICW
Contract Compl As-Built Pkg Incl Mod #28		RWY/AY
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION		799
SANTA FE OPERATIONS OFFICE		TSSAAG
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO		W.C.
ARCHITECTURAL		W.C.
BUILDING (NO 42) TD-32		AS NOTED
FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS		12-1-50
TA-22 PROJECT "C"		2654
BLACK & VEATCH CONSULTING ENGINEERS		SFA-TA-34211 37 71
SAN JOSE, CALIF.		AS S.L. D.W.C. NO. ENG-C-752

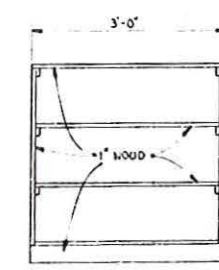


ROOF PLAN
SCALE - 3/8"=1'-0"

SECTION - A-A
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

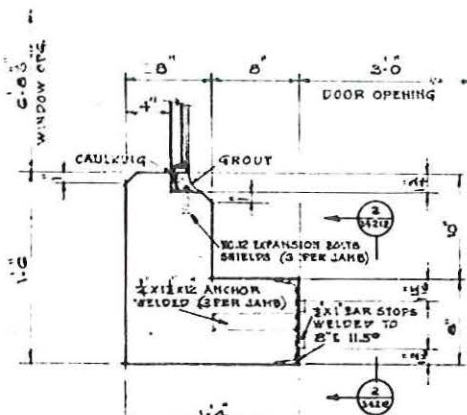


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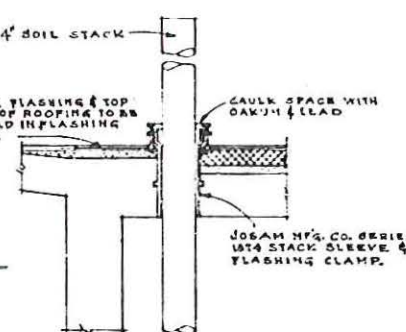


DETAIL 5
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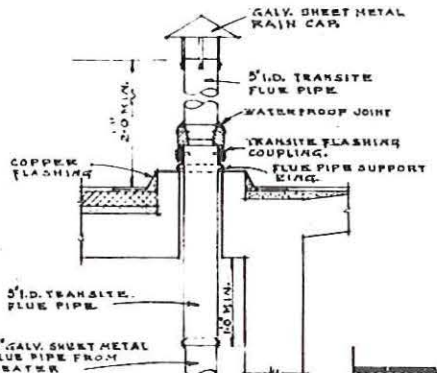
AS CONSTRUCTION DRAWING
CONTRACT NO. 129-1-1139
SUBMITTED BY [Signature]
RECOMMENDED BY [Signature]
APPROVED BY [Signature]



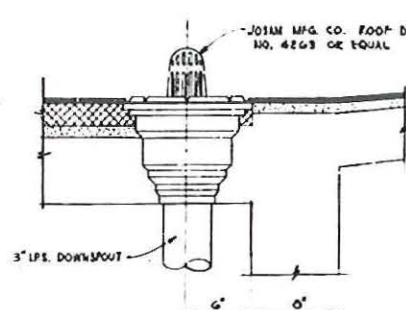
DETAIL 1
SCALE 1 1/2"=1'-0"



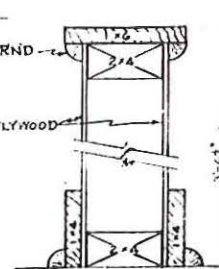
DETAIL 2
SCALE 1"=1'-0"



DETAIL 3
SCALE 1 1/2"=1'-0"



DETAIL 6
SCALE 1 1/2"=1'-0"



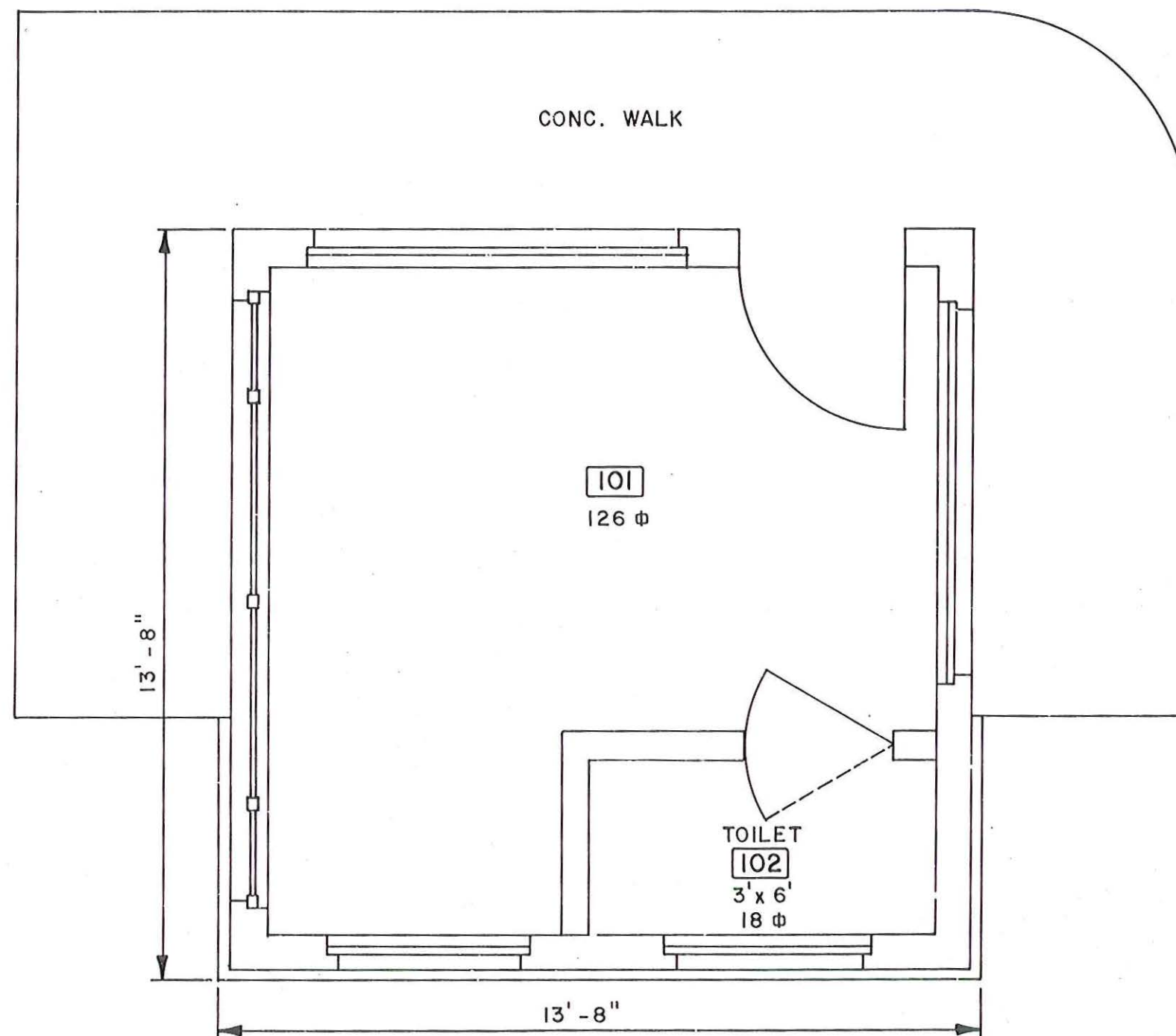
DETAIL 7
SCALE: 5"=1'-0"

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UNCLASSIFIED/NOT UCNI
Banchin 5/23/83
LANL Class. Group

2	3034	Not checked for As-Built Status	LCN	
3	1139	Contract Compl. As-Built Draw. Incl. Mod. #28	RWH/TH	
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION			BY	FILED
SANTA FE OPERATIONS OFFICE			DATE	799
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO			DATE	12-1-80
ARCHITECTURAL			DATE	2655
BUILDING (NO. 42)TD-32			DATE	
ROOF PLAN, SECTION AND DETAILS			DATE	
TA-22 PROJECT "C"			DATE	
BLACK & VEATCH			DATE	
CONSULTING ENGINEERS			DATE	
SFA-IA-34212			DATE	
39			DATE	
71			DATE	



GRAPHIC SCALE

TOTAL SQ. FT. 144

MF	2	9-9-83	REDRAWN & REVISED TO STATUS OF 9-9-83	H&N	et	dm
REV.	DATE	REVISION		BY	CKD.	APP.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA						
Los Alamos			Los Alamos National Laboratory Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545			
FACILITIES ENGINEERING DIVISION						
GUARD HOUSE FLOOR PLAN				SEC. CLASSIFICATION		
				CLASS.	U	
				REVIEWER	H&N	
BLDG. TD-32				TA-22	DATE	10-31-83
SUBMITTED		RECOMMENDED		APPROVED		
E. Trujillo		Darin R. R. R.		W. T. E. E.		
DRAWN	J. SAM	H&N	DATE	SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.	
CHECKED	Humble	H&N	9-9-83	1 OF 1	ENG-R 2995	

LOGGED TO VAULT 11-23-83

LANL TA- Building # 33-0027

Camera 984242

Frame #s DCP_2522 through DCP_2525

Surveyor(s) S. McCarthy, J. Ronquillo

Date 6/21/2004

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station UTM's easting 386428 northing 3960729 zone 13

Legal Description: Map Frioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec

Current Use/ Function Storage Original Use/ Function Guard Station

Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1950 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☒

Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1

Foundation Concrete Slab

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☒ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐

Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Exterior is painted.

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Additional exterior building elements include pendant style light fixtures, conduit, signage, a fire extinguisher, and roof-mounted lights.

Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐

Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☒ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type Flat

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☐

Other Roof Materials Steel joists with rigid insulation and 3-ply built up and metal fascia.

Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☐

Other Window Type Awning

of Each Window Type/ Comments 1 window on the east, south, and north sides and 2 windows on west side.

Glass Type Clear ☒ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern 3-light on east, south and north sides and 4-light units on west side.

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
		Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>							

of Each Door Type/Comments:

Interior Wall Gypsum Board ☒ Reinforced Concrete- Interior ☐

CMU- Interior ☐ Plywood ☐ Other- Interior

In-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐ On-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐

Ceiling Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings ☐

If yes, list building names and #s

Integrity

Significance

Eligible Under Criterion A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☐

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly <input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Propulsion <input type="checkbox"/>
Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects <input type="checkbox"/>	

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Super Computing <input type="checkbox"/>
Reactor Technology <input type="checkbox"/>	Biomedical/Health Physics <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic and Supporting Research <input type="checkbox"/>
Environment/Waste Management <input type="checkbox"/>	Administration and Social History <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural History <input type="checkbox"/>

Recommendations/ Additional Comments

Architectural Features (elevations)

The Guard Station was constructed as a one-story square in plan structure measuring 13 ft 8 in. by 13 ft 8 in. for a total of 144 sq. ft. of interior floor space. The building was constructed with a raised reinforced concrete foundation, floor slab, and walls. A concrete apron is located on the east, north, and south sides. The steel-framed, flat roof has a 3-ply tar and gravel roof system and 3-ft-deep cantilevered eaves and metal fascia. The roof is equipped with roof-mounted lights, an antenna, and a vent stack. The single painted hollow metal and half-glass entry door is located on the building's east side. Three-light awning style windows are located on the east, south, and north sides while the windows on the west side are four-light awning windows. Additional exterior building elements include pendant style light fixtures, conduit, signage, and a fire extinguisher.

Total sq ft 144

Architect/ Builder Black and Vetch Consulting Engineers

Alterations

List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

- ENG-C 11560**
Sheet 50 of 137
TA-33, Building No. (10), HP-27 (TA-33-27)
Plan and Details
March 3, 1949

ENG-C 11574
Sheet 64 of 137
TA-33, Building No. (10), HP-27 (TA-33-27)
Electrical Layout
March 3, 1949

ENG-R 3030
Sheet 1 of 1
TA-33, Building HP-27 (TA-33-27)
Guard House
Floor Plan
September 22, 1983



TA-33-27 South and East sides



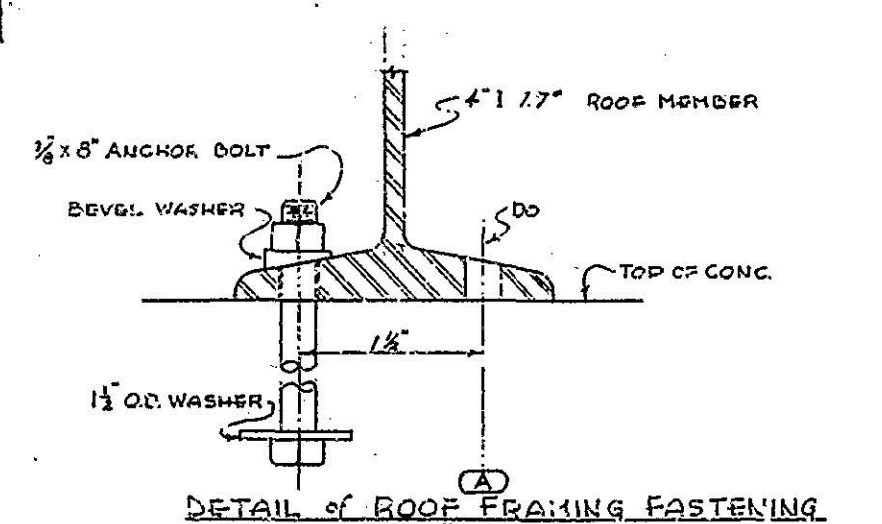
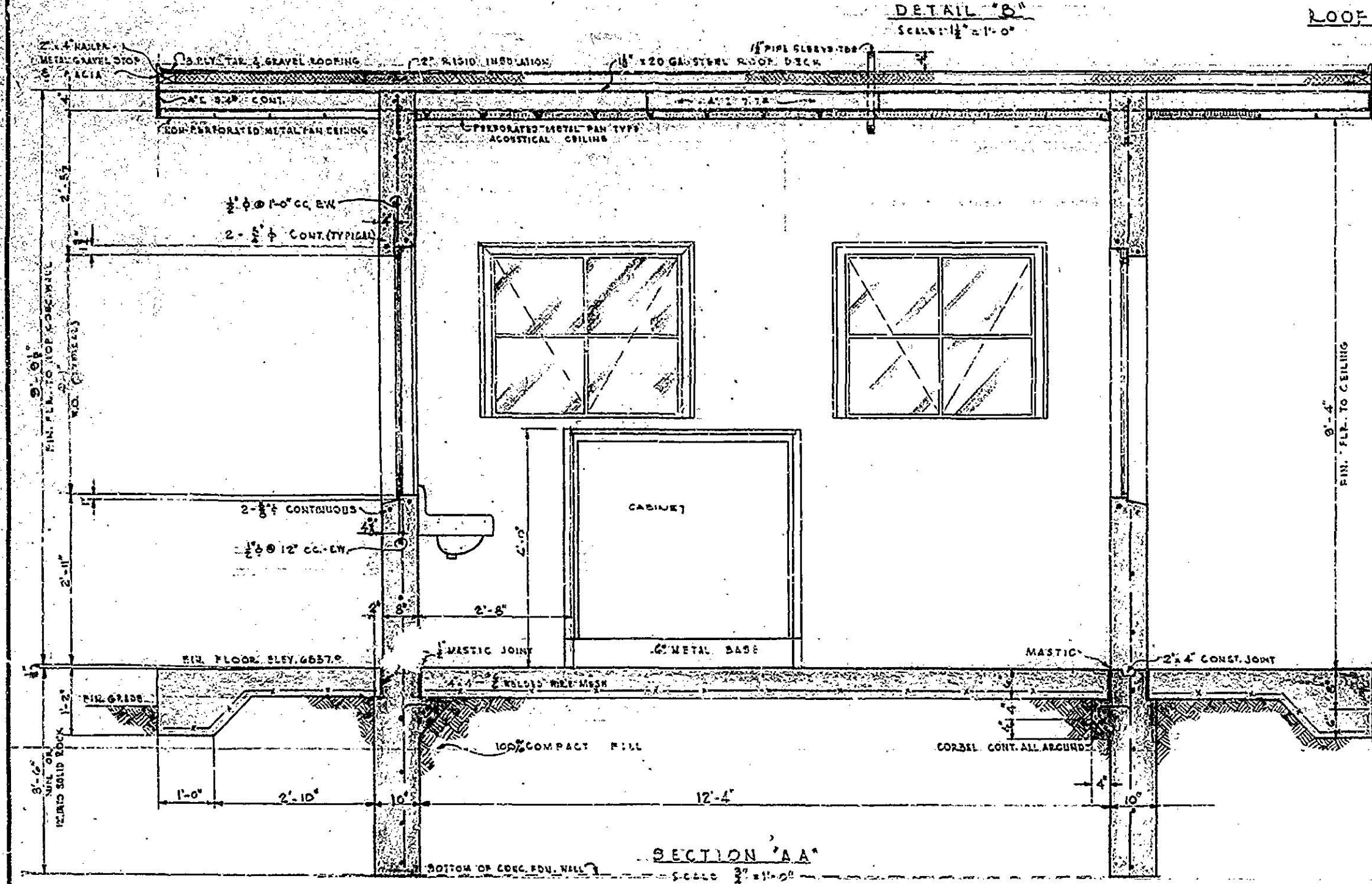
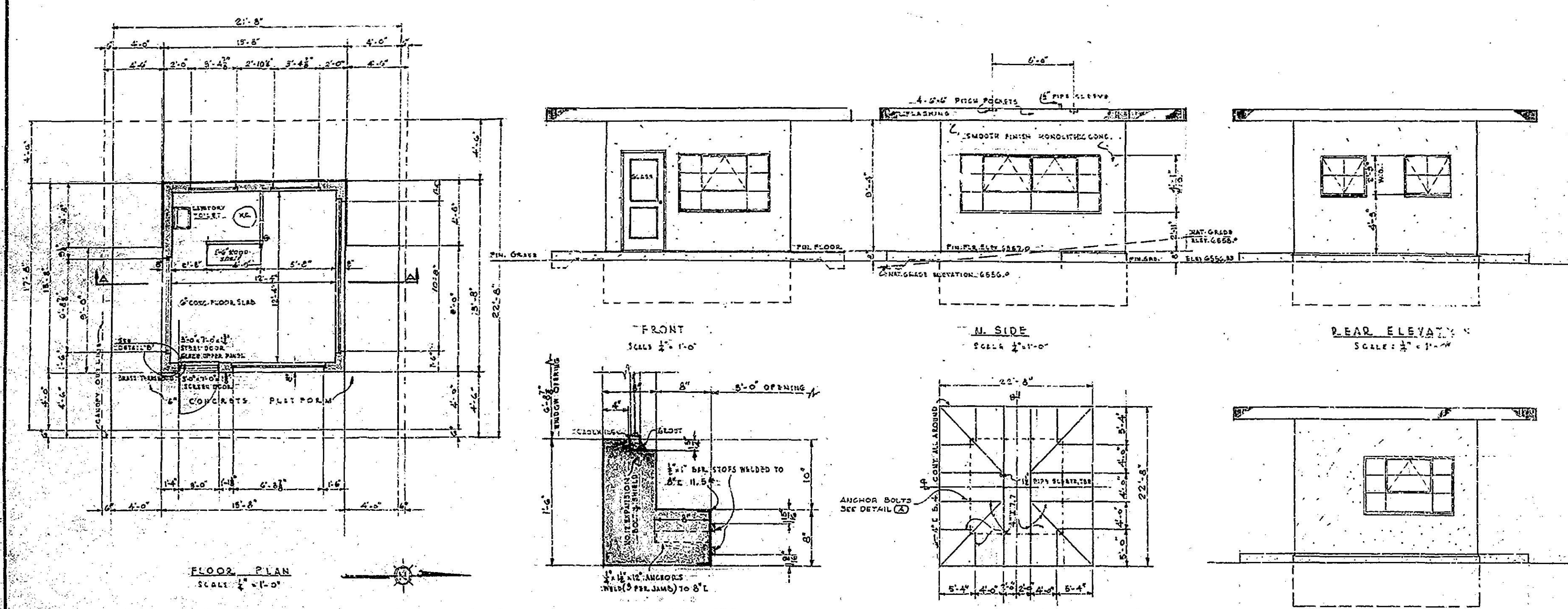
TA-33-27 South side



TA-33-27 North and West sides



TA-33-27 North and East sides



- ALL EXTERIOR CONCRETE WALL SURFACES SHALL BE TREATED WITH A LIGHT GRAY COLOR METALLIC WATERPROOFING.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE 4'-6"x6" PITCH POCKETS ON THE ROOF AT LOCATIONS DIRECTED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICE.
- INTERIOR CONCRETE WALLS, METAL, & WOODWORK SHALL BE PAINTED WITH 3 COATS LEAD & OIL PAINT.
- CONCRETE SHALL BE TYPE A AND SHALL DEVELOP A STRENGTH OF 3000 PSI @ 28 DAYS.
- MIX 1/2 LB. CEMENT DISPENSER WITH EACH BAG OF CEMENT USED.
- ROOF FRAMING MEMBERS SHALL BE CAST INTO THE CONCRETE WALLS.
- REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE INTERMEDIATE GRADE DEFORMED BARS.

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT NO. 11-11731

SUBMITTED: *[Signature]*

RECOMMENDED: *[Signature]*

APPROVED: *[Signature]*

PLAN AND DETAILS
BUILDING NO. (10) HP-27

LOS ALAMOS TA-33 NEW MEXICO

BLACK & VEATCH — CONSULTING ENGINEERS

1094 HEATING & LAYOUT

1170 ELECTRICAL LAYOUT

1044 PLOT PLAN & SAN. SEWER LAYOUT

DRAWING 217 SHEETS

REVISIONS

1093

DRAWN: *[Signature]*

CHECKED: *[Signature]*

APPROVED: *[Signature]*

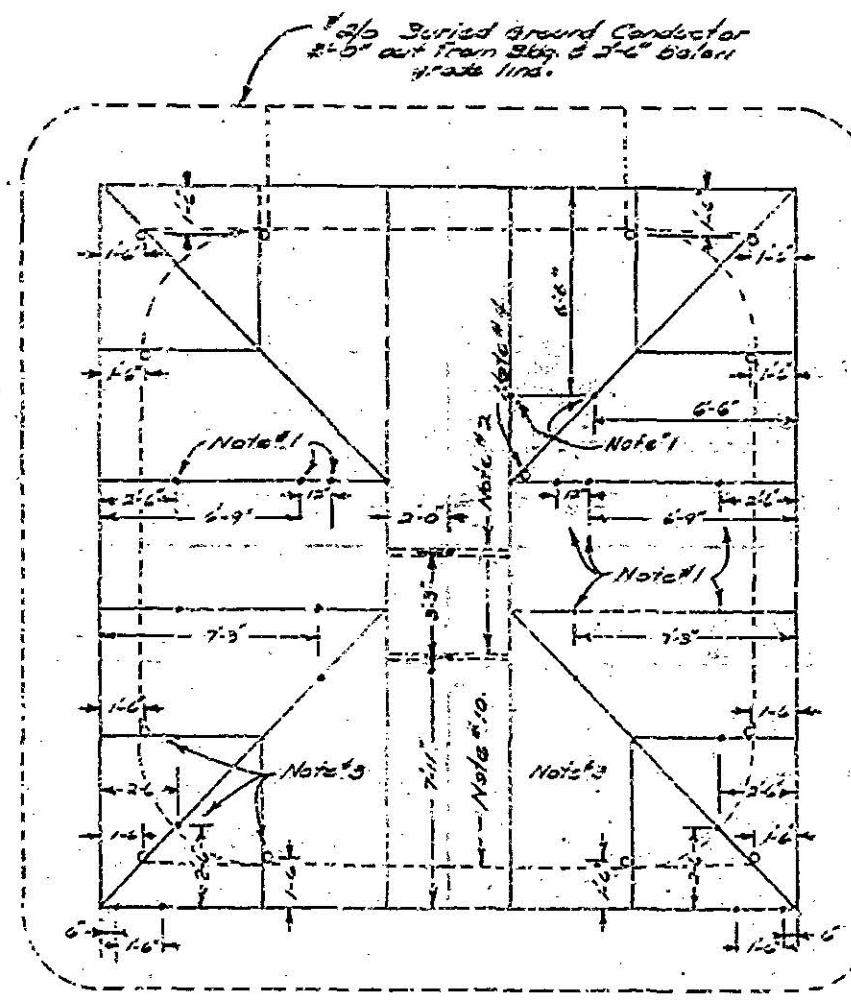
DATE: May 3, 1947

SHEET 50 OF 137

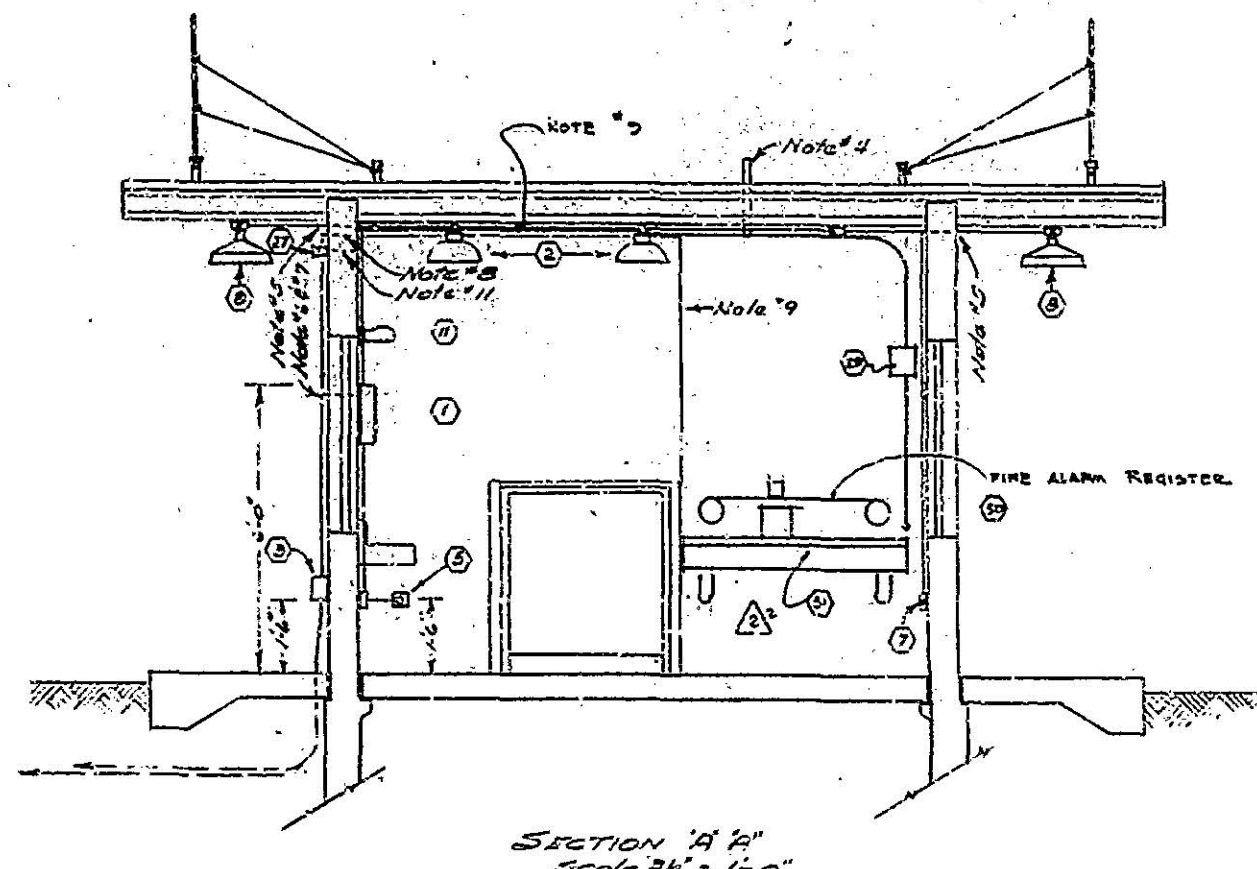
LAB JOB 190

L.A.S.L. DWG. NO. ENG-115605FA-DK-11/501

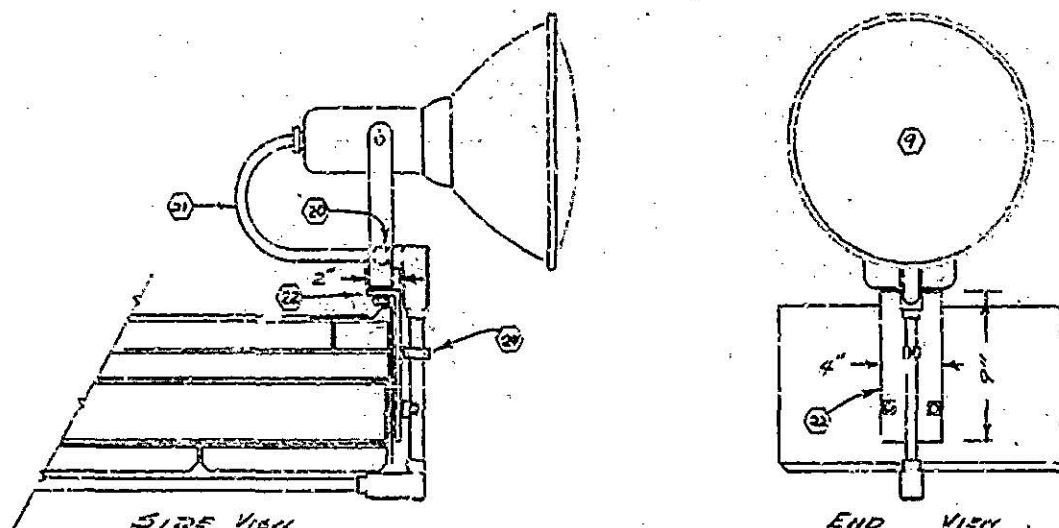
PLAN VIEW
Scale $\frac{7}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



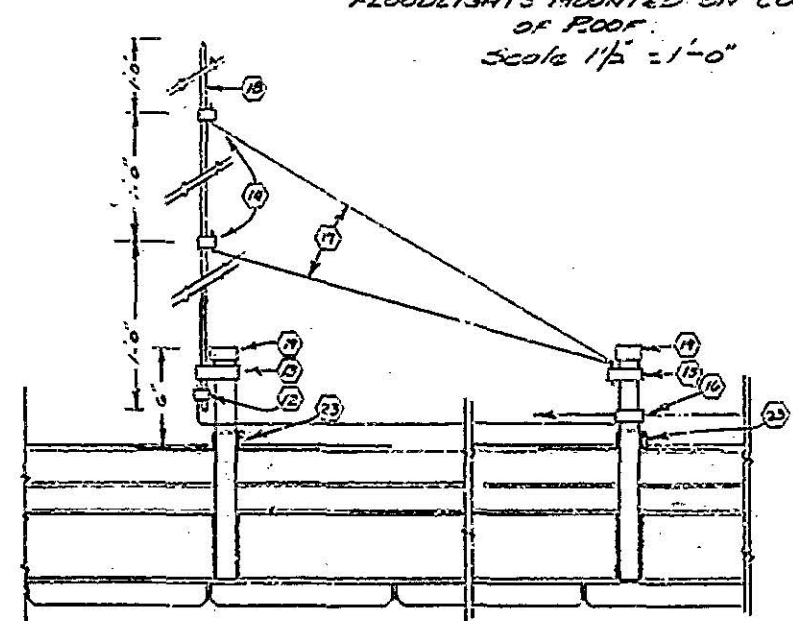
Roof Framing Plan
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"
• = Location of Nelson Stud on ceiling &
○ = Lightning Protection Supports.



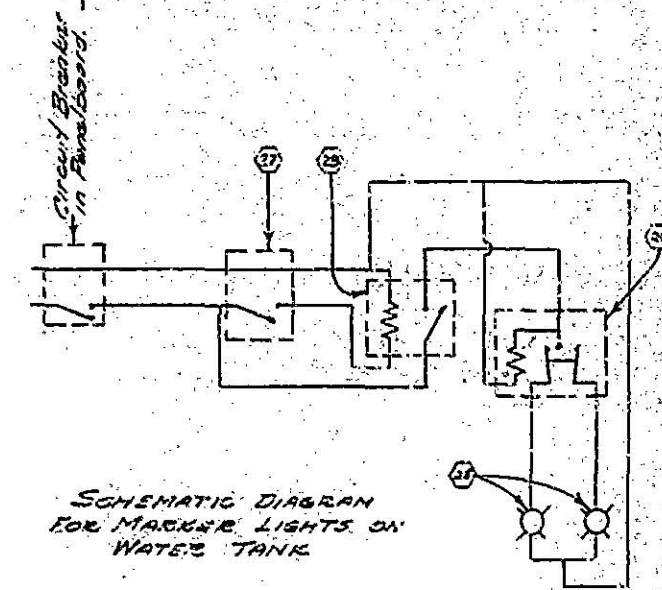
SECTION 'A' 'A'
Scale 3/8" = 1'-0"



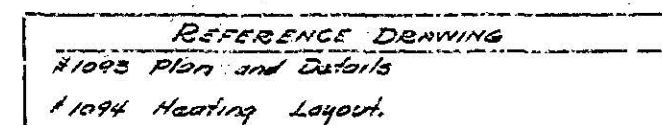
DETAIL MOUNTING OF 500 WATT
FLOODLIGHTS MOUNTED ON CORNER
OF ROOF.
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



AIR TERMINAL
LIGHTNING PROTECTION DETAILS
Scale $1\frac{1}{2}'' = 1'-0''$



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
FOR MARKER LIGHTS ON
WATER TANK



REFERENCE D.
#1093 Plan and Details
#1094 Heating Layout

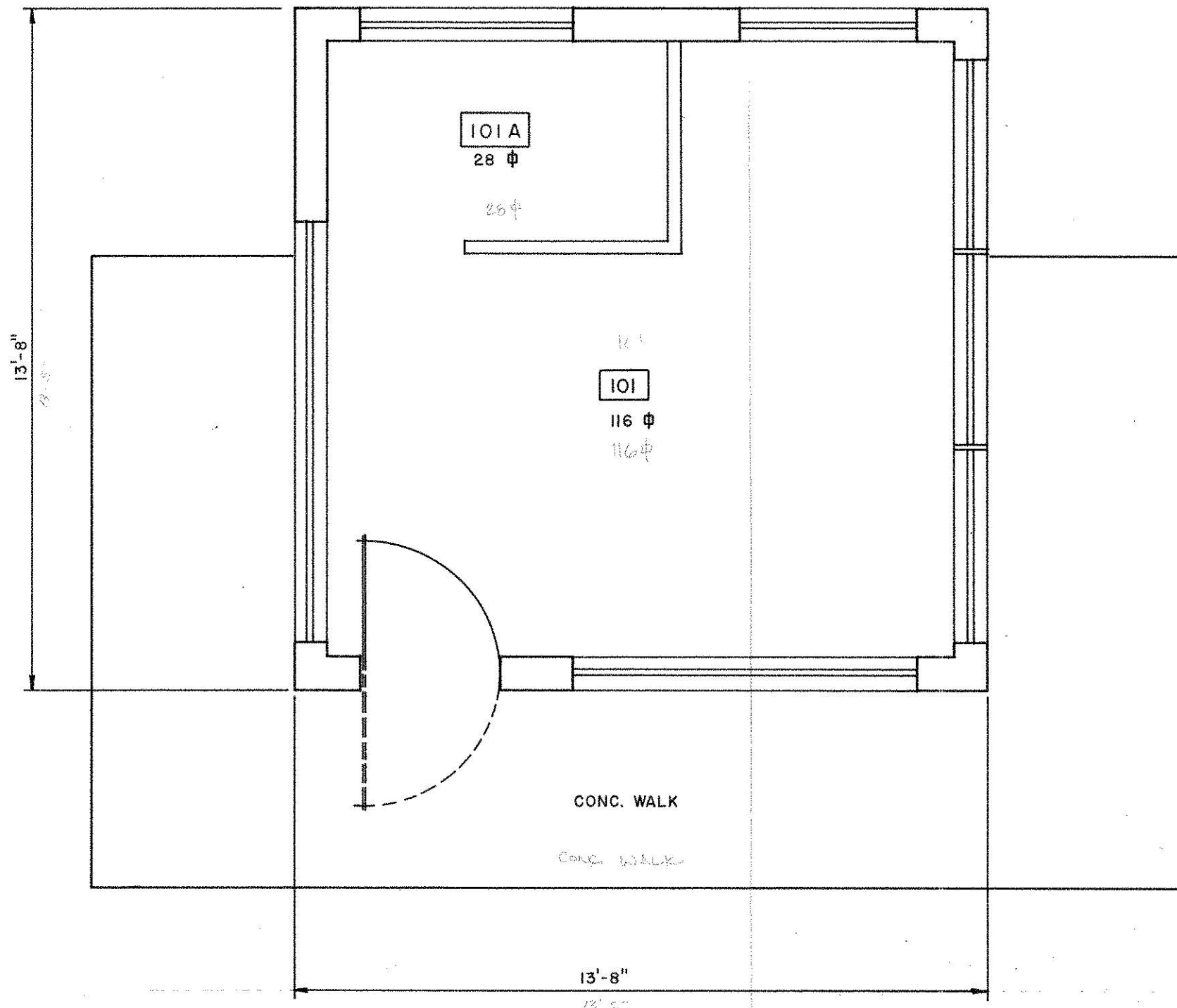
- Note #1: Nelson Stug 3/8" 3 1/2" Threaded
screws welded to ceiling roof beams.
Before Insulation & which is applied.
- Note #2: Place Two 3/4" 5 1/2" x 3/4" angle
iron between roof framing for Nelson
studs to support light fixtures.
- Note #3: Weld item #1 to roof
framing as shown in details below.
- Note #4: Weld 1/2" conduit nipple 1'-6"
long to roof framing between & below ceiling
used for lead in wire.
- Note #5: Place 3/4" conduit nipple in
wall 7' below top of wall directly below
the steel roof framing.
- Note #6: Place 2 sleeves in wall for 3/4"
1/2" Conduit. Service to Bldg. 5'-10" from floor.
- Note #7: Place 1/2" sleeve in wall for 3/4"
3/4" Conduit. Telephone Service
approx. 5'-0" from floor.
- Note #8: Place 3/4" conduit nipple in
wall 8' below top of wall 3'-9" from
outside wall for Telephone Service to Bldg.
- Note #9: 3/4" Conduit for Telephone Circuit.
- Note #10: 1/2" Bare Copper wire loop
around roof connecting iron terminals
together & down side of Bldg. to #10
Buried Ground Conductor.
- Note #11: 3/4" Conduit nipple thru wall
approx. 5'-9" from floor to connect item #6 & #7
- Note #12: Run 1/2" Bare 30. Copper wire
from Water pipes to work band for grounds

GENERAL NOTES
 Entire Installation shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Code and National Electrical Safety Code.
 Catalog numbers are given for description only. Equal equipment may be approved.
 Conduit runs are shown for circuiting & switching. Actual location may be made as required.
 All conduit shall be 1/2" rigid EMT RC wire unless otherwise noted.
 All ground wire connections shall be made with approved high copper alloy corrosion resistant clamps.
 All brackets shall be quickly made & break type.

1. Sp. D. #18626-3AB 6 Circuits 120/250 Volt.
3 1/2" Main Circuit Breaker, Quartz metal & Breaker
Circuit Breaker Panel Board. 4-15 Amp. SD 125
Volt 32-20 Amp. 20 Volt Plug Circuit.
2. Benjamin Elec Mfg Co. #4379, Type TX40. 40
Watt Lamp Instant Starting Fluorescent Fixture.
Mounted near ceiling, supported by 3/8" Nylon
stud & #1 Mineralite Hanger with 3/8" Conduit.
3. Oz Elec Mfg Co. #1216 - 8 1/2" x 1/2" Unflanged
Standard Pull Box with Cover & Gasket.
4. Oz Elec Mfg Co. NY 1304 - 6 1/4 x 4 1/2" Unflanged
Standard Pull Box with Cover & Gasket.
5. Standard #5539-4 Hardy Box with # 250 Amps
2 Pole Twist Lock with #5539 Repair Plate for Hot
Water Heater. Mounted on wall 1'-6" from floor.
6. Standard #5535-5 Hardy Box with # 5538
20 Amp 2 Pole Arrow Switch & 5539 Switch Cover.
7. Standard #5535-4 Hardy Box with 1/2" Spole
Husky Flange Locking Nutplate (Center Bolt
for Mounting Ground Wire) Mounting Lug
1/2" on bolt for ground wire.
8. Benjamin Elec Mfg Co. #5511 5 1/2" x 6" Wall
PLM - Pull factor. Mounted on 4" x 6" x 1/2" Box
Flat Cover with 1/2" x 6" x 1/2" Tripole.
9. Westinghouse Mfg Co. Type #1414. Switch
North West Division, Erie, Pa. Filing in
See Catalog for mounting.
10. Standard 4" x 2 1/2" Deep Galv. Outlet Box &
8 1/4" x 6" Flat Cover.
11. Standard 4" Oct. Outlet Box AL 1294 Nylon
Forcelain Fixture. Pull Switch & Gasket.
Mounted 2' above floor.
12. Burndy # SA126 Connector for 1/2" Rod.
13. Burndy # GA152 Connector for Pipe 1 1/2" Galv.
14. Burndy # GP126 Connector for 1/2" Rod 1/2" Galv.
15. Burndy # SD 1326 Connector for 1" Pipe 1/2" Galv.
16. Burndy # SP 1326 Connector for 1" Pipe 1/2" Galv.
17. 3/8" Solid N.D. Copper Cable.
18. 1/2" x 3'-0" Copper weld Air Terminal Rod.
19. 1" Galv. Pipe 14" long & 2" x 1/2" Valved to the
4" Steel Roof Framing.
20. 4" Co. # C5524 Elbow Bushing.
Straight Connector.
21. #14-2 Conductor Type S all Rubber Cord.
22. Special Steel Bracket to support the 500 W
Fluorescent. A plate 4 1/2" x 1 1/2" with a 2 1/2" x 1 1/2"
plate welded to form a angle. See Detail.
23. Special metal collar around each 1" pipe
through roof. High 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2"
to a 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2"
material. Place this thimble below the 2" Fl
tar & gravel Roofing.
24. #1 Mineralite Hanger bolted to plate.
25. Crouse Hinds Mfg Co. #FCB 12 Type 500 Watt
Fluorescent Fixture and Gasket. Fixture
mounted above the highest point of the Nylon Tent.
26. Crouse Hinds Mfg Co. Type TSS 21 Fluorescent
Switch with 2 alternate circuits. Mount Fixture
inside of Guard House 6'-0" from floor.
27. General Electric Photoelectric Relay
#CE-7505-K-105. Mounted outside of wall
close to ceiling, protected from weather.
28. Westinghouse Auxiliary Relay Type 55 with
two normally open contacts. Mounted close to
Flashes.
29. 12" x 12" x 6" Jet Box.
30. FIRE ALARM REGISTER.
31. 8 1/4" x 6" x 6" SLEF 40" ABOVE FLOOR.

Scolz as noted.

FILE NO.		1170	
DRAWN		HLD	
CHECKED		C. J. G.	
APPROVED		[Signature]	
DATE		4-28-47	
SHEET		OF	
64		(37)	



MF

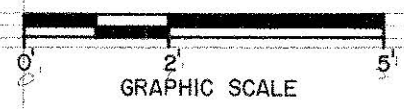
REV.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHKD.	APP.
2	2-6-84	REVISED TO STATUS OF 2-6-84	H&N	ET	DR
1	9-22-83	REDRAWN & REVISED TO STATUS OF 9-22-83	H&N	ET	DR

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Los Alamos
 Los Alamos National Laboratory
 Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545

FACILITIES ENGINEERING DIVISION

GUARD HOUSE FLOOR PLAN		SEC. CLASSIFICATION
		CLASS. <u>U</u>
		REVIEWER <u>for admin</u>
		DATE <u>3-12-84</u>

BLDG. HP-27		TA-33	
SUBMITTED <u>E. Trujillo</u>	RECOMMENDED <u>Devin Piro</u>	APPROVED <u>R.H. Roberts</u>	
DRAWN H&N	DATE 9-22-83	SHEET NO. 1 OF 1	DRAWING NO. ENG-R 3030
CHECKED <u>Humble</u>	H&N		



BLDG. TOTAL 144' 0" 144'

REC'D LOGGED TO VAULT 3/9/84

LANL TA- Building # 35-0001

Camera 949790

Frame #s Unnumbered frames

Surveyor(s) K. Garcia

Date 2/9/1999

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station UTM's easting 383387 northing 3969552 zone 13

Legal Description: Map Frioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec 22

Current Use/ Function Office Building Original Use/ Function Guard Station

Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1951 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☒

Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1

Foundation Concrete Slab

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☒ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐
Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Painted concrete

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Exterior building elements included pendant-style incandescent light fixtures, signage, and several louvers.

Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐
Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☒ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type Cantilevered overhangs.

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☐
Other Roof Materials Concrete with built-up tar and gravel and metal flashing

Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☒
Other Window Type Sliding

of Each Window Type/ Comments A two-light horizontal sliding window is on the south; Two two-light horizontal sliding windows are on the east and north; one fixed window on the west.

Glass Type Clear ☐ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern mirror film

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
		Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>							

of Each Door Type/Comments:

Interior Wall

Gypsum Board ☐ Reinforced Concrete- Interior ☐

CMU- Interior ☐ Plywood ☐ Other- Interior

In-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐ On-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐

Ceiling Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings ☐

If yes, list building names and #s

Integrity

Significance

Eligible Under Criterion A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☐

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly ☐ Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing ☒ Nuclear Propulsion ☐

Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science ☐ Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects ☐

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support ☒ Super Computing ☐

Reactor Technology ☒ Biomedical/Health Physics ☐ Strategic and Supporting Research ☒

Environment/Waste Management ☐ Administration and Social History ☐ Architectural History ☐

Recommendations/ Additional Comments

Architectural Features (elevations)

The Guard Station was constructed as an one-story rectangular in plan structure measuring 15 ft by 12 ft with 10 ½ in. thick walls. The building was constructed with a concrete foundation and floor slab and reinforced concrete walls and concrete shed roof. The roof has 6-ft-deep cantilevered overhang on the south side and 3-ft-deep overhangs on the west, north and east sides. The roof was equipped with pendant style incandescent light fixtures and an antenna. The two painted hollow-metal and half-glass entry doors are located on the building's west and south sides. A two-light horizontal sliding window is on the south; two two-light horizontal sliding window are on the east and north; one fixed window is on the west. Additional exterior building elements include signage and several louvers.

Total sq ft 133 Net **Architect/ Builder** Ralph M. Parsons

Alterations Second door was added on west side.

List of Drawings (Ctrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 14103
Sheet 43 of 256
CMR-10 Building; TA-35 (TA-35-1)
Architectural
Security Gate House
Plan Sections & Details
May 9, 1949

ENG-R-1927
Sheet 1 of 1
TSL-1, TA-35 (TA-35-1)
Fire Alarm Equipment
Floor Plan
March 5, 1959

ENG- R 3044
Sheet 1 of 1
TSL-1, TA-35 (TA-35-1)
Floor Plan
August 15, 1983

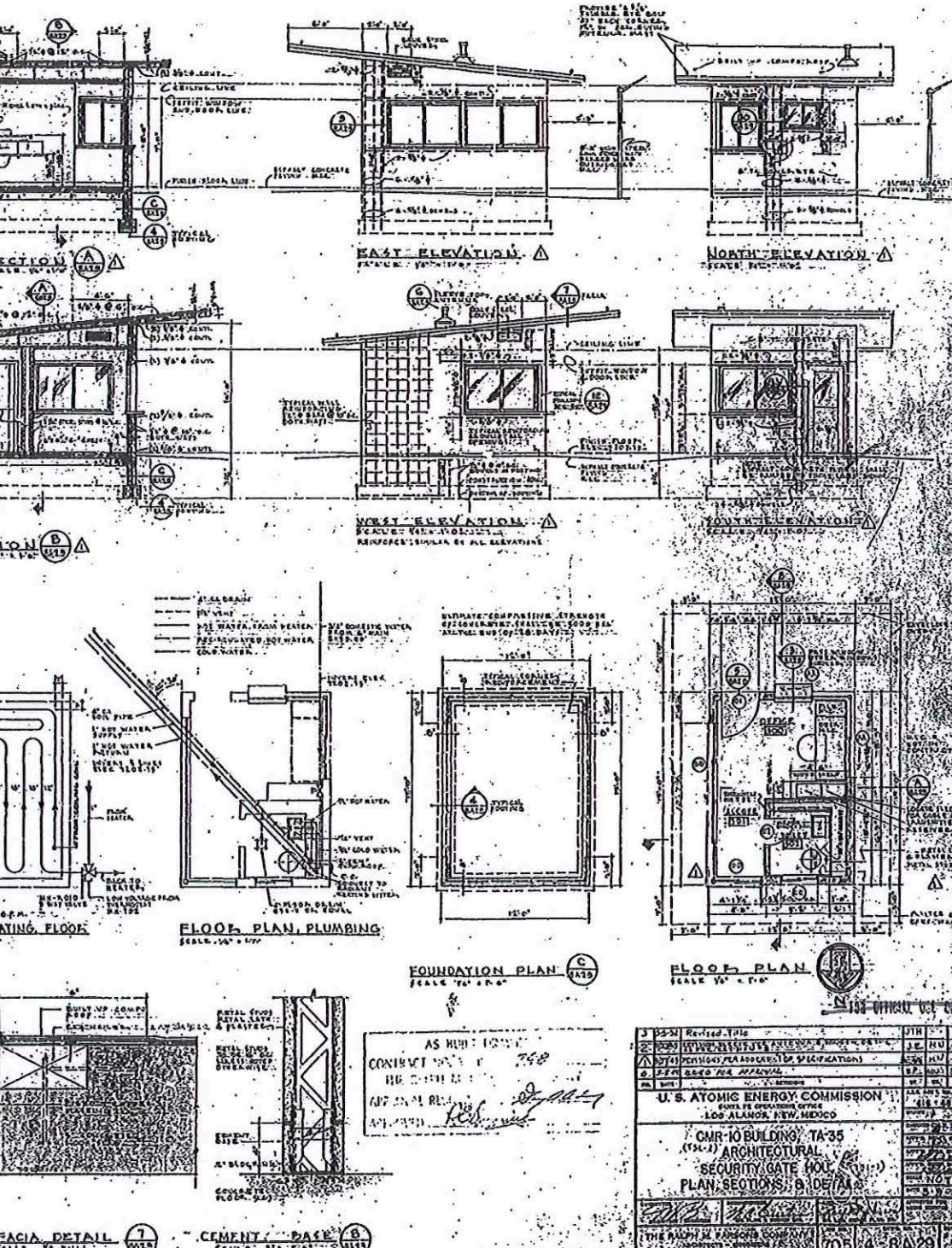
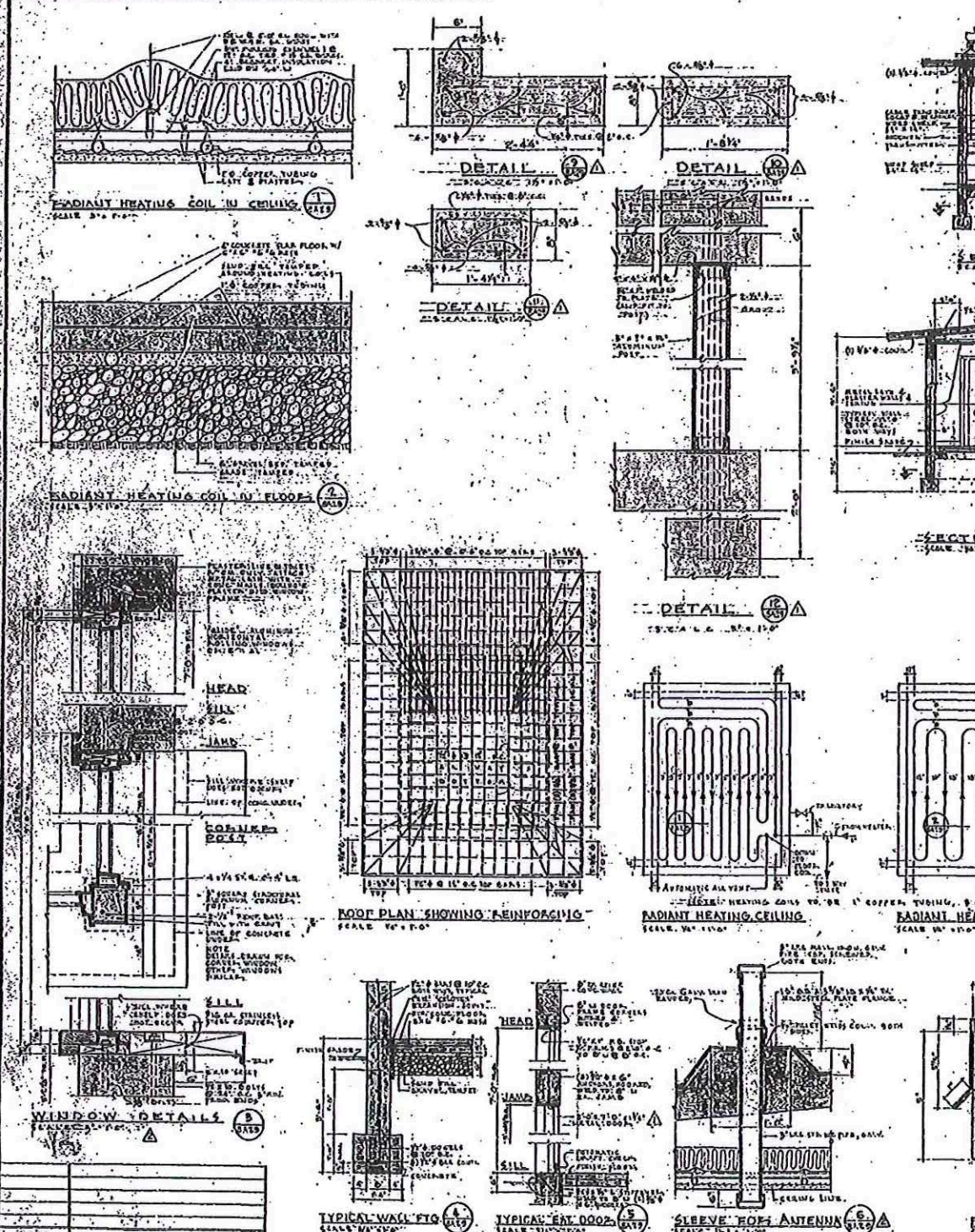


TA-35-1 West and South sides



TA-35-1 East and North sides

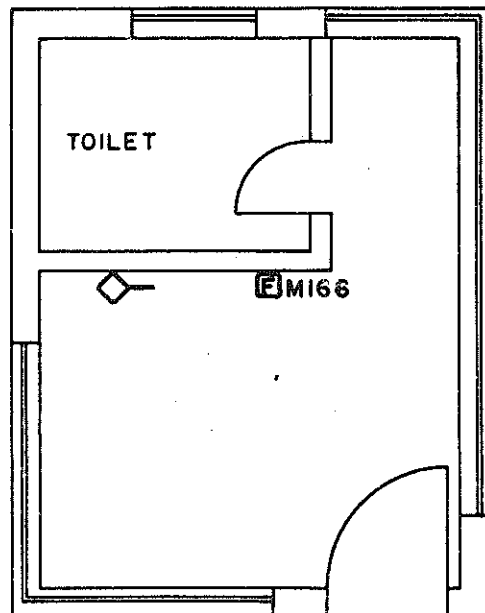
DOOR SCHEDULE										WINDOW SCHEDULE									
NO.	TYPE	SIZE	FINISH	GLASS	SWITCH	HANDLE	LOCK	WEATHER	REMARKS	NO.	TYPE	SIZE	FINISH	GLASS	SWITCH	HANDLE	LOCK	WEATHER	REMARKS
1	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	2	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS
2	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	3	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS
3	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	4	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS
4	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	5	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS
5	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	6	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS
6	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	7	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS
7	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	8	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS
8	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	9	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS
9	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	10	DOOR	3'0" x 7'0"	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS	1" GLASS



AS BUILT DRAWING
CONTRACT NO. 748
DATE: 10/1/54
BY: [Signature]
APPROVED: [Signature]

1	Revised Title	2	DATE	3	BY	4	CHKD	5	APPD
1	U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION	2	10/1/54	3	W. H. [Signature]	4	W. H. [Signature]	5	W. H. [Signature]
1	CONTRACT NO. 748	2	10/1/54	3	W. H. [Signature]	4	W. H. [Signature]	5	W. H. [Signature]
1	CONTRACT NO. 748	2	10/1/54	3	W. H. [Signature]	4	W. H. [Signature]	5	W. H. [Signature]
1	CONTRACT NO. 748	2	10/1/54	3	W. H. [Signature]	4	W. H. [Signature]	5	W. H. [Signature]

VERIFIED UNCLASSIFIED
PUBLICLY REL
LANL Classification
D. Hally 3/6/5



LEGEND

A D T SYSTEM

F M	MANUAL TRANSMITTER
F TEL	TELETERM TRANSMITTER
F S	SUPERVISORY TRANSMITTER
F RET	RETARD TRANSMITTER
F WF	WATER FLOW TRANSMITTER
F AT	AERO TRANSMITTER
FS DR	DETECTOR RELAY
	POWER UNIT
◇	ANNUNCIATOR
□	RECORDER
○	EVACUATION HORN OR BELL
⊕	BATTERY CHARGER
⊙	FIRE DETECTOR
Ⓢ	SWITCH

LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA — LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

FIRE ALARM EQUIPMENT

FLOOR PLAN

BLDG. TSL-1

TA-35

APPROVALS:

ENG. GROUP: 3 SER

DIVISION: _____

ENG. DEPT. OFFICE: Q3

DESIGN:

DESIGNER: S.G.B.

PROJ. ENG.: JSiger

DATE

3-5-59

SCALE

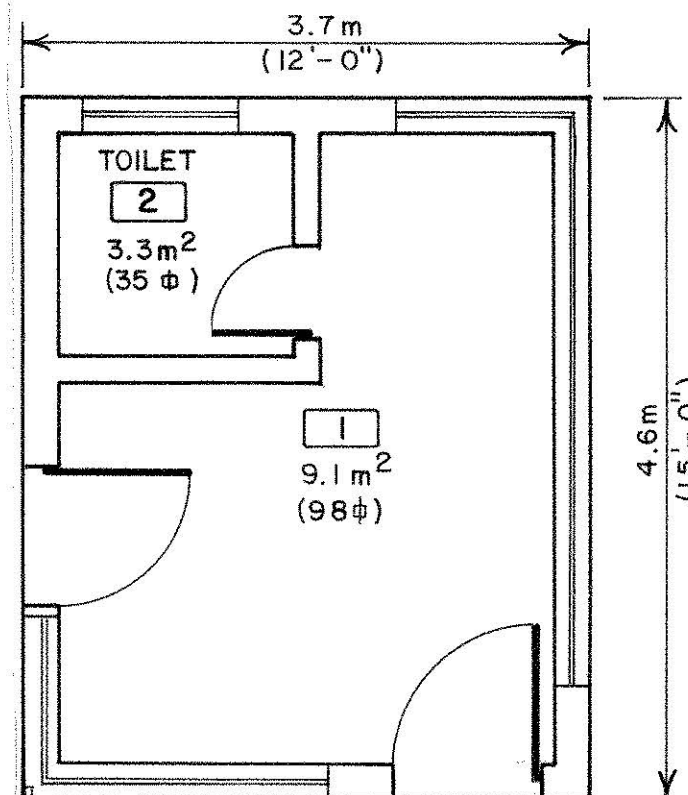
1/4" = 1'-0"

SHEET

1 OF 1

SKETCH No.

ENG-R 1927



GRAPHIC SCALE

TOTAL $\frac{\text{ft}^2}{133}$

MF

REV.	2	DATE	8-15-83	REVISION	REDRAWN AND REVISED TO STATUS OF 8-15-83	BY	H&N	CKD.	APP.	DR
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA										
Los Alamos										
Los Alamos National Laboratory Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545										
FACILITIES ENGINEERING DIVISION										
FLOOR PLAN								SEC. CLASSIFICATION		
BLDG. TSL - I								CLASS.		U
TA-35								REVIEWER		Madrid
SUBMITTED								DATE		10-4-83
RECOMMENDED								APPROVED		
DRAWN								DATE		8-15-83
CHECKED								SHEET NO.		1 OF 1
DRAWING NO.								ENG-R 3044		

REC'D..... LOGGED..... TO VAULT 9/20/83

LANL TA- Building # 41-0002

Camera 984242

Frame #s DCP_1086 through DCP_1092

Surveyor(s) J.Ronquillo/K.Towery

Date 3/5/2002

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station #318 UTM's easting 382951 northing 3970866 zone 13

Legal Description: Map Guaie Mountain Quad 1984 tnsp 19N range 6E sec 15

Current Use/ Function Guard Station that is currently not in use Original Use/ Function Guard Station

Date (estimated) 1950 Date (actual) 1949 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☒ Reinforced Concrete ☐

Other Type of Construction Un-reinforced masonry bearing walls; cast in place concrete walls with CMU addition; upper structure is bullet resistant plate will bullet proof windows. # of Stories 1

Foundation Reinforced concrete.

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☒ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☐ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐
Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior Bullet resistant material

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Painted

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc)

Addition CMU-Addition ☒ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐
Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition Painted

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type Pitched with corrugated metal.

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Moderate

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☒
Other Roof Materials

Window Type Casement ☒ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☒
Other Window Type Impact resistant.

of Each Window Type/ Comments 3 fixed on east, north, and south sides; 2 fixed on west side.

Glass Type Clear ☐ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double <input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up <input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>	
			Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input type="checkbox"/>			
	Interior	Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input type="checkbox"/>	Double <input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up <input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Hollow Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>		
		Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input type="checkbox"/>				
Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input type="checkbox"/>	Double <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up <input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Hollow Metal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>		
		Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input type="checkbox"/>				
	Interior	Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input type="checkbox"/>	Double <input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up <input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Hollow Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>		
		Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input type="checkbox"/>				

of Each Door Type/Comments:

Interior Wall Gypsum Board ☐ Reinforced Concrete- Interior ☒

CMU- Interior ☐ Plywood ☐ Other- Interior

In-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐ On-Wall Electrical Wiring ☒

Ceiling Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Condition Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings ☐

If yes, list building names and #s

Integrity

Significance

Eligible Under Criterion A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☐

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly ☐ Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing ☒ Nuclear Propulsion ☐

Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science ☐ Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects ☐

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support ☒ Super Computing ☐

Reactor Technology ☐ Biomedical/Health Physics ☐ Strategic and Supporting Research ☐

Environment/Waste Management ☐ Administration and Social History ☐ Architectural History ☐

Recommendations/ Additional Comments

Architectural Features (elevations)

Steel stair running along one side of building.

Total sq ft 781 gross**Architect/ Builder**

Black and Veatch

Alterations

A CMU equipment room addition was added to the east side of the building in 1985.

List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)**ENG-C 1592**

Sheet 16 of 34

Explosive Storage

TA-41, W-Site

Sentry House W-2

Architectural Plans & Sections

August 12, 1948

ENG-C 1593

Sheet 17 of 34

Explosive Storage

TA-41, W-Site

Sentry House W-2

Architectural Elevations & Details

August 12, 1948

ENG-C 1594

Sheet 18 of 34

Explosive Storage

TA-41, W-Site

Sentry House W-2

Structural Details

August 12, 1948

ENG-C 1595

Sheet 19 of 34

Explosive Storage

TA-41, W-Site

Sentry House W-2

Structural Details

August 12, 1948

ENG-C 43712

Sheet 2 of 9

Weapons Safeguards

TA-41, Bldg W-2

Civil: Guard Station Floor Plan, Elevations,
Section, Door & Finish Schedules

September 28, 1979

ENG-C 43713

Sheet 3 of 9

Weapons Safeguards

TA-41, Bldg W-2

Civil: Floor Plan, Section & Removal Elevation

September 28, 1979

ENG-R 3138

TA-41, Bldg W-2

Guard House

First & Second Floor Plans

September 27, 1983

ENG-C 44520

Sheet 8 of 31

TA-41, Bldg W-2, W-54

Safeguards & Security Upgrades - Phase I

Power and Lighting

Arch: Floor Plan, Sections, & Details

May 20, 1985

ENG-C 44520
Sheet 9 of 31
TA-41, Bldg W-2, W-54
Safeguards & Security Upgrades - Phase I
Power and Lighting
Arch: Elevations, W-2 & W-54
May 20, 1985



TA-41-2 North and West sides



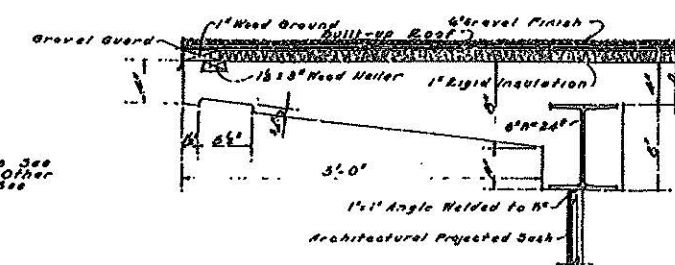
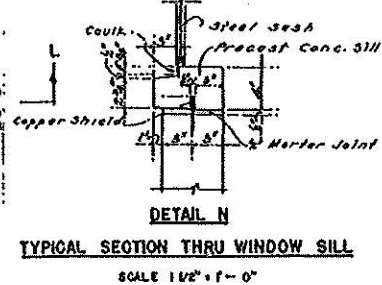
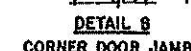
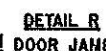
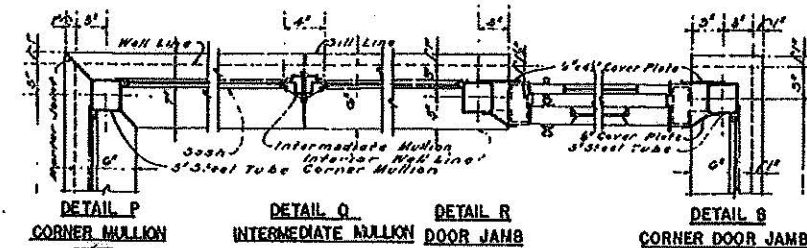
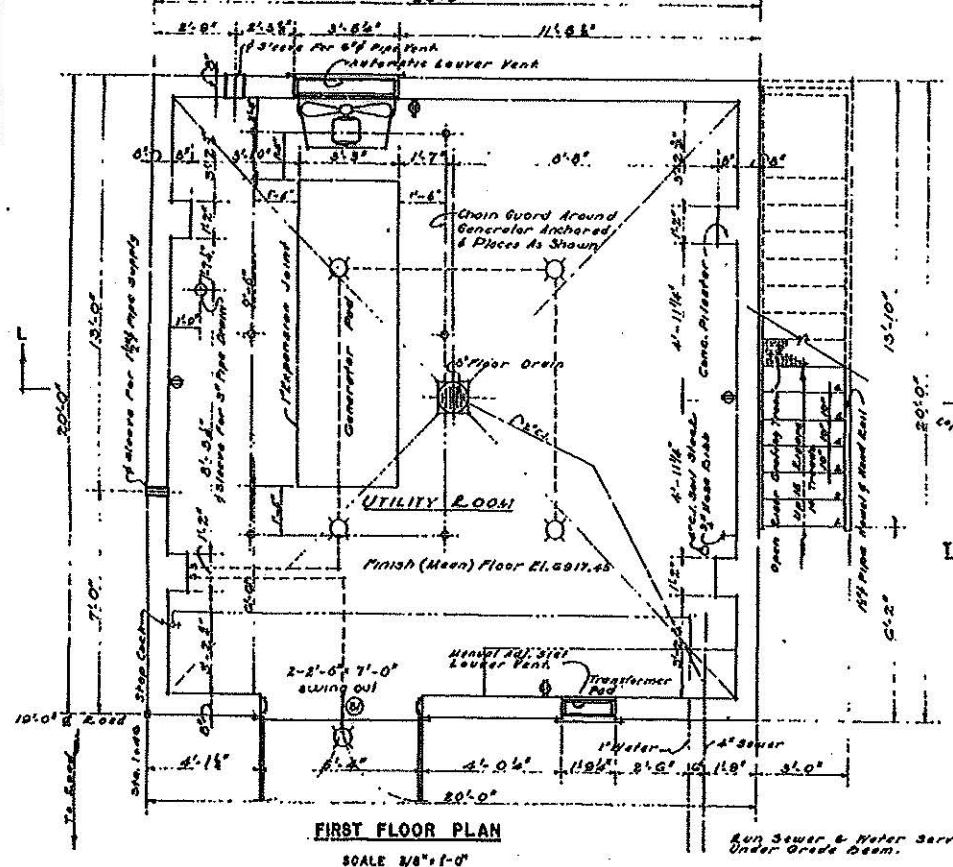
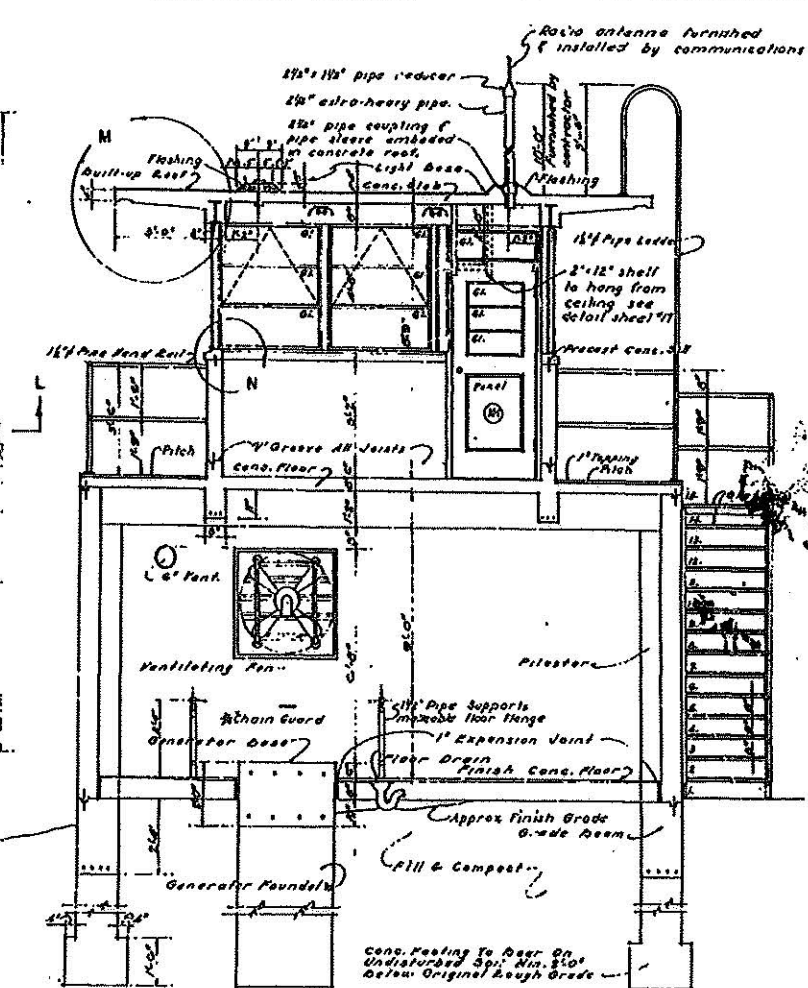
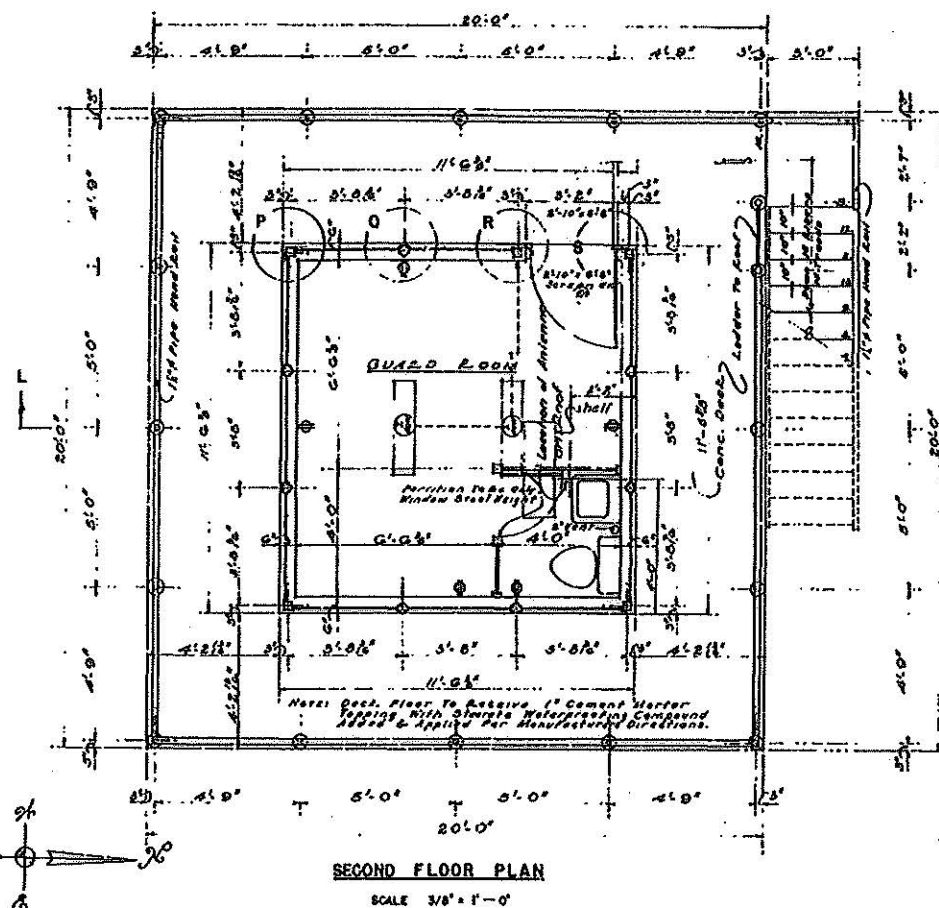
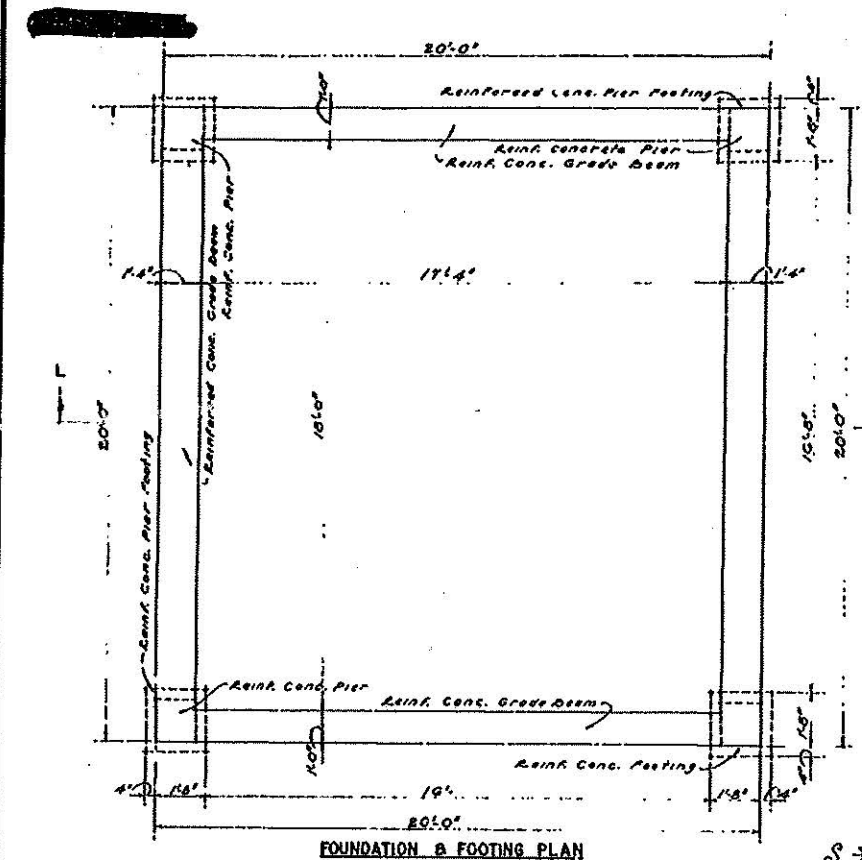
TA-41-2 East and North sides



TA-41-2 East side



TA-41-2 South side



NOTE:
For Reinforcing Details See
Sheets 12.18 & 19. For Other
Architectural Details See
Sheet 12.17.

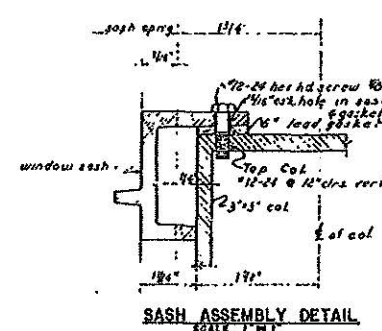
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification changed to _____
by authority of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission _____

For R.D. KROHN 10-19-61
(person authorizing change in classification) (date)

By J. S. Montoya 10-23-61
(signature of person making the change) (date)



Note: Structural shop connections to be riveted or welded. Field connections bolted - bolts & rivets $\frac{1}{2}$ " - 0 H $\frac{1}{4}$ " $\frac{1}{2}$ ", except as noted.

AS CONSTRUCTED

LOS ALAMOS PROJECT
EXPLOSIVE STORAGE, TA-41

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS & SECTIONS
GENTRY HOUSE (W-2)

BLACK & VEATCH
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

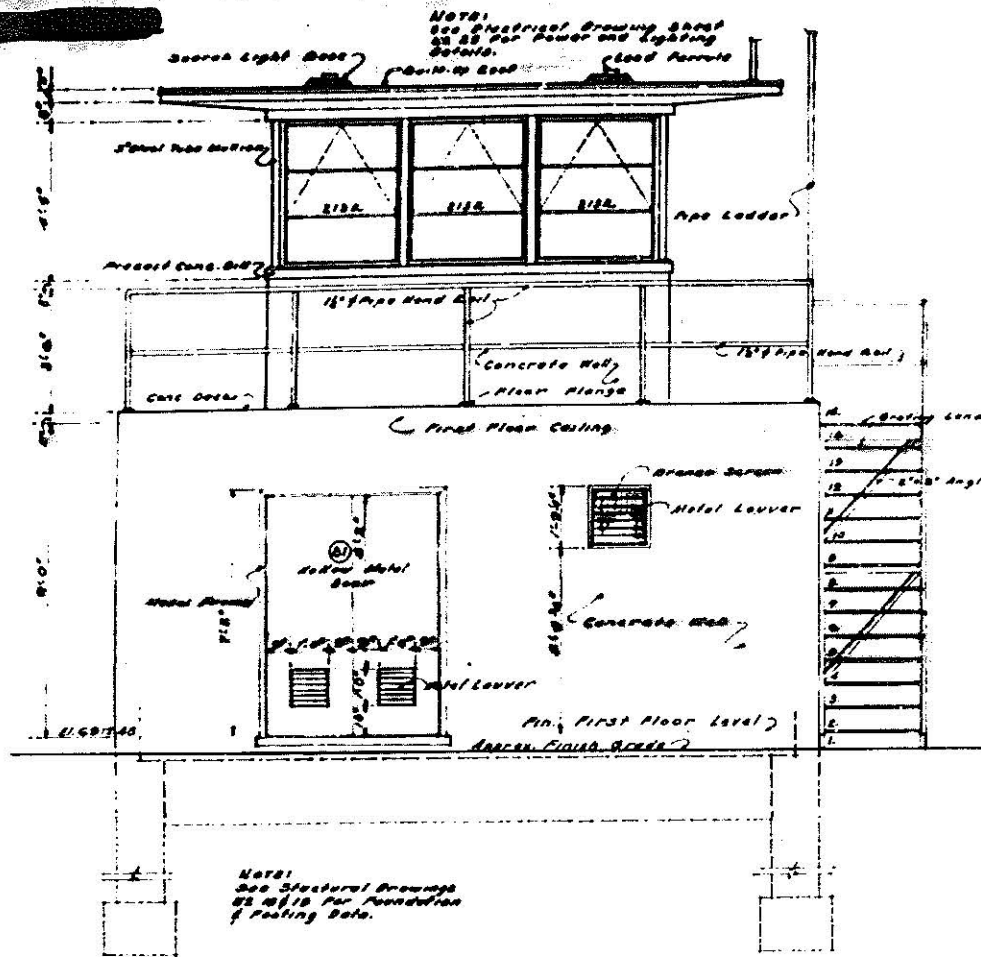
CHECKED *[Signature]*
 APPROVED *[Signature]*
 DATE *5/12/88*

SHEET
 16 OF

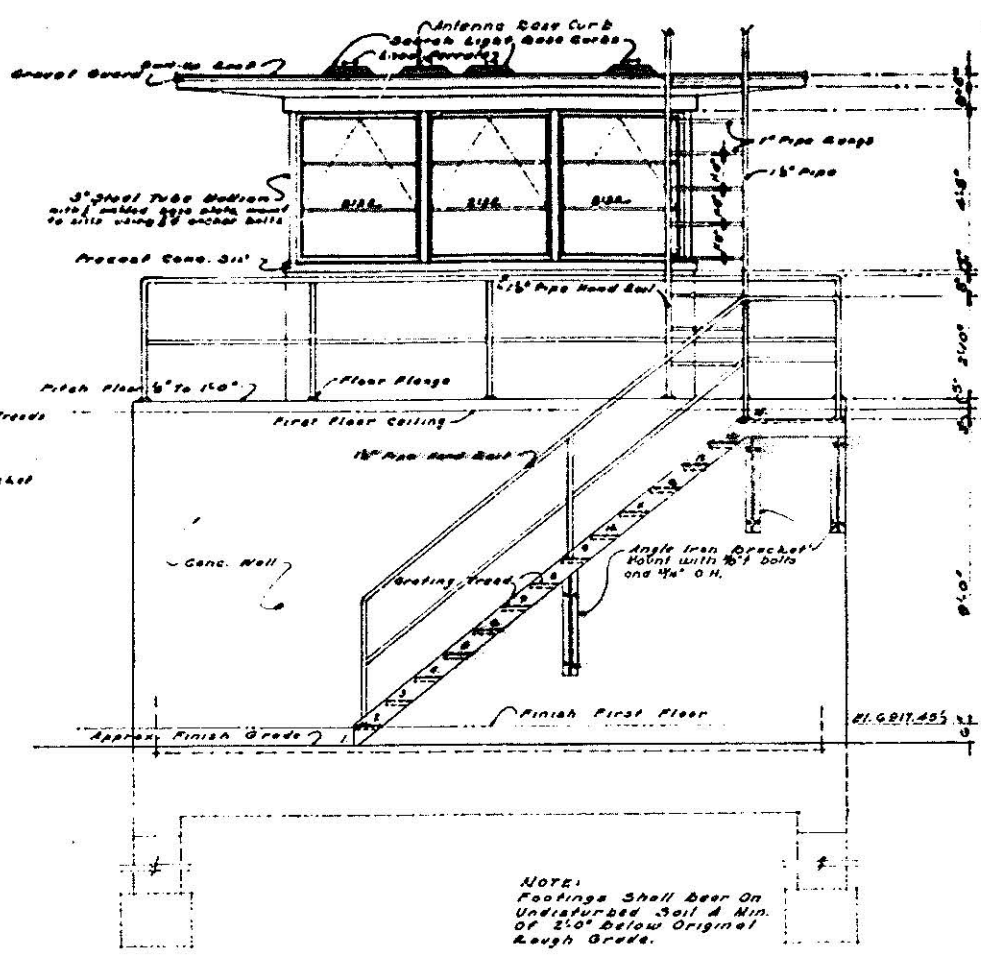
INCL 1592 - SEAL - 1 - 2/12

1AR 100 175 1 A 01 NWIP MONTENEGRO 1500 0000 1 2/12

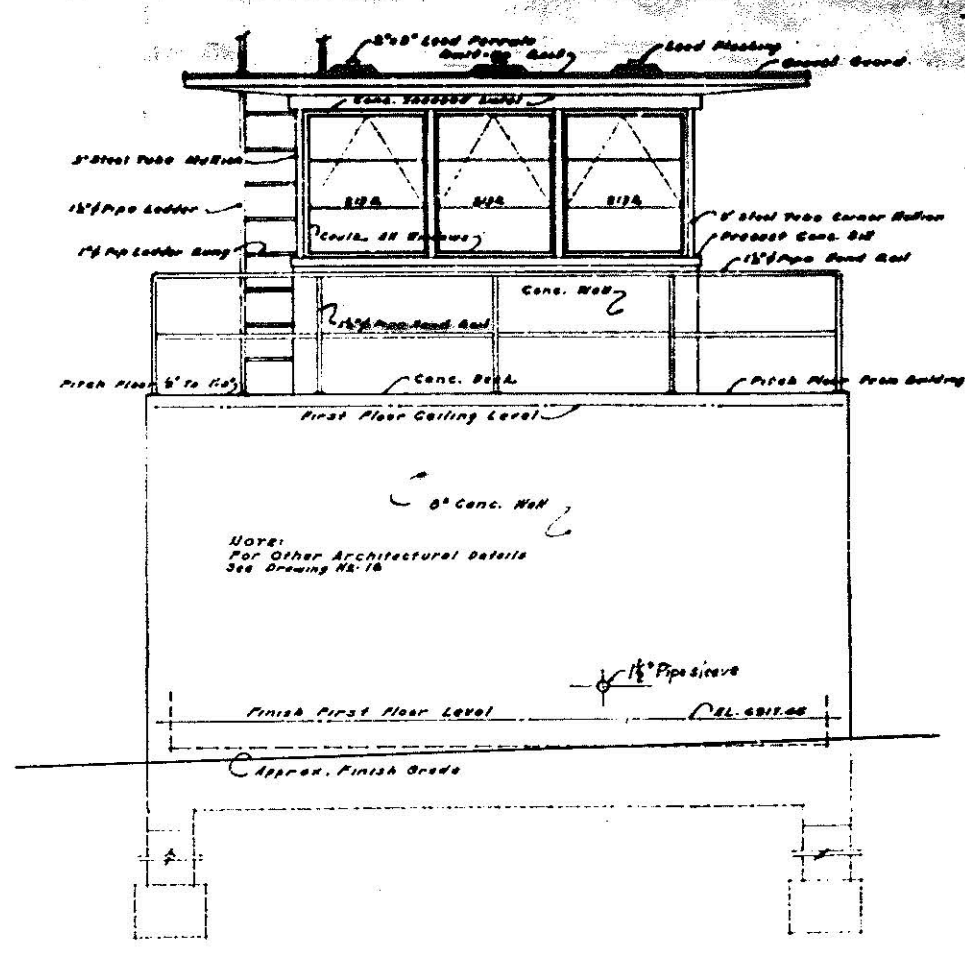
1AR 100 175 1 A 01 NWIP MONTENEGRO 1500 0000 1 2/12



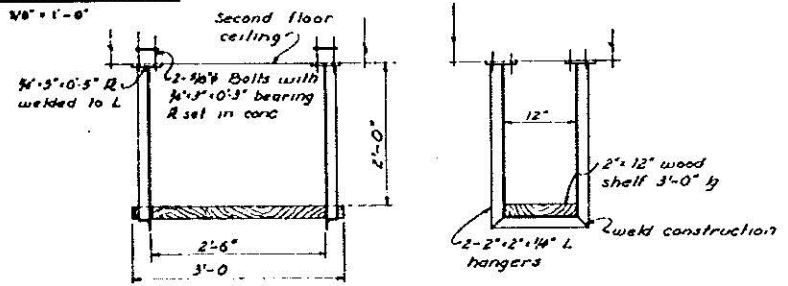
EAST OR FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



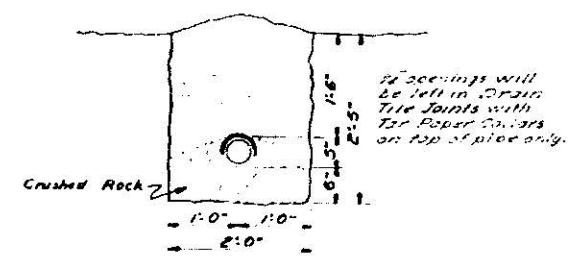
NORTH OR SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH OR SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



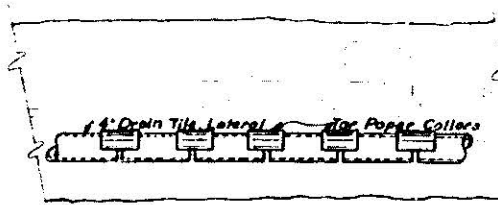
SHELF



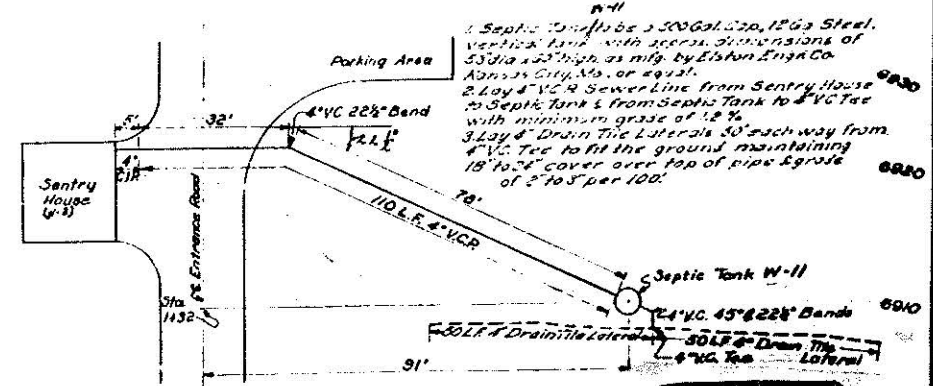
TRANSVERSE SECTION

DOOR HARDWARE SCHEDULE						
MARK	LOCK SET	DOOR CLOSER	KICK PLATES	BUTT HINGES	PULL HANDLE	PUSH PLATE
01	Sargent 1000-40	Sargent 1000-40	Sargent 1000-40	Stanley 1000-40	Sargent 1000-40	Sargent 1000-40
101	"	"	"	"	"	"
102	"	"	"	"	"	"

NOTE:
Builders Hardware - shall conform to basic requirements set forth in the following Federal Specification, PP-N-106 and Amendment 1, Hardware Builders; locks and lock trim, PP-N-121 and Amendment 1, Hardware Builders; Door Closers, Hardware scheduled above by reference to item numbers of specific manufacturers are for descriptive purposes to establish the type, operation, and material of the item desired. Items of other manufacturers which are similar and equal as approved by the Contracting Officer to the items designated above will be accepted.



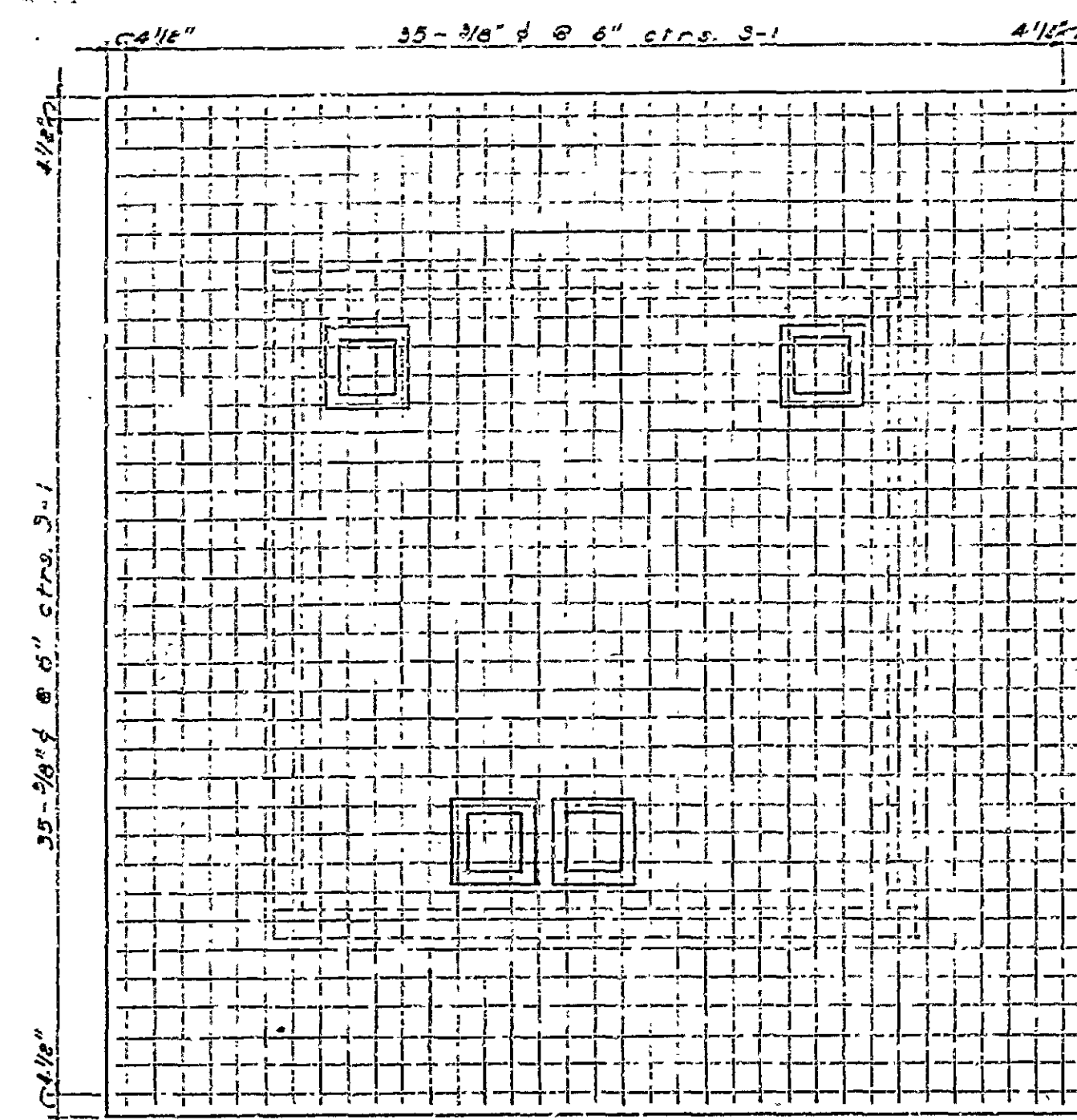
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



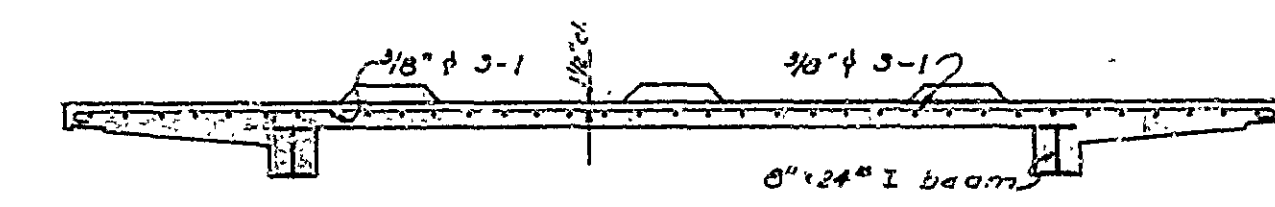
PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification changed to UNCLASSIFIED by authority of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.
Per R.D. KROHN 10-19-61
(Perme authorizing change in classification) (Date)
By J.B. MONTANA 10-22-61
(Signature of person making change, and date)
SENTRY HOUSE SEWERAGE FACILITIES

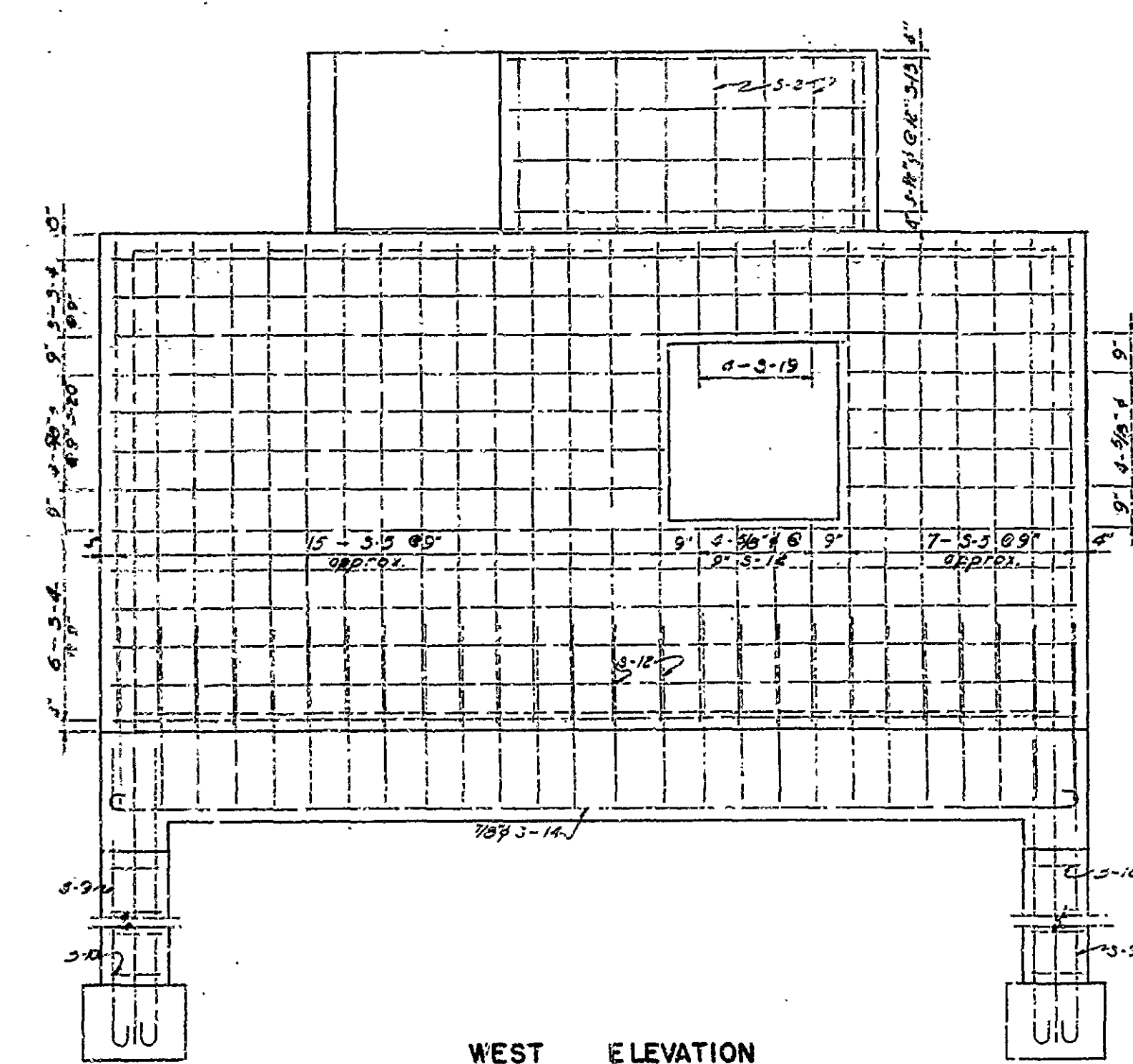
LOS ALAMOS PROJECT W-SITE - EXPLOSIVE STORAGE, TA-41	
ARCHITECTURAL ELEVATIONS & DETAILS SENTRY HOUSE W-2	
BLACK & VEATCH CONSULTING ENGINEERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.	
REVISIONS 1. 10-19-61 2. 10-22-61	AS CONSTRUCTED



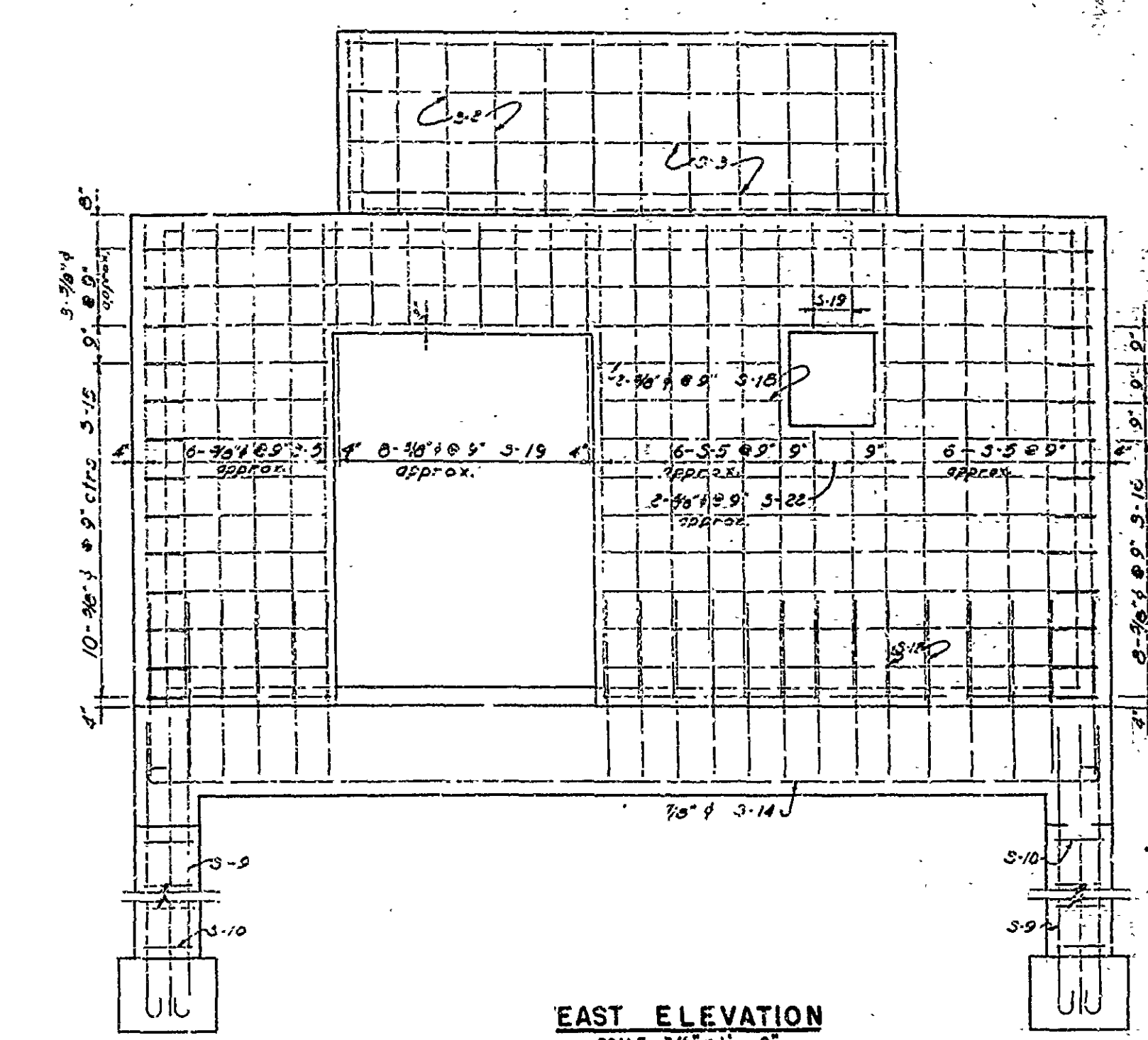
ROOF PLAN - REINFORCING
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



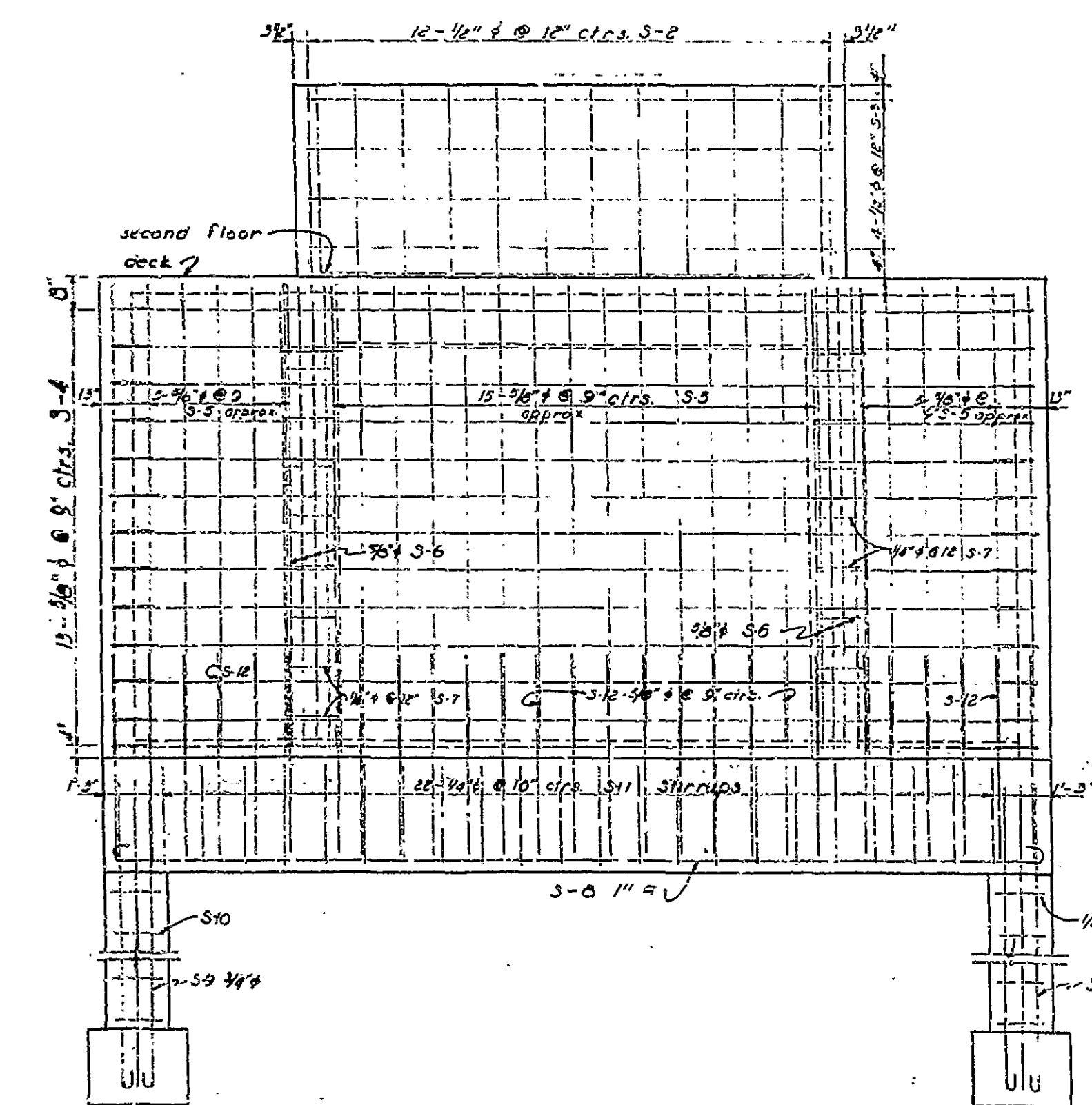
ROOF SECTION
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



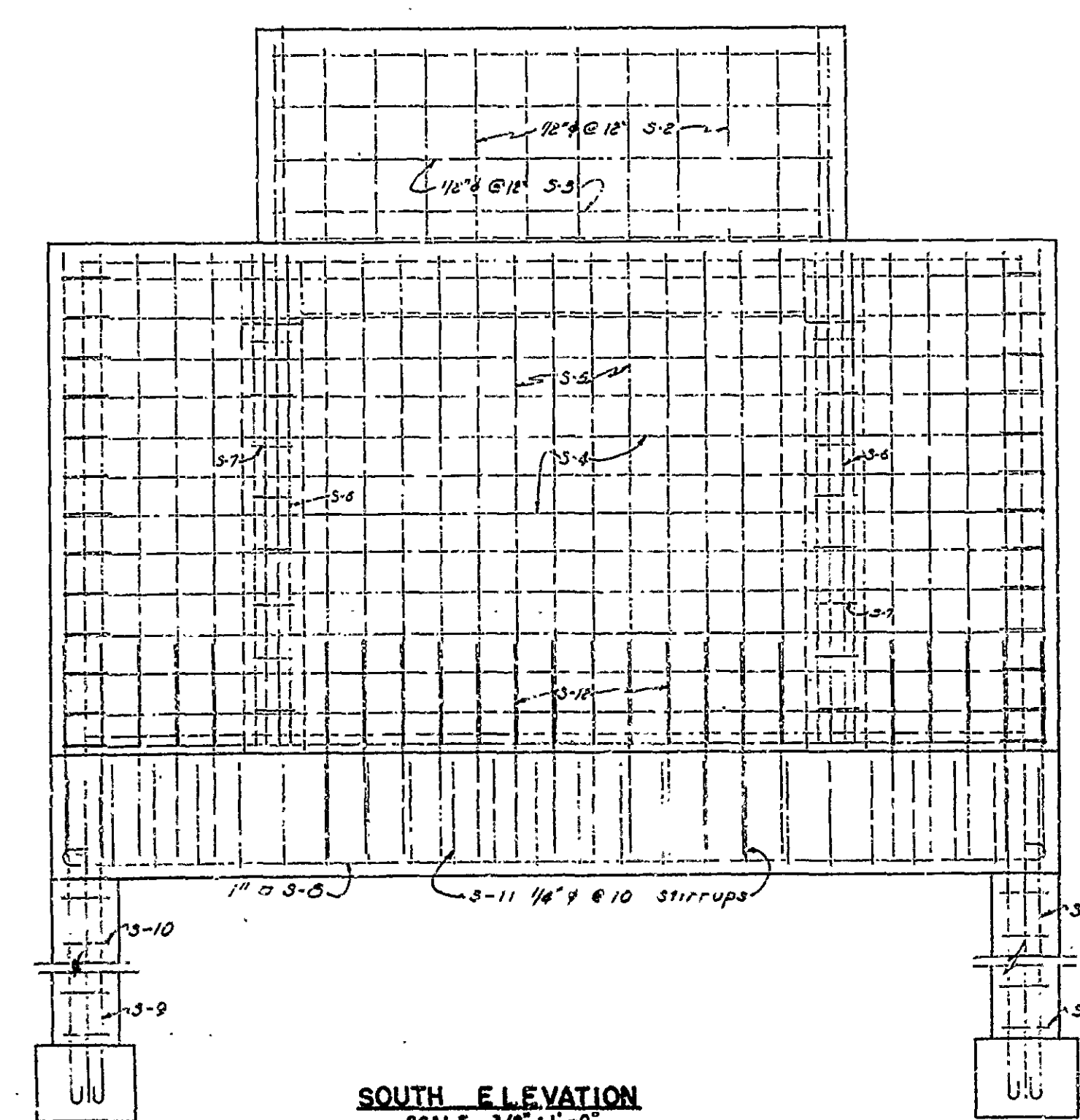
WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

Note: For additional reinforcing see sheet No. 19.
For concrete dimensions see sheet Nos. 16 & 17.

[Redacted text block]

REVISIONS
1. Title 12-6-50

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification changed to
by authority of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission,
Per R.D. KROWN 10-13-61
(Person authorizing change in classification) (Date)
By J. B. Monte 10-33-61
(Signature of person making the change, and date)

AS CONSTRUCTED

LOS ALAMOS PROJECT
EXPLOSIVE STORAGE, TA-41

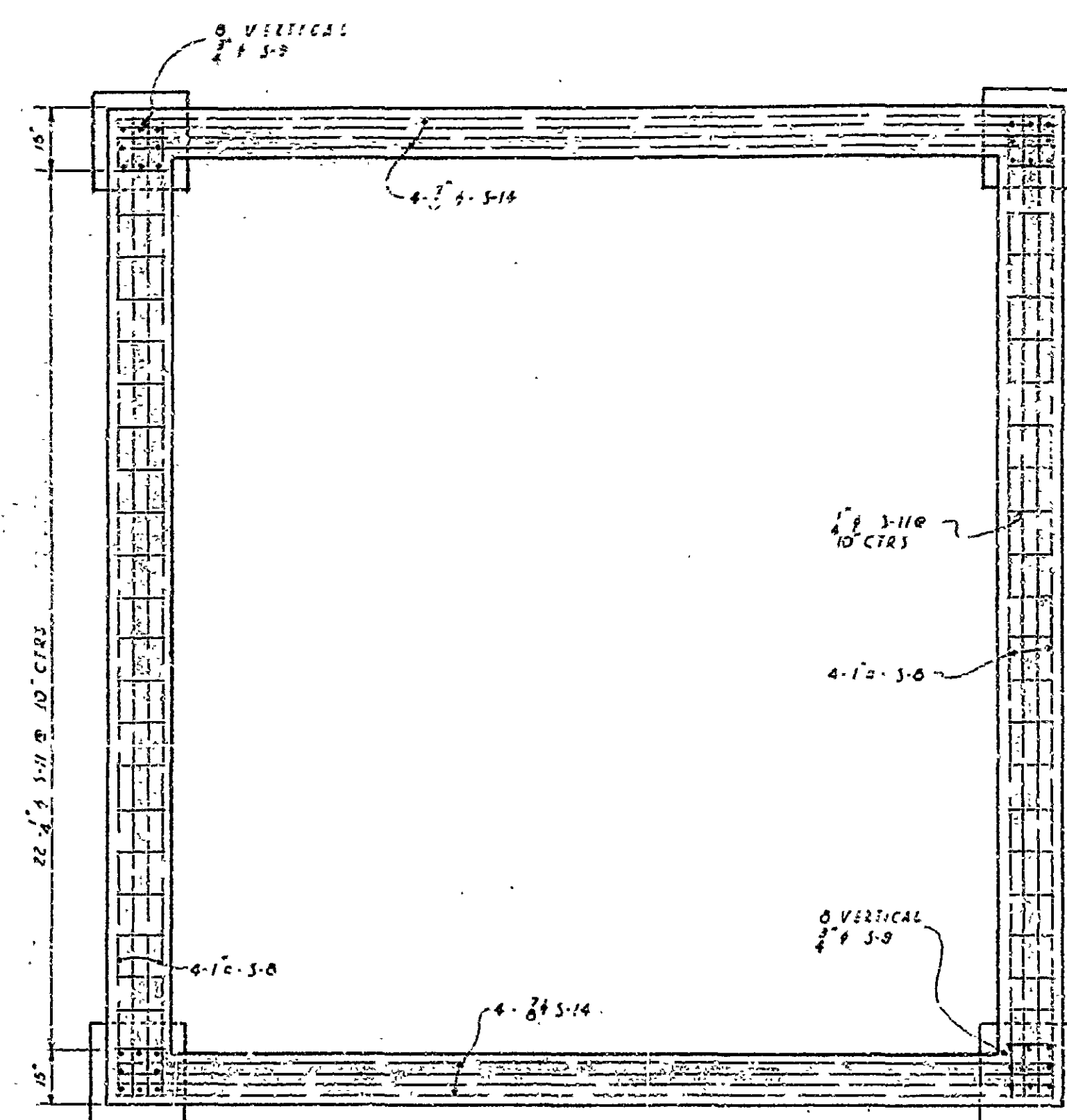
STRUCTURAL DETAILS
SENTRY HOUSE W-2

BLACK & VEATCH
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

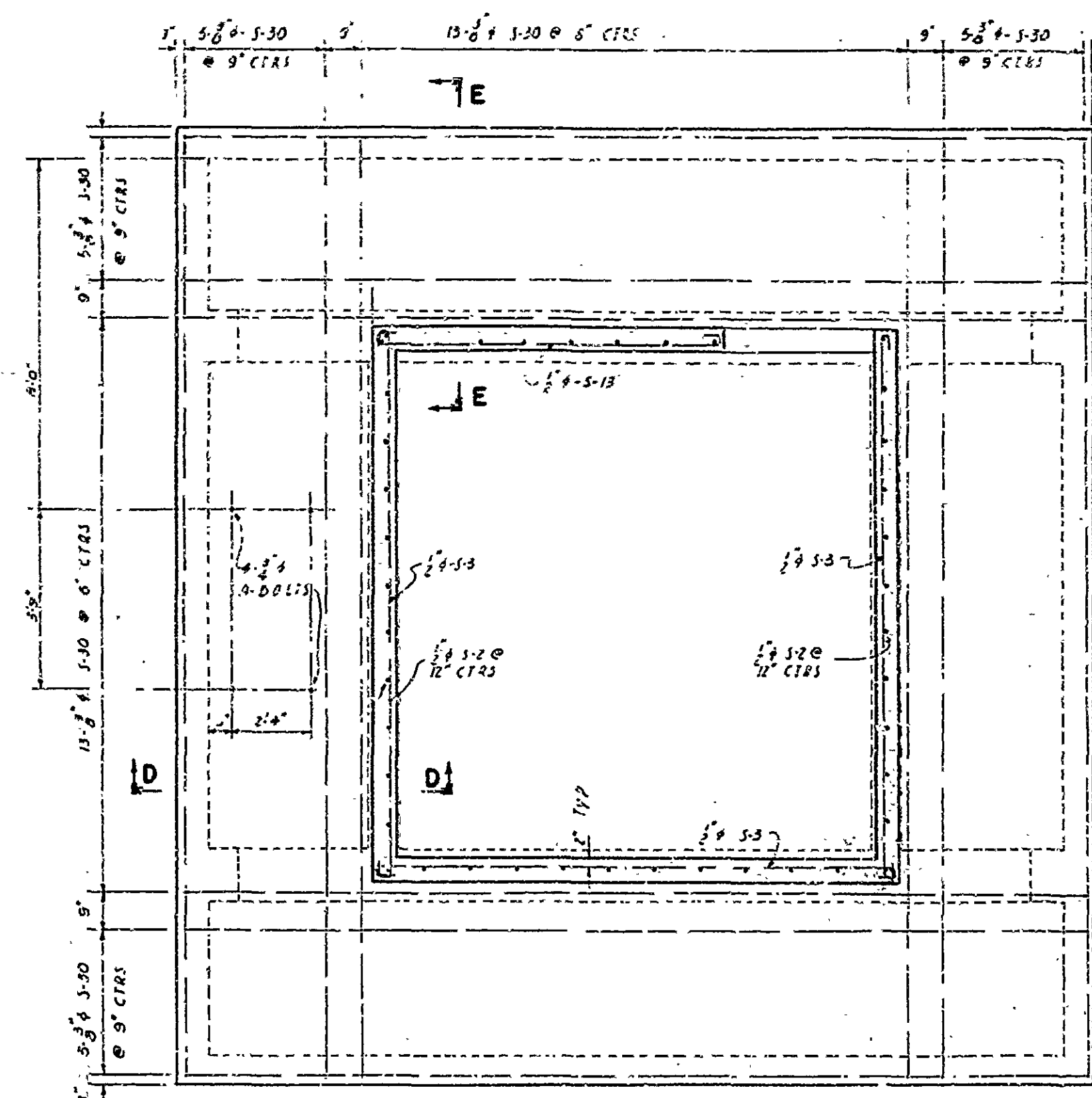
DESIGNED: H.P. CHECKED: H.P.
DATE: 12-6-50 DATE: 12-6-50

APPROVED: [Signature] ASST. CHIEF OF OPERATIONS
CHIEF OF ENGINEER

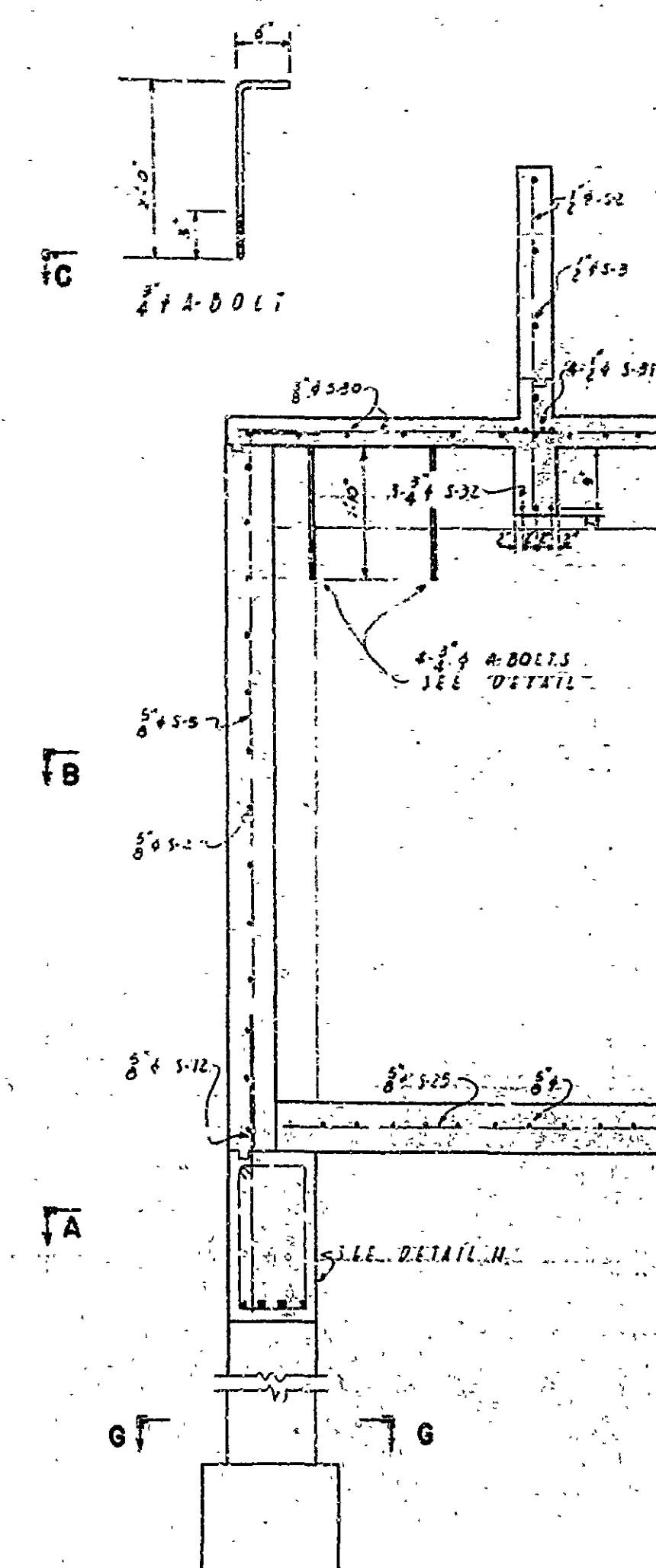
SHEET 16 OF 34



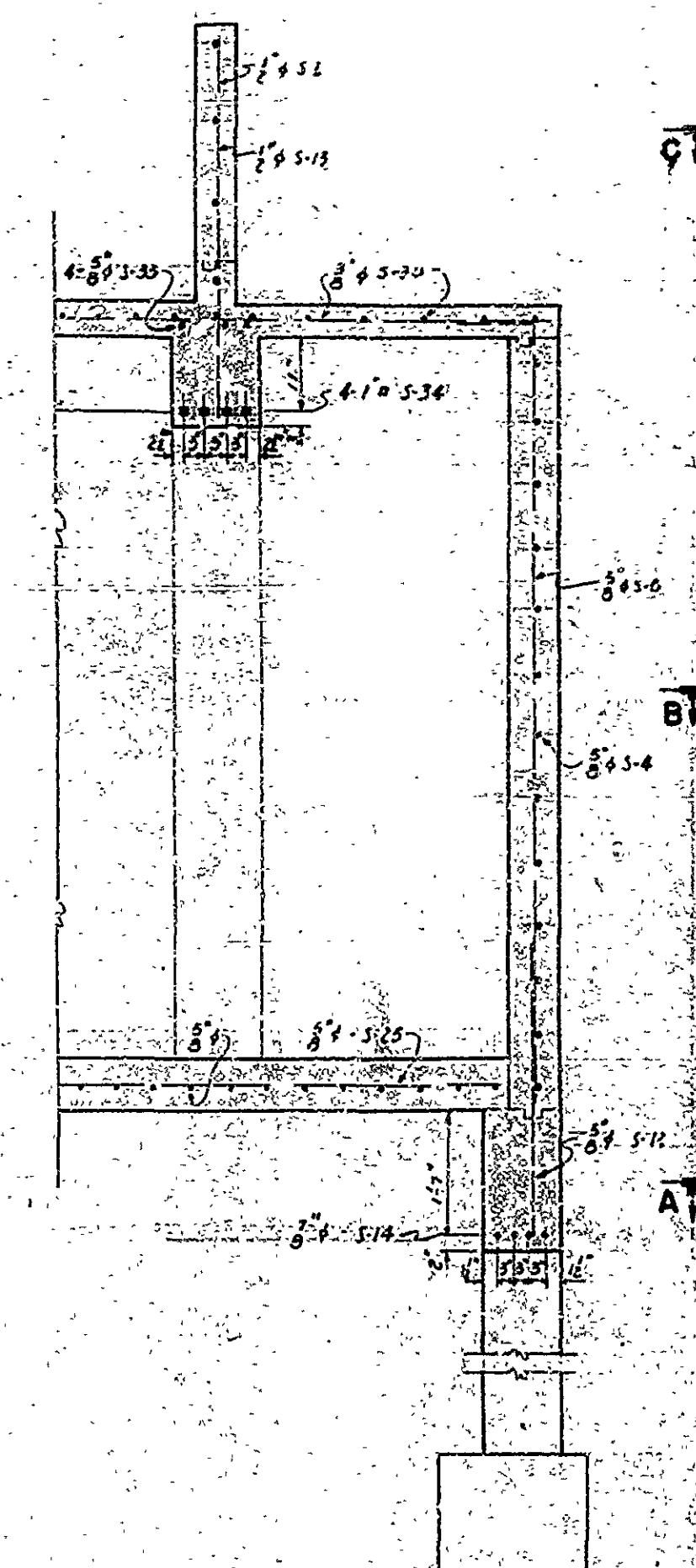
PLAN
SECTION A-A
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



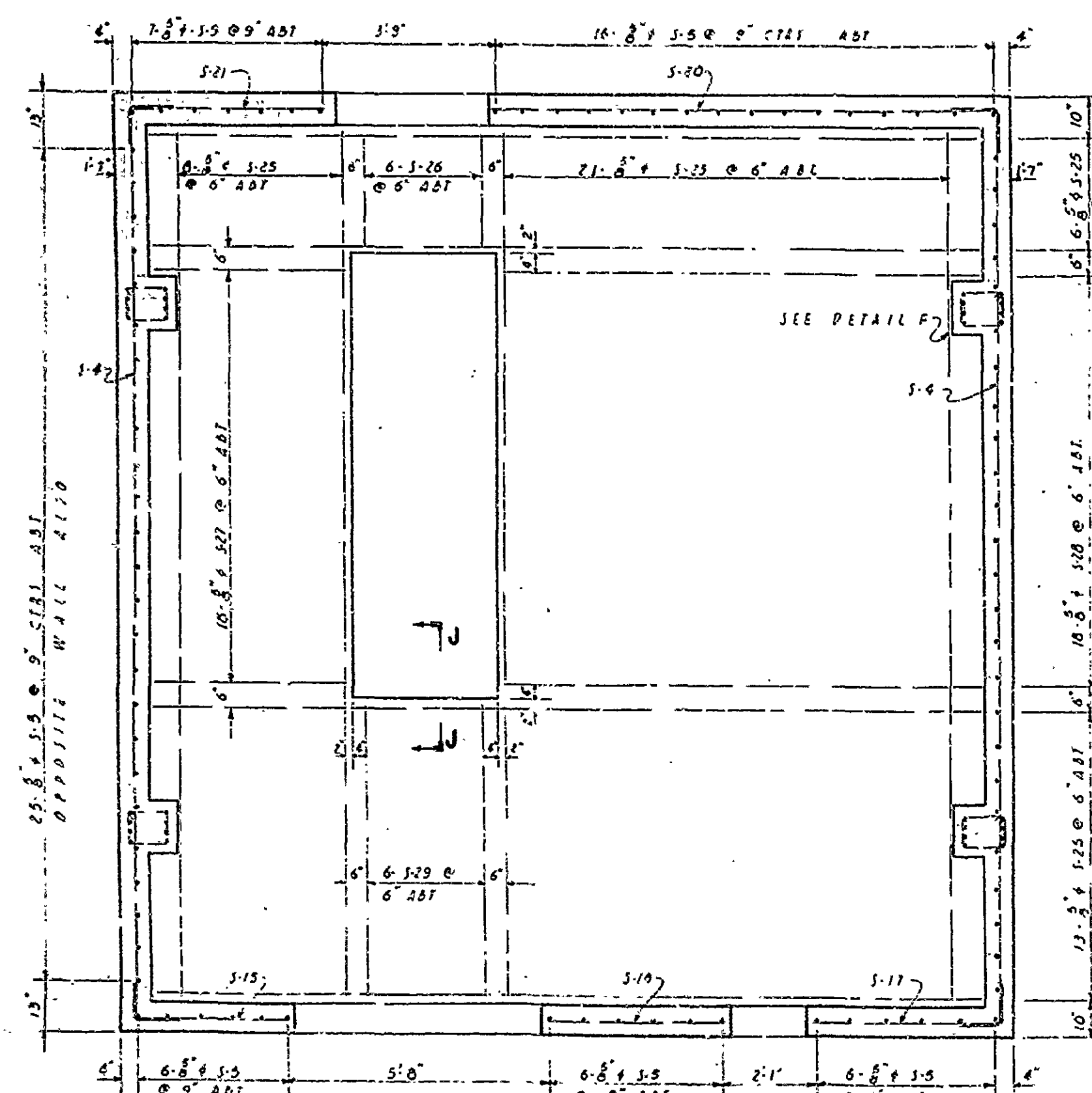
PLAN
SECTION C-C
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



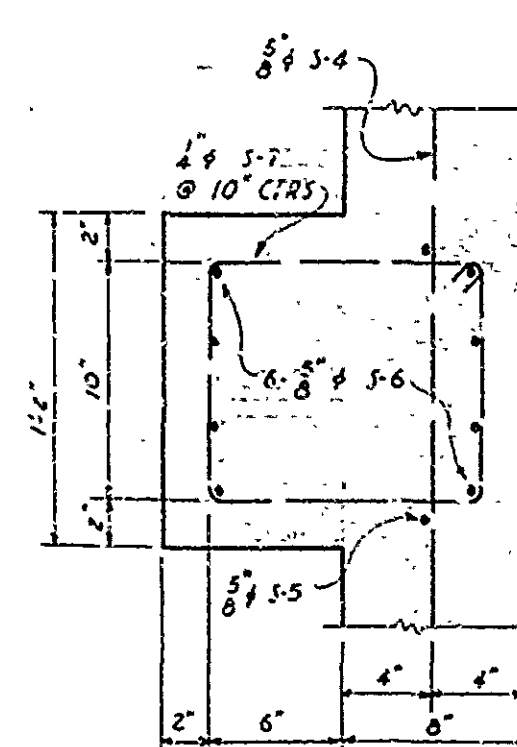
SECTION D-D
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



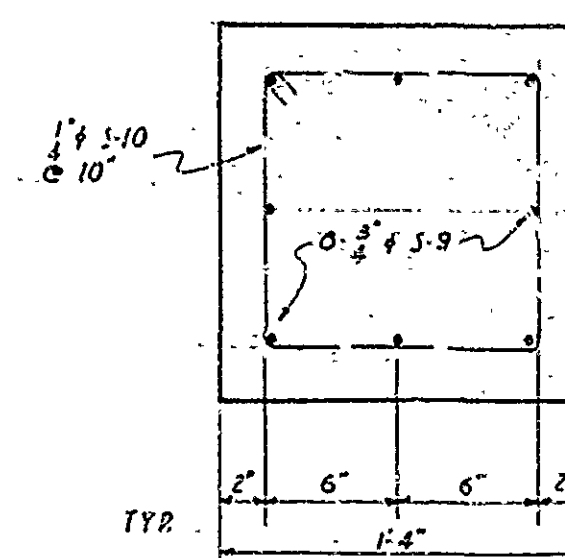
SECTION E-E
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



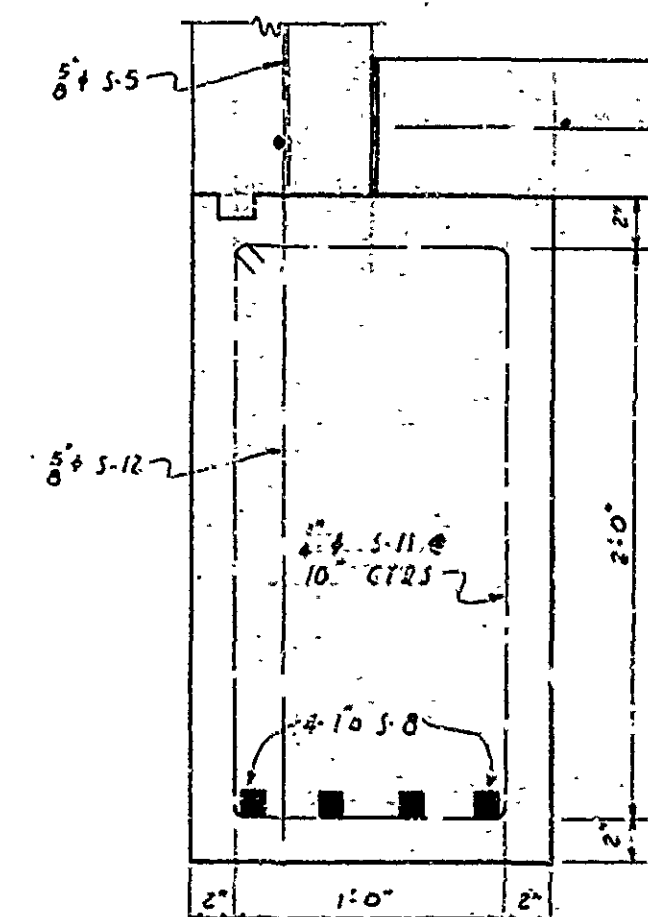
PLAN
SECTION B-B
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



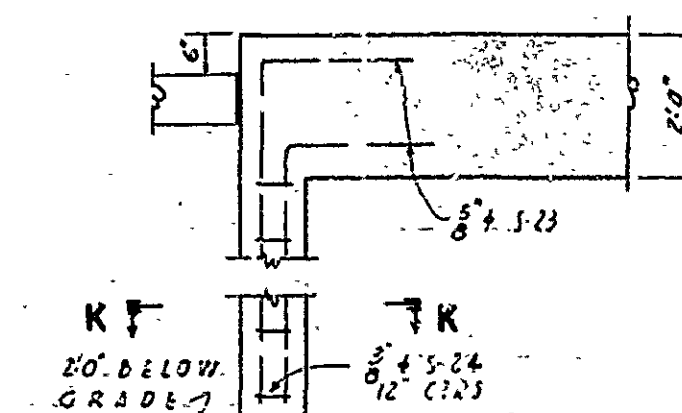
DETAIL "F"
PILASTER
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



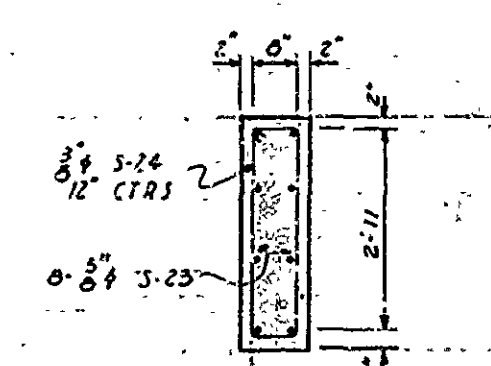
SECTION G-G
FOOTING COLUMN
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



DETAIL H
GRADE BEAM
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION J-J
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION K-K
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

FOR CONCRETE DIMENSIONS
SEE DRAWINGS 16 & 17.
FOR ADDITIONAL STEEL
DETAILS SEE DRAWING 18.

Classification changed to
by authority of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.
Per P. D. KROHN 10-19-61
(Person authorizing change in classification) (Date)
By J. B. Montoya 10-23-61
(Signature of person making the change, and date)

UNCLASSIFIED

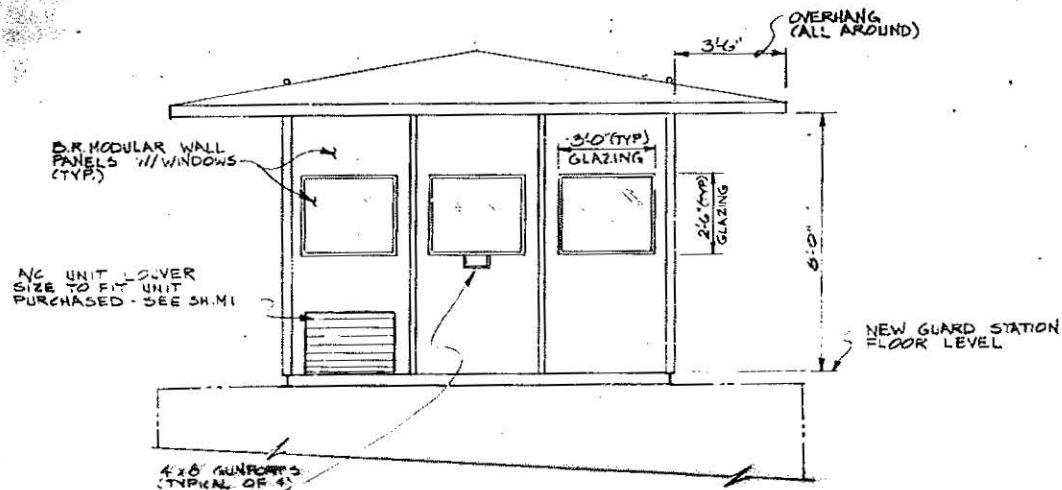
APPROVED
ENGINEER
RECOMMENDED
ASST. CHIEF OF OPERATIONS
CHIEF OF OPERATIONS

REVISIONS	DATE	BY	APP'D
1	10-19-61	P. D. KROHN	
2	10-23-61	J. B. MONTAYA	

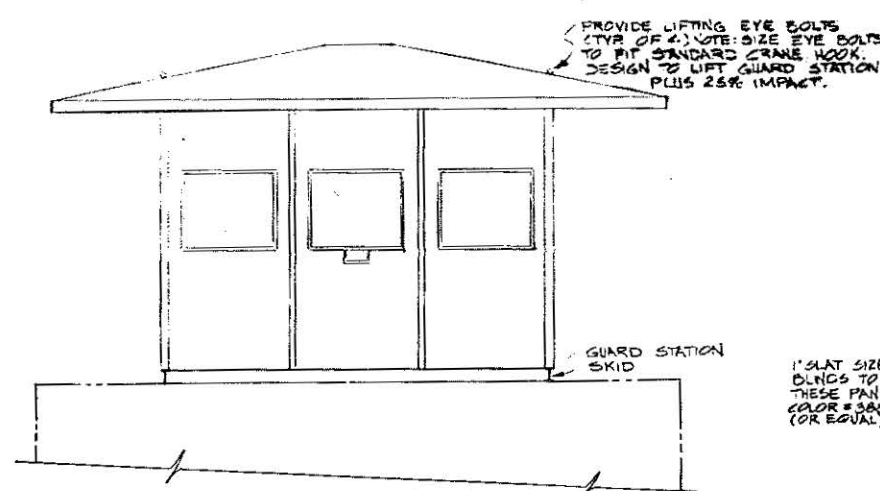
AS CONSTRUCTED	
LOS ALAMOS PROJECT	
W-SITE - EXPLOSIVE STORAGE, TA-41	
STRUCTURAL DETAILS	
SENTRY HOUSE W-2	
BLACK & VEATCH	
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.	
DESIGNED CHECKED DATE	DRAWN CHECKED DATE
SHEET 19 OF 34	

CAB JOB 145 1 A S L DWG NO ENC-C-1505 SFA-J-6/19

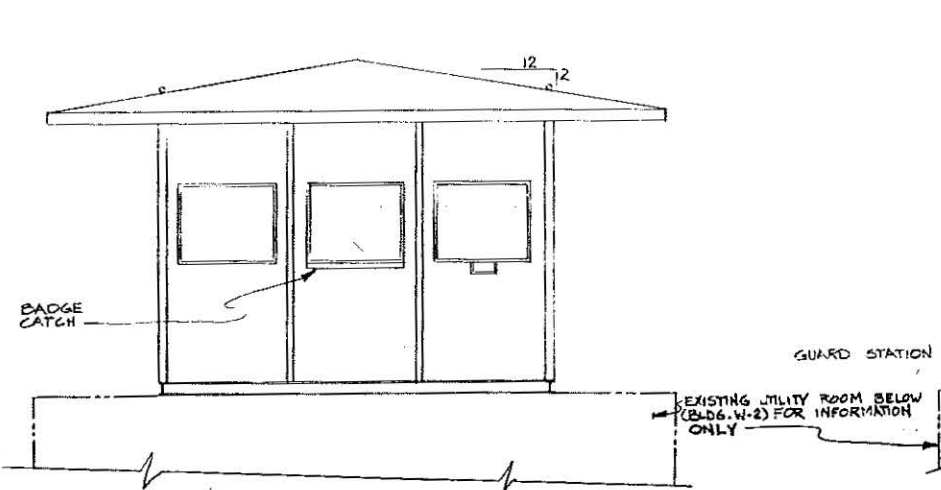
CAB JOB 145



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

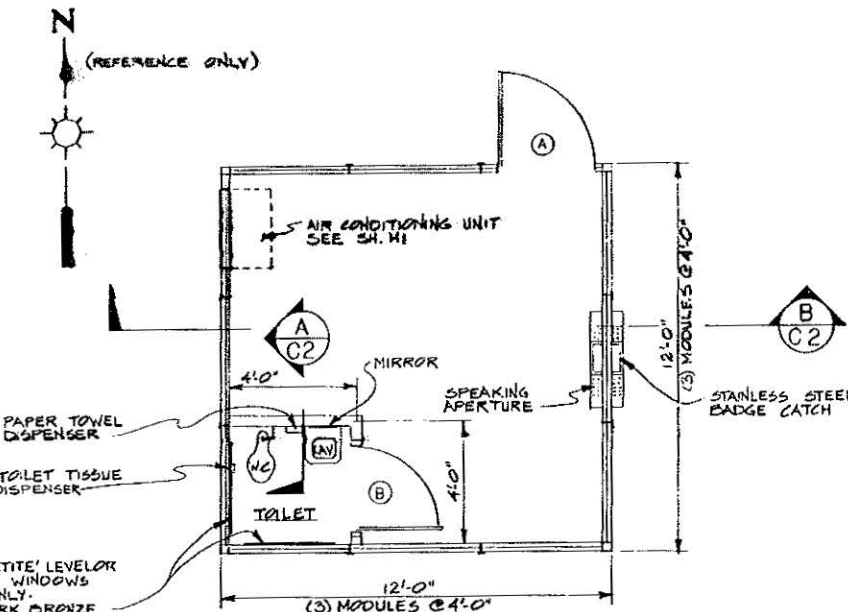


SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

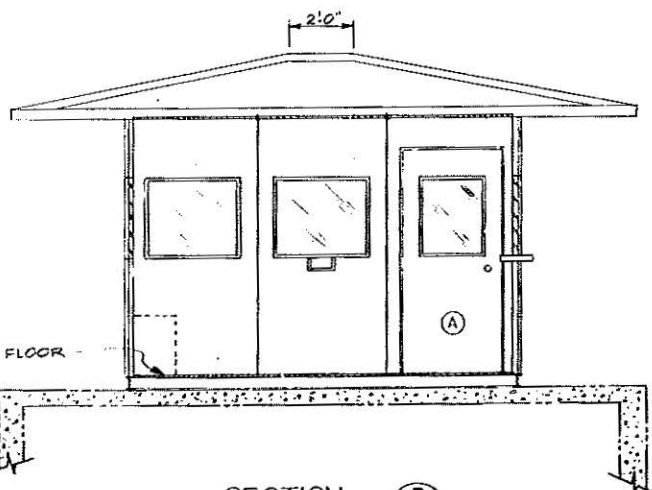


EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

DOOR SCHEDULE							
MARK	DOOR SIZE	GLAZING	HARDWARE	CLOSER	PANIC BAR	KICK PLATE	DESCRIPTION
(A)	3' x 7'	2'-0" x 2'-6" B.R. WINDOW	CYL. LOCK SET TO FIT BEST CORE	YES	YES	YES	BULLET RESISTANT (SEE SPECS) SHEET C1
(B)	2'-8" x 7' x 1 1/4"	2'-0" x 2'-6" 1-WAY GLASS	LATCH SET	NO	NO	NO	WOOD HOLLOW DOOR



FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION (B-C2)
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

FINISH SCHEDULE							
	FLOOR	DOORS	FRAMES AND TRIM	WALLS AND PARTITIONS	MISC. MECH. ELEC. EQUIPMENT	ROOF	EXTERIOR B.R. WINDOWS
INTERIOR	F-1	W-1	W-1	W-1	W-1	N/A	N/A
EXTERIOR	N/A	W-2	W-3	W-2	W-3	W-3	G-1

FLOOR

F-1 = EXCELON, VINYL ASBESTOS 12" x 12" FAWN WHITE TILE

WALLS, DOORS, FRAMES & TRIM

W-1 = PPG. NO. P2518 PARCHMENT

W-2 = PPG. NO. N7211 FLAME ORANGE

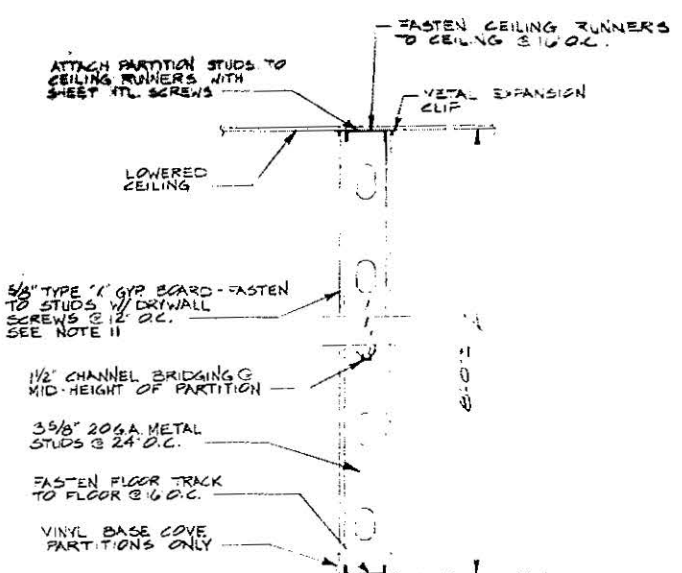
W-3 = PPG. NO. N7633 FALCON WING

MISC. MECH. & ELEC. EQUIPMENT

SAME AS ABOVE

EXTERIOR B.R. WINDOWS

G-1 = SOLAR BRONZE TINT

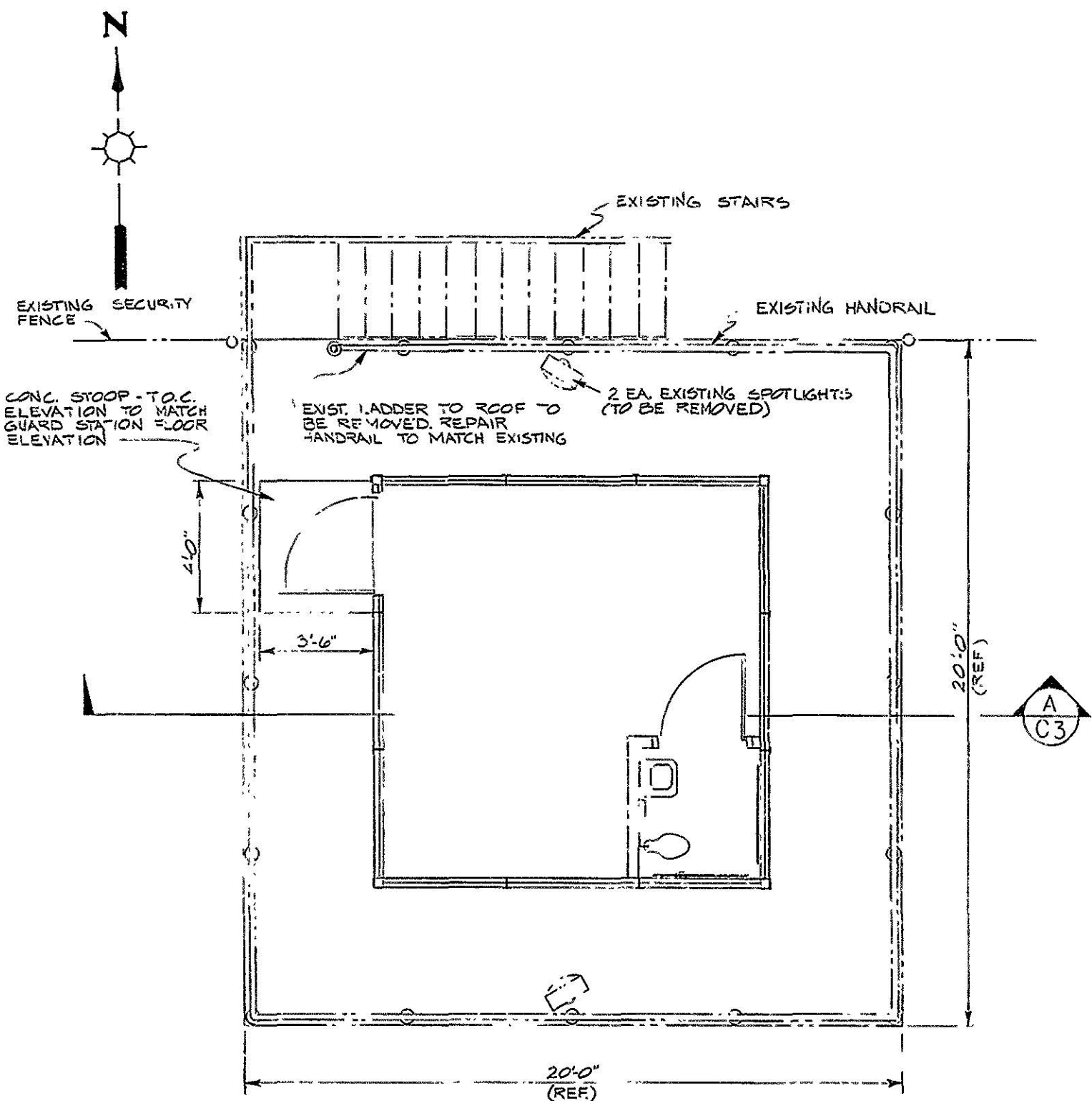


PARTITION SECTION (A-C2)
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

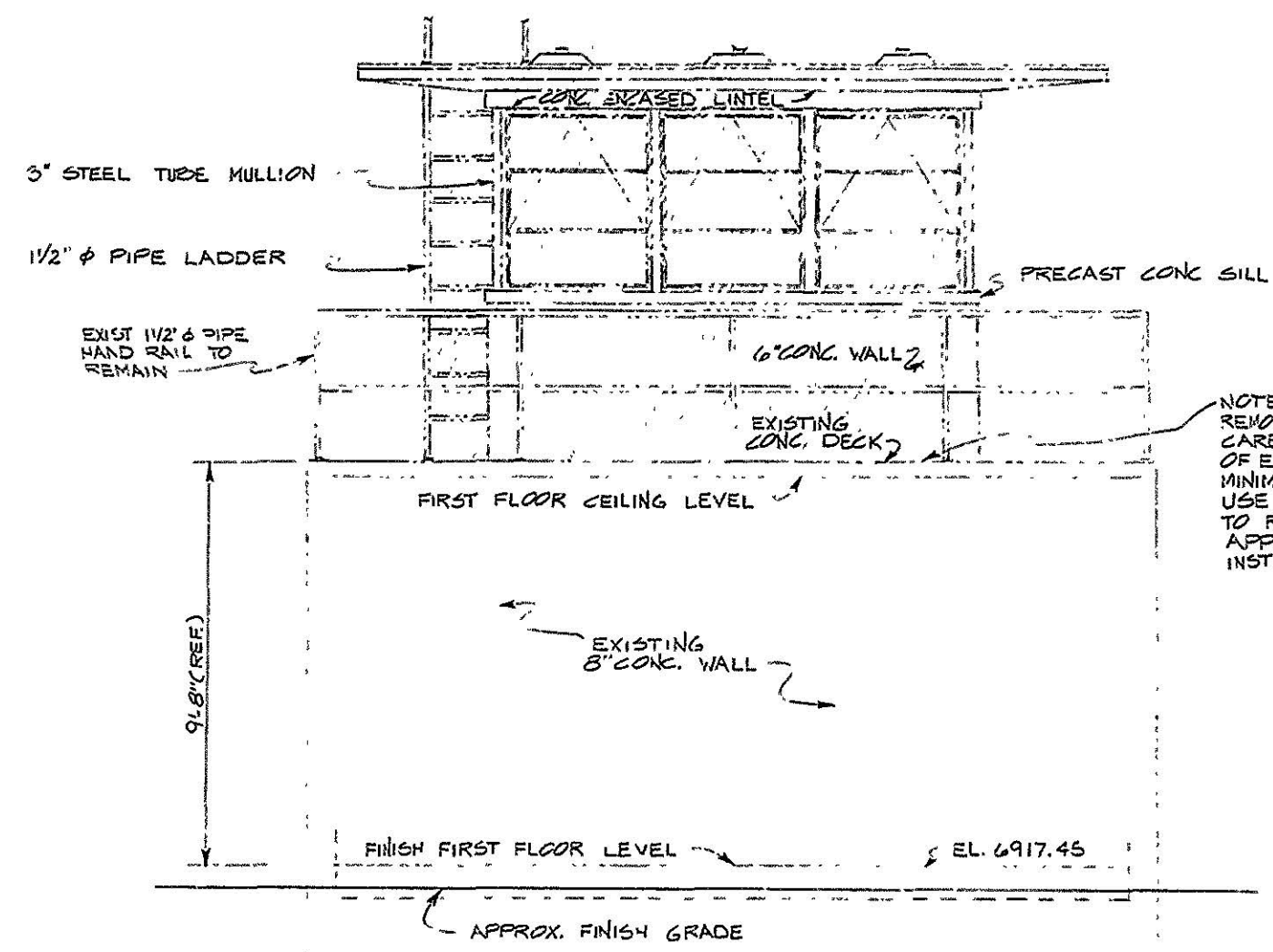
NO.	DATE	CLASS	REVIEWER	REVISIONS	BY	CHKD	GAP	D.O.	ENG	ENGR	APP.
AUTHORIZED FOR				UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY							
S.O. DIVISION				LOS ALAMOS AREA OFFICE - LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO							
WKS-5				WEAPONS SAFEGUARDS							
H-1				CIVIL: GUARD STATION FLOOR PLAN, ELEVATIONS, SECTION, DOOR & FINISH SCHEDULES							
H-3-DRR-38190				BLDG. W-2							
H-3-DRR-38192				SUBMITTED							
H-5				RECOMMENDED							
H-7-DRR-38191				APPROVED							
H-7				LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY							
H-8				UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA							
E-1-DRR-38196				ENGINEERING DEPT. LOS ALAMOS, N.M.							
ENG-1-DRR-38180				CLASSIFICATION							
ENG-2-DRR-38186				LAB JOB NO.							
ENG-11-DRR-38187				LAST Dwg. NO.							
				5788-41				ENG-C43712			

RECD. ... TO VAULT

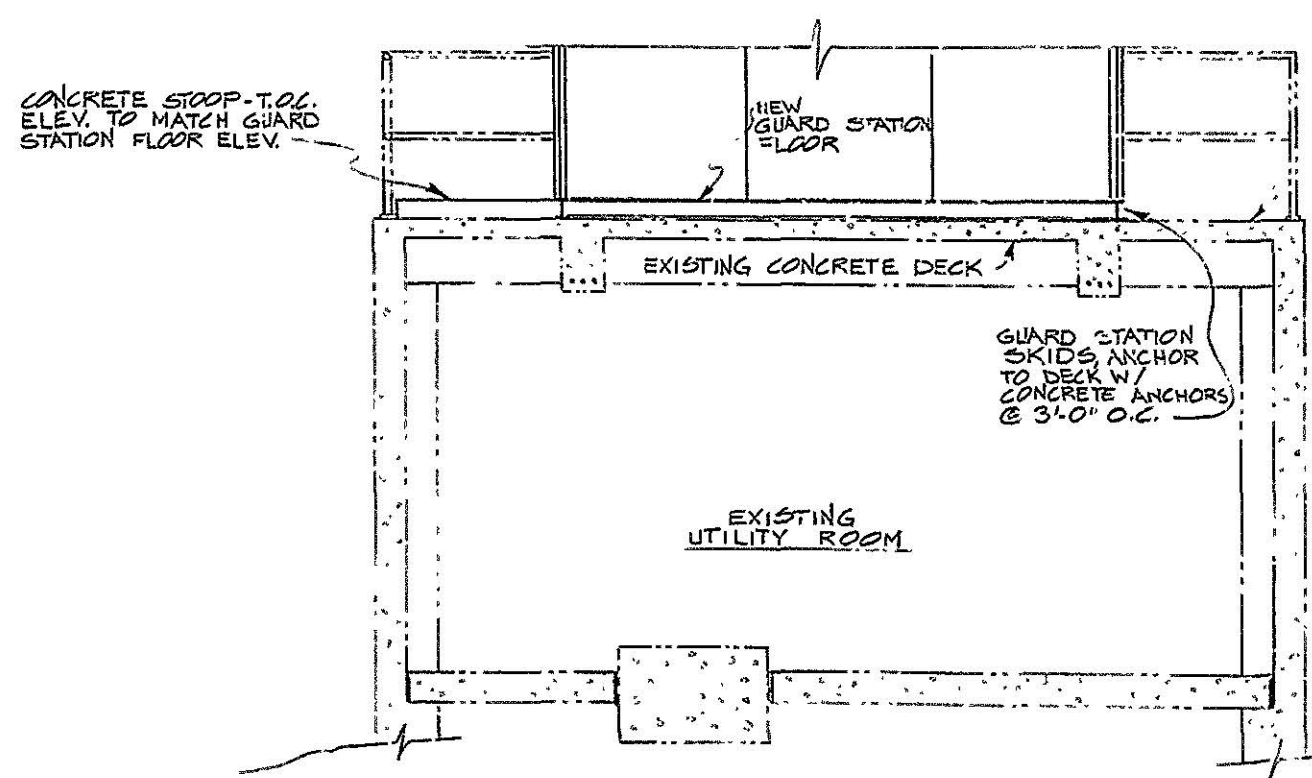
PHASE 'A'



FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



EXIST GUARD STATION REMOVAL ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

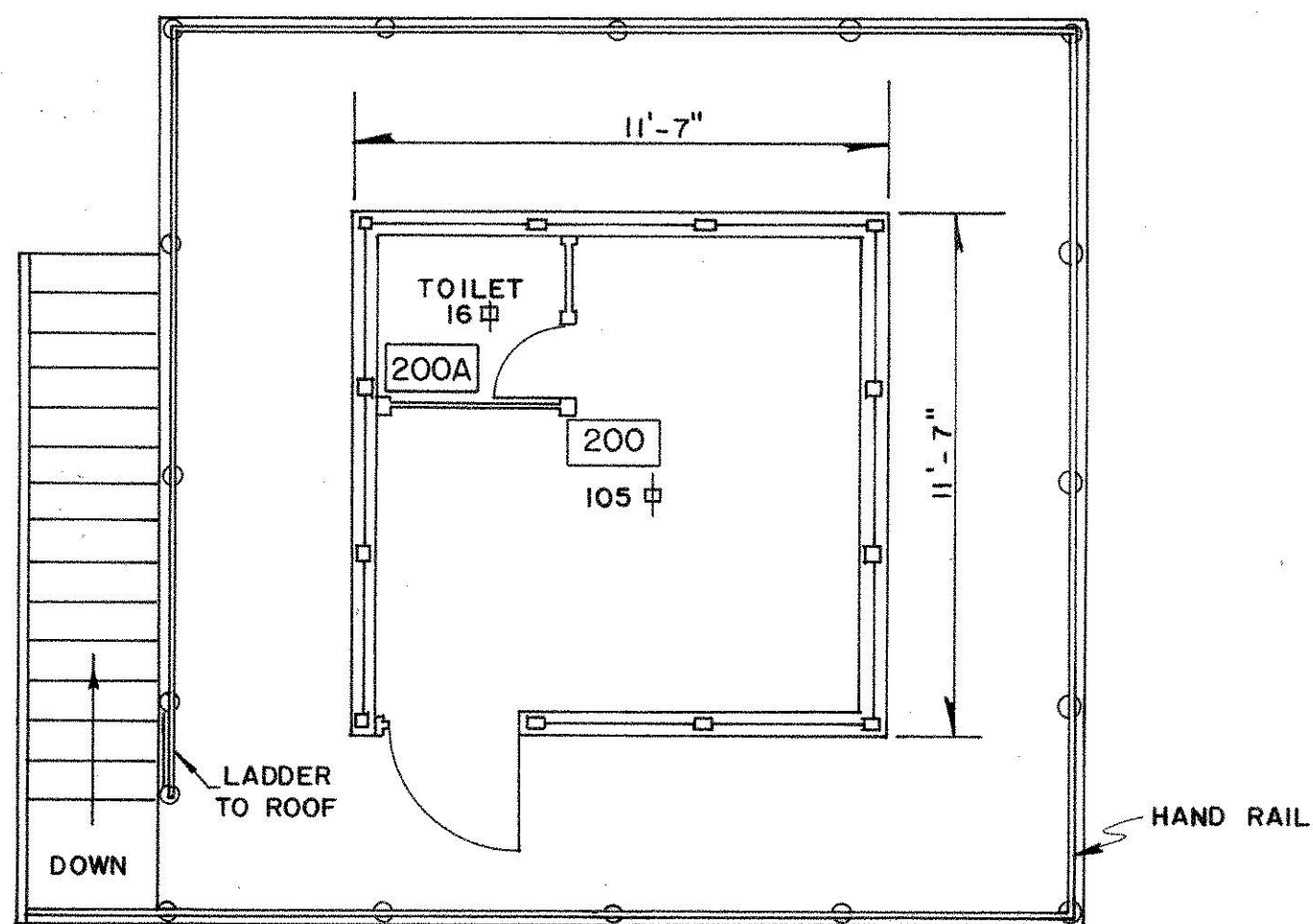


SECTION
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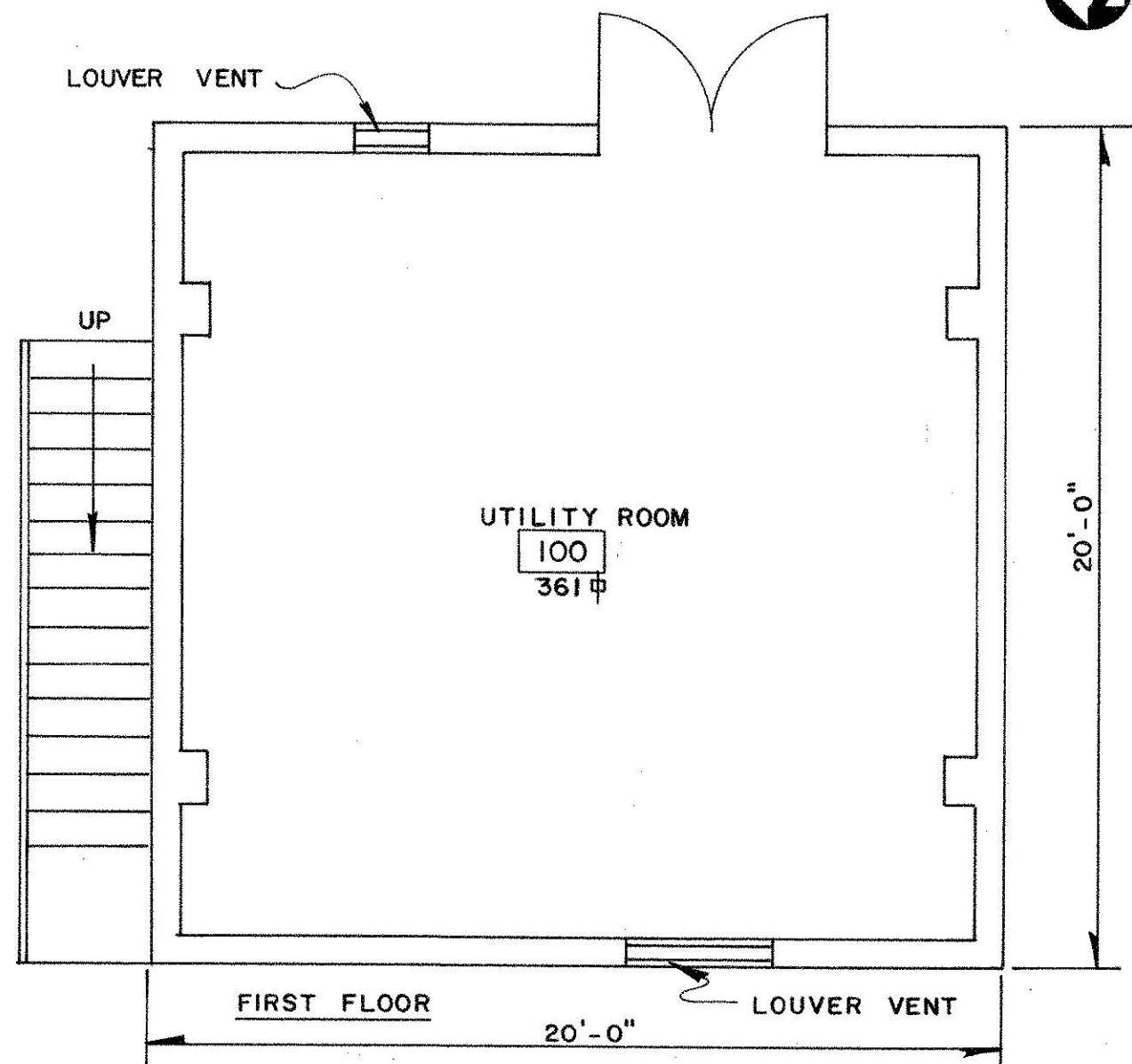
APPLY CONCRETE 1064' CONCRETE COATING (OR EQUAL) W/ BROADCAST AGGREGATE SKIDPROOFING OVER ENTIRE DECK AFTER REMOVAL OF EXISTING GUARD STATION. APPLY PER MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS

NO.	DATE	CLASS	REVIEWER	REVISIONS	BY	CHKD	GRP.	D.O.	ENG	ENGR.	APP.
AUTHORIZED FOR				UNITED STATES							
3.0				DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY							
DIVISION P. J. J.				LOS ALAMOS AREA OFFICE - LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO							
GROUP 1				WEAPONS SAFEGUARDS							
H-1 NA				CIVIL: FLOOR PLAN, SECTION & REMOVAL ELEVATION							
H-3 DRR-38190				BLDG. W-2							
H-3 DRR-38192				SUBMITTED							
H-5 NA				RECOMMENDED							
H-7 DRR-38191				APPROVED							
H-7 NA				LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY							
H-8 NA				UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA							
E-DRR-38196				ENGINEERING DEPT. LOS ALAMOS, N.M.							
ENG-DRR-38180				CLASSIFICATION							
ENG-DRR-38186				LAB JOB NO.							
ENG-DRR-38187				LAST DWG. NO.							
VIDRINE				5788-41							
2296				ENG-C43713							
7/16/79				DATE 9-7-79							
				SHEET 3 OF 9							

THIS JOB MUST BE INSPECTED AND ANY CHANGES APPROVED BY ENG-1 VIDRINE PHONE 2296



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



GRAPHIC SCALE

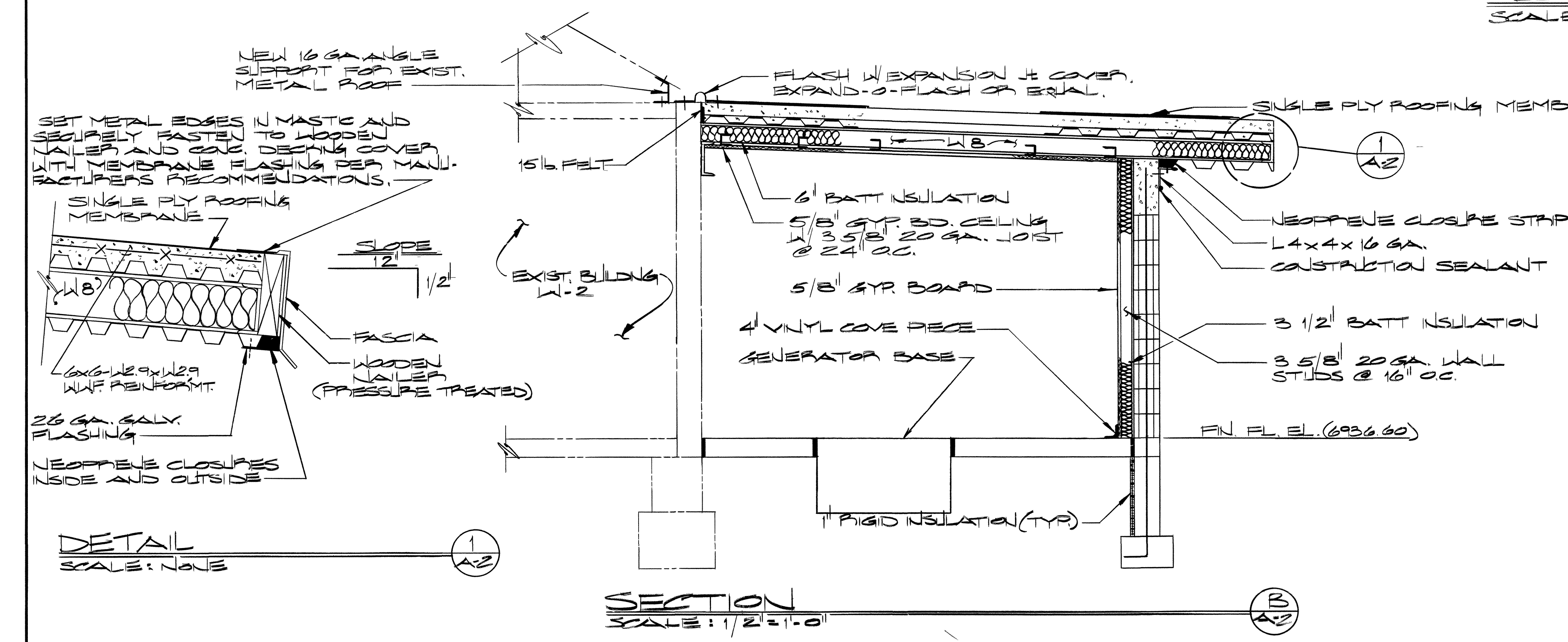
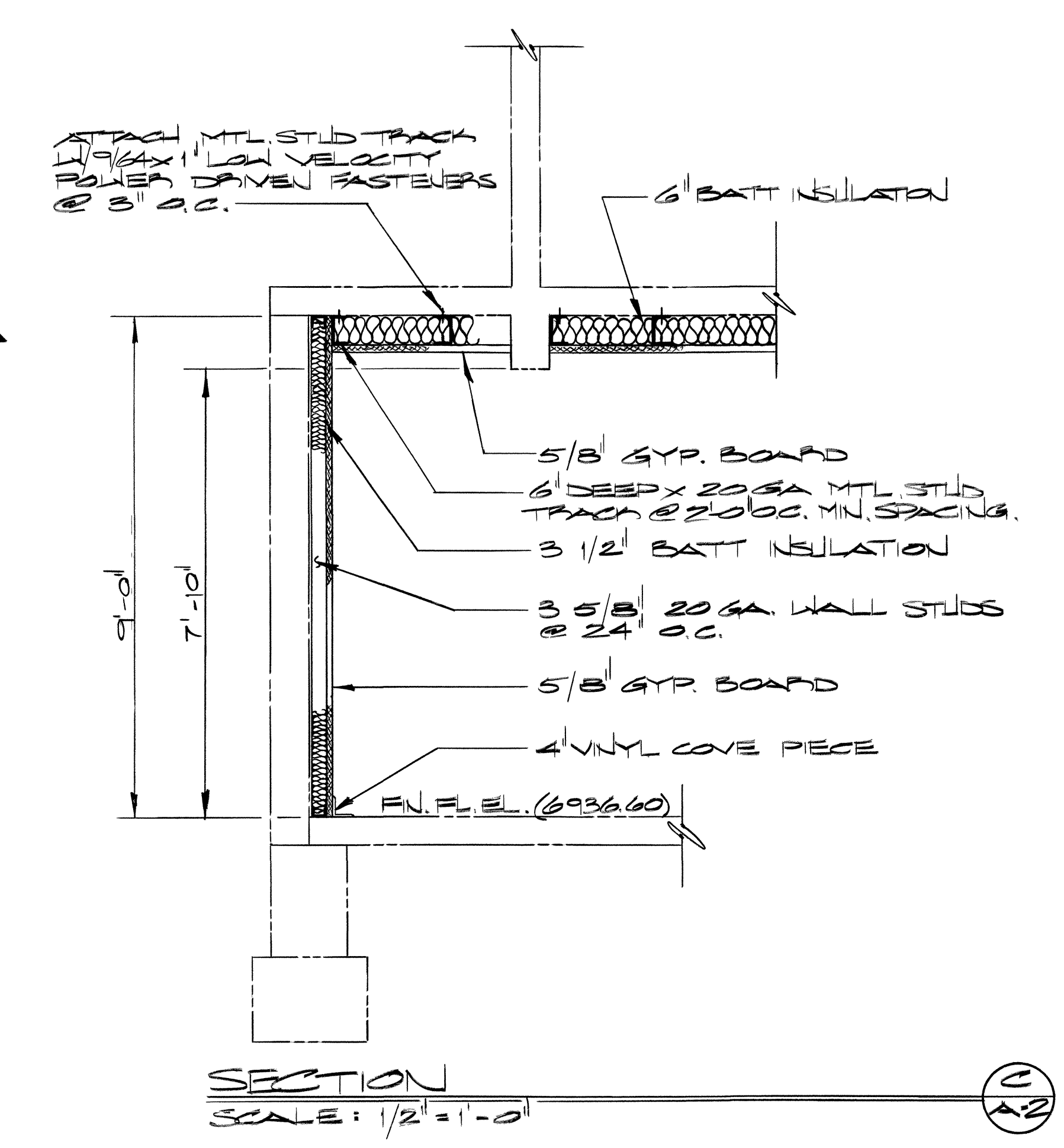
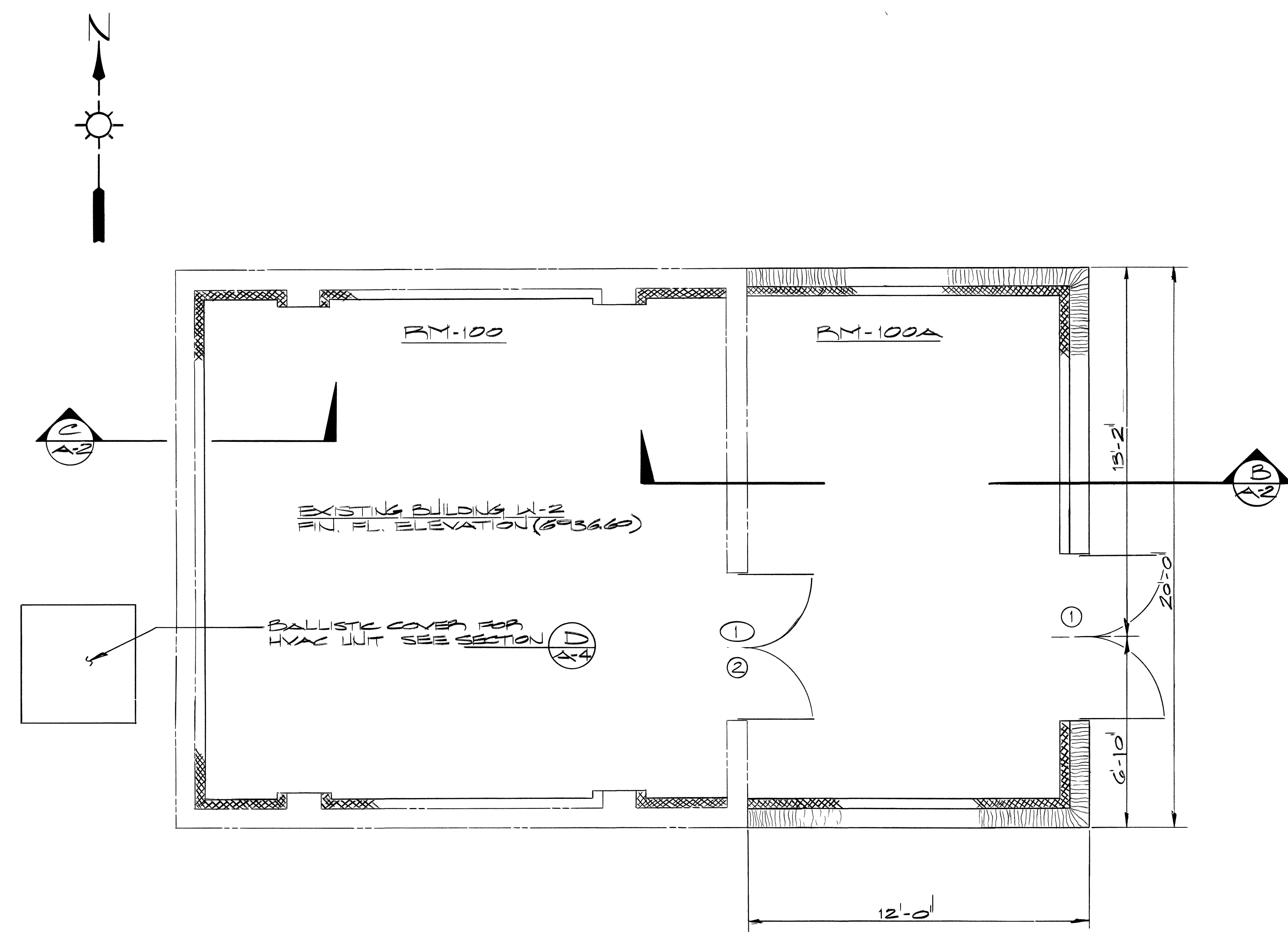
TOTAL SQ. FT. 482

MF	2	2-2-84	REVISED TO STATUS OF 2-2-84	H&N	ET	DR
	1	9-27-83	REDRAWN & REVISED TO STATUS OF 09/27/83	H&N	ET	DR
REV.	DATE	REVISION		BY	CKD.	APP.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA						
Los Alamos			Los Alamos National Laboratory Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545			
FACILITIES ENGINEERING DIVISION						
GUARD HOUSE				SEC. CLASSIFICATION		
FIRST & SECOND FLOOR PLANS				CLASS. 4		
BLDG. W-2				REVIEWER <i>Proch</i>		
TA-41				DATE 2-6-84		
SUBMITTED		RECOMMENDED		APPROVED		
<i>Co. Trujillo</i>		<i>Dennis</i>		<i>Lee T. Port</i>		
DRAWN	H&N	DATE	SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.		
CHECKED	<i>Humble</i> H&N	09/27/83	1 OF 1	ENG-R3138		

REC'D LOGGED TO VAULT 3/30/84

KEYED NOTES:

① REPLACE EXIST. DOUBLE DOOR W/ NEW DOUBLE DOOR, EXIST. FRAME TO REMAIN, SEE DOOR SCHEDULE.

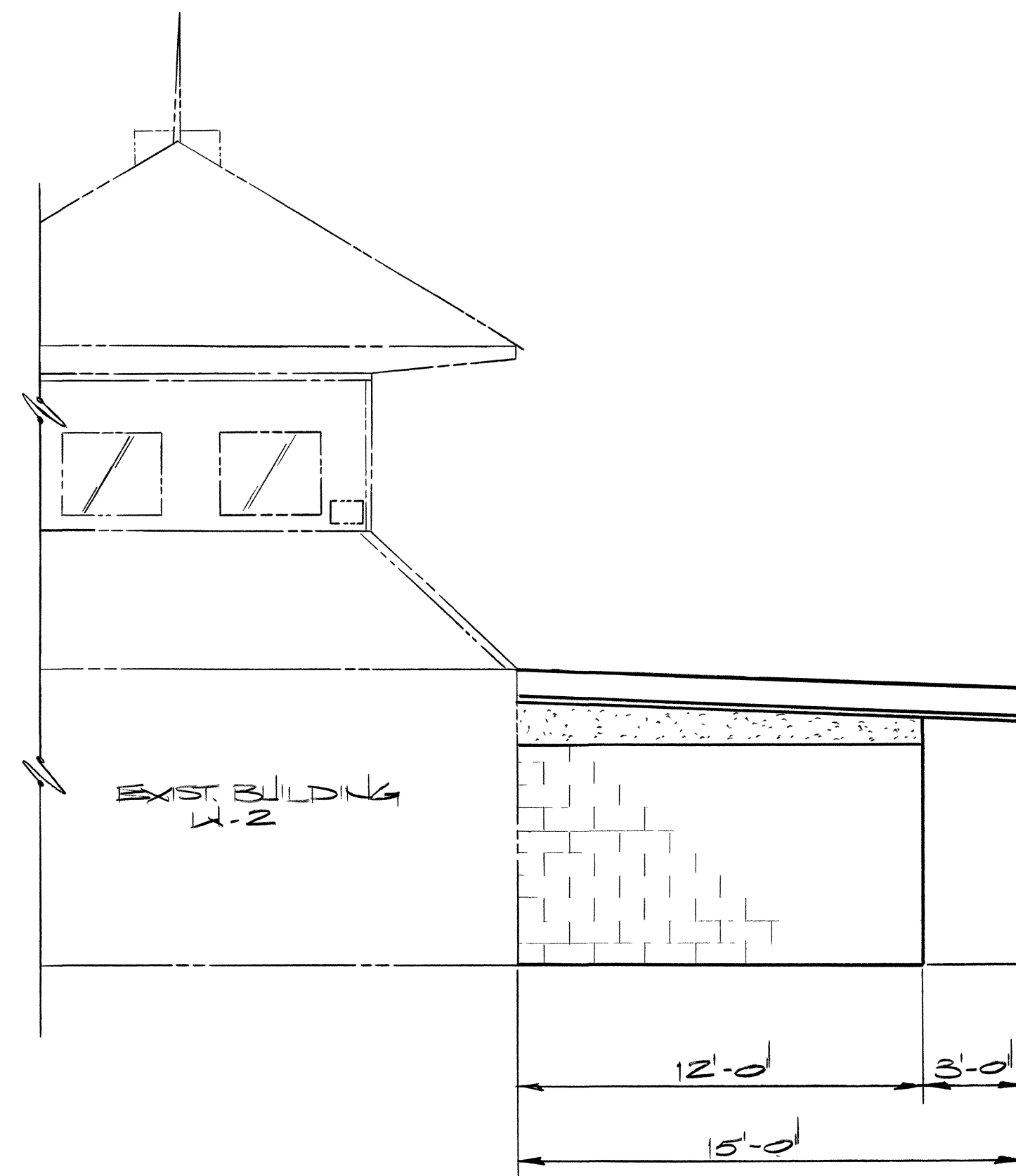


LEGEND:

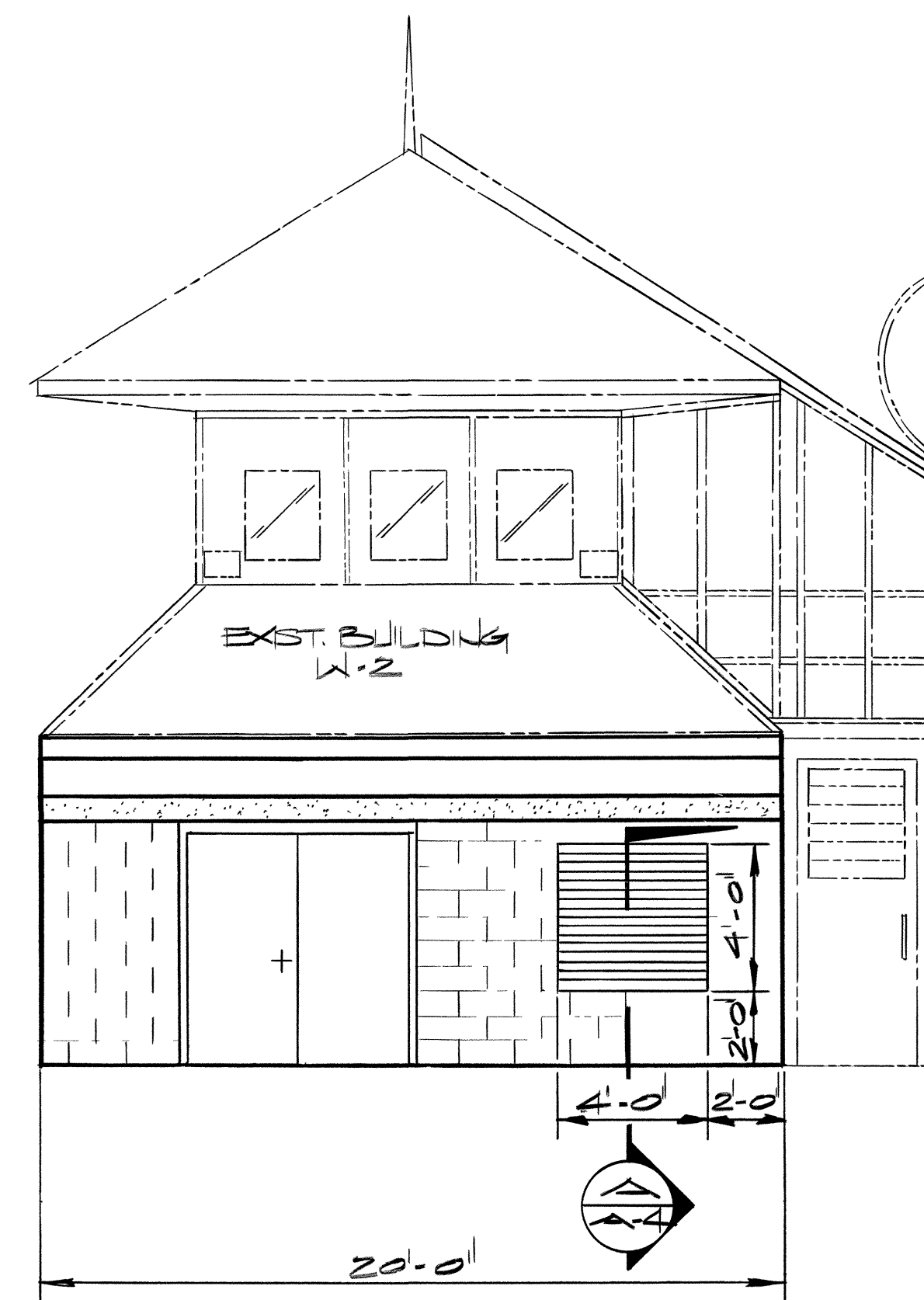
	NEW CONSTRUCTION.
	EXIST. CONSTRUCTION.
	CONCRETE BLOCK (G.M.).
	CONCRETE.
	BATT INSULATION.
	RIGID INSULATION.
	METAL.
	WOOD FRAMING.
	ROOF MEMBRANE.

NO.	DATE	CLASS REV.	REVISIONS	OWN	DES	CHKD	REQ GRP	REQ D.O.	ENG GRP	ENG D.O.
FACILITIES ENGINEERING DIVISION SAFEGUARDS & SECURITY UPGRADES - PHASE I POWER AND LIGHTING APRIL: FLOOR PLAN SECTIONS BLDG. W-2, 1-54 DETAIL TA 41 DATE 5-20-85										
SUBMITTED <i>Steve Fernon</i>			RECOMMENDED <i>Steve Fernon</i>			APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>				
Los Alamos National Laboratory Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545										
CLASSIFICATION <i>V</i> REVIEWER <i>Steve Fernon</i> DATE 4-17-85 REQUESTING DIVISION LAB JOB NO. <i>DS-DO 8065-41</i> DRAWING NO. <i>ENG-C44520</i> REQUESTING GROUP <i>DS-D1</i>										
SHEET <i>B</i> OF <i>31</i> A-2 REV.										

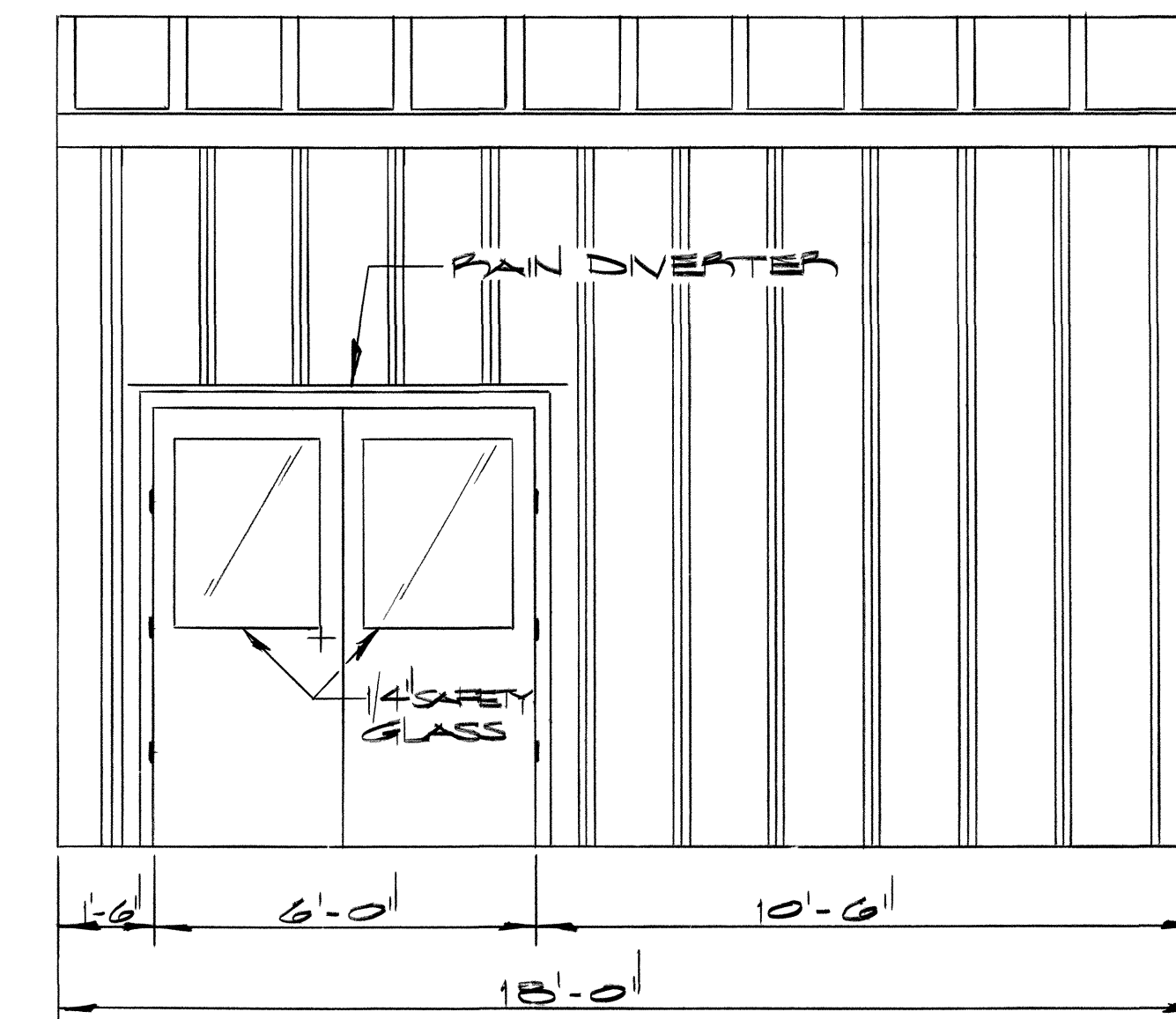
REC'D LOGG 5 10 VALU 10/10



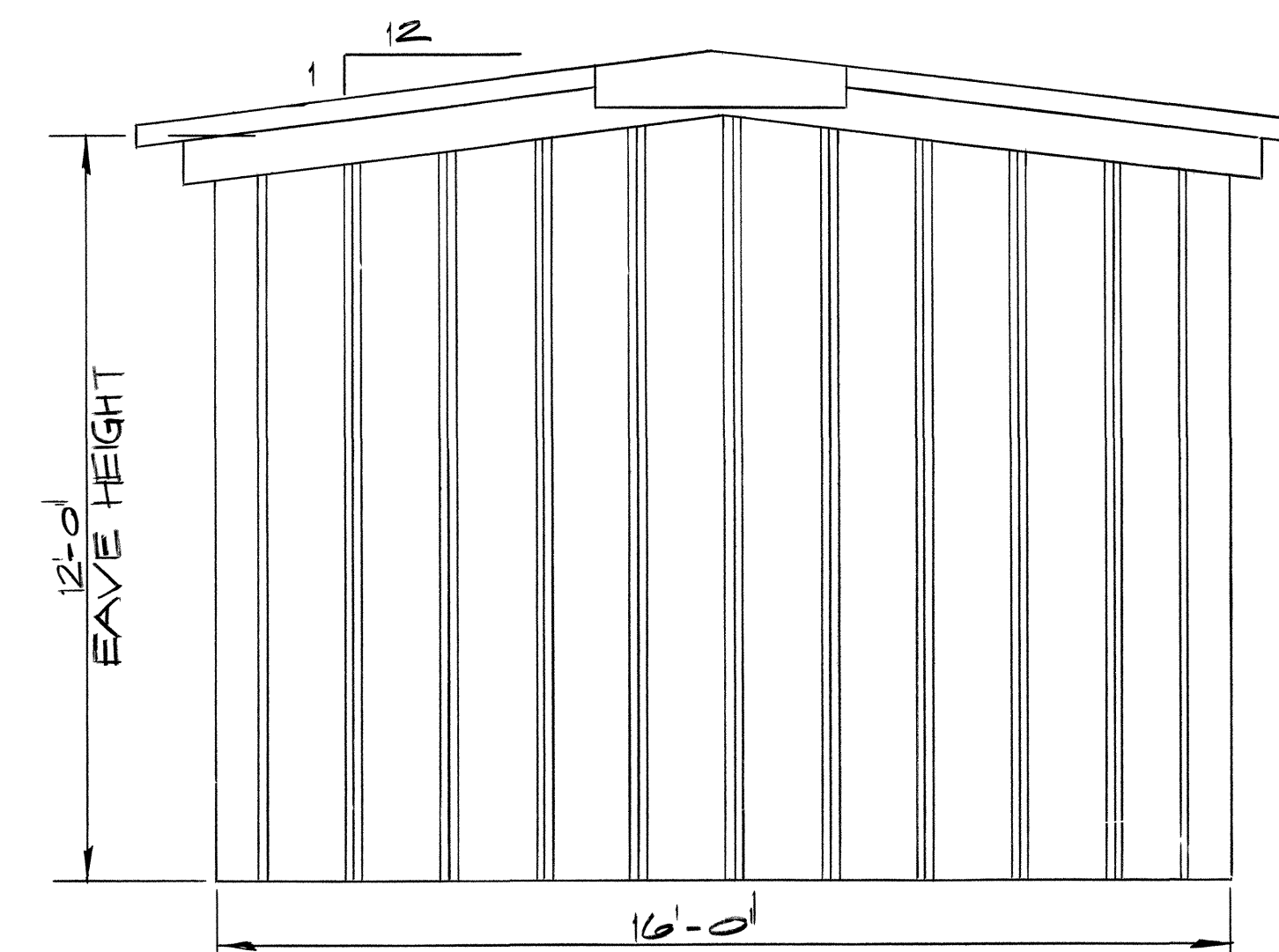
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

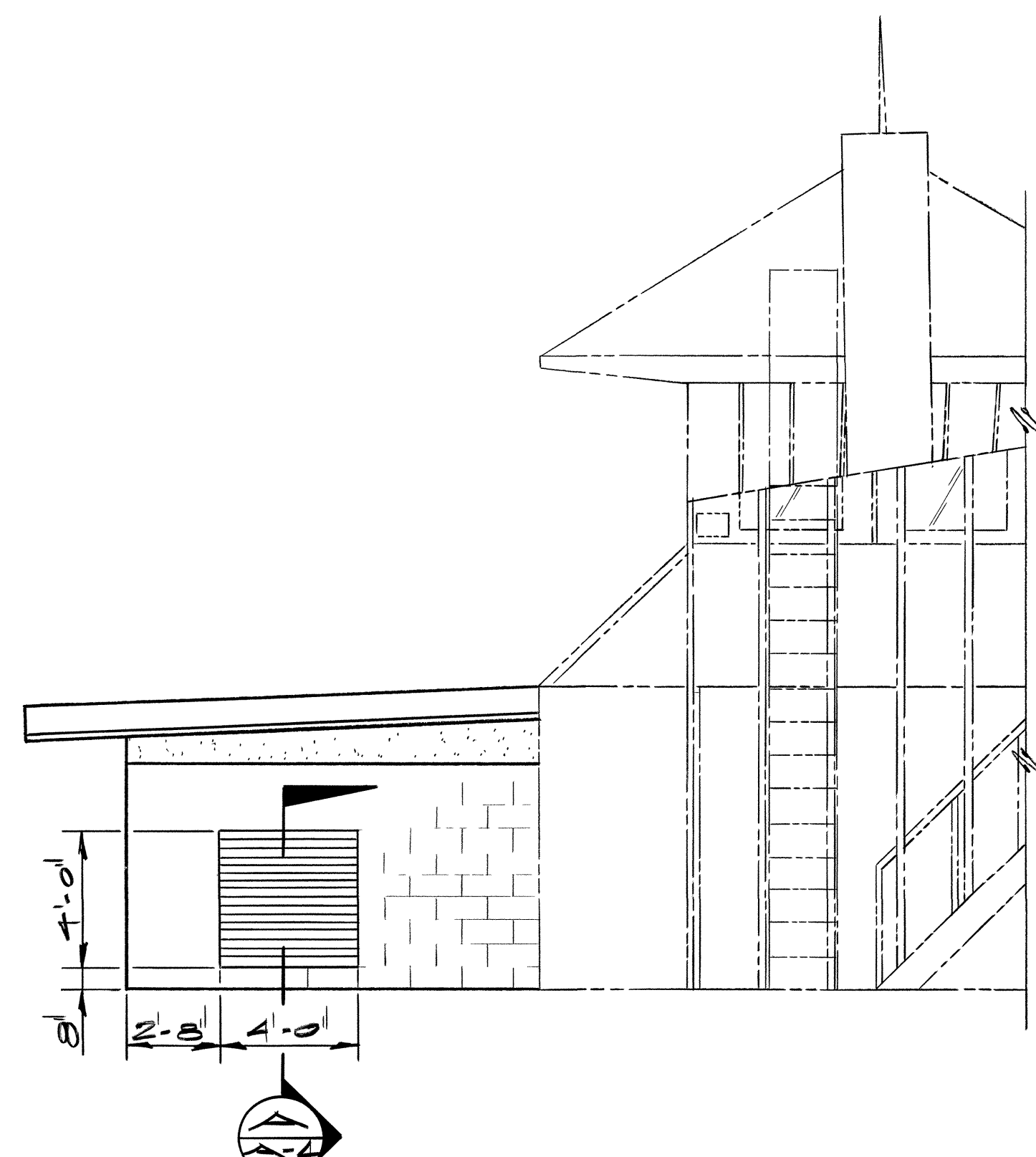


WEST ELEVATION (FRONT)
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

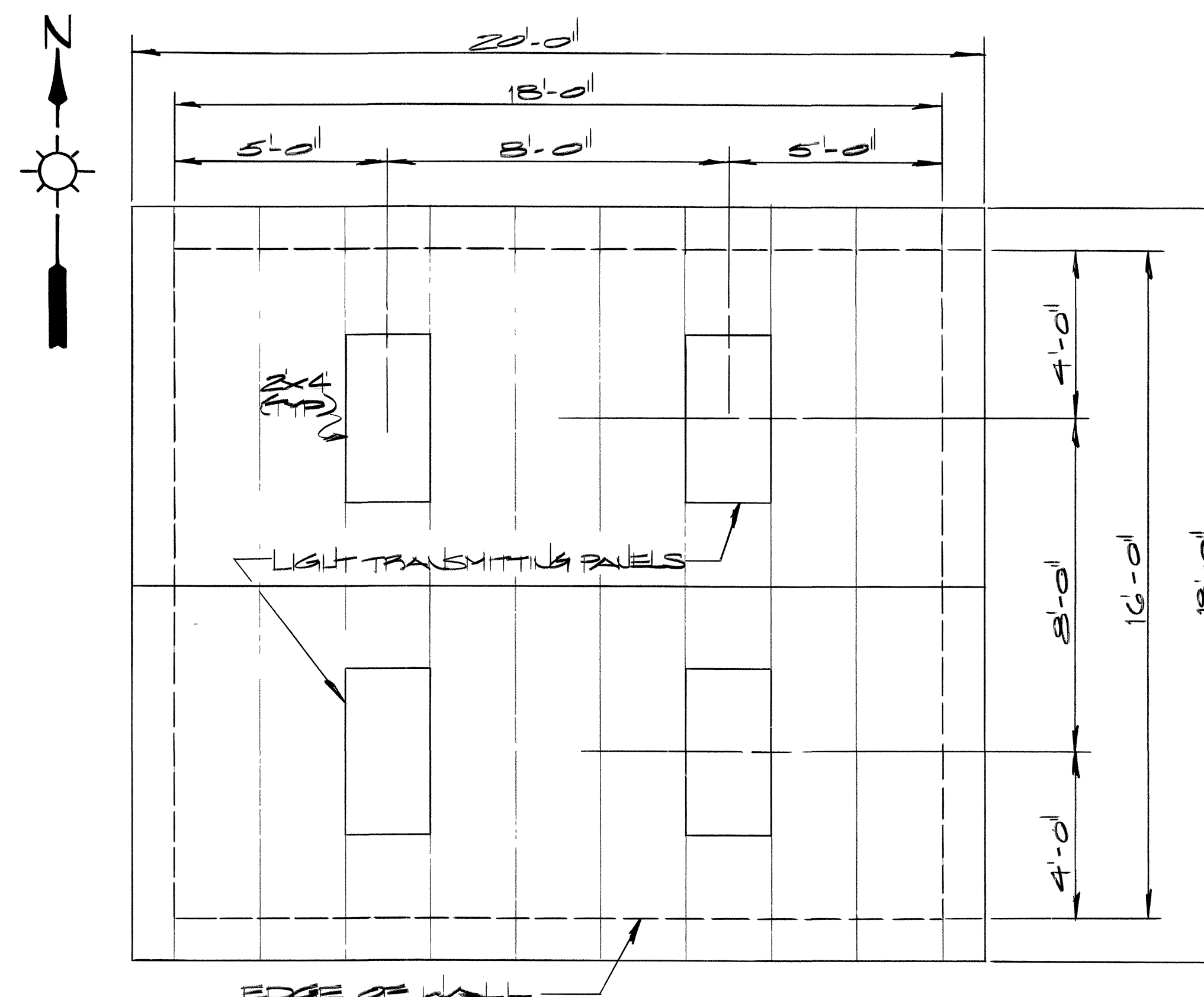


NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATION (SIDES)
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

PRE-ENGINEERED METAL BUILDING W-54
SEE ENG. 2-SP-1167 FOR METAL BLDG. SPECIFICATIONS.



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



ROOF PLAN BUILDING W-54
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

NO.	DATE	CLASS REV.	REVISIONS	DWN	DES	CHKD	REQ GRP	REQ D.O.	ENG GRP	ENG D.O.
FACILITIES ENGINEERING DIVISION SAFEGUARDS & SECURITY UPGRADES - PHASE I POWER AND LIGHTING ARCH: ELEVATIONS, W-2 & W-54 BLDG. W-2, W-54 SUBMITTED: <i>Price Fermon</i> RECOMMENDED: <i>Price Fermon</i> APPROVED: <i>Price Fermon</i> Los Alamos Los Alamos National Laboratory Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545 CLASSIFICATION: <i>SECRET</i> REVIEWER: <i>Price Fermon</i> DATE: <i>4-17-85</i> REQUESTING DIVISION: <i>PS-DO</i> LAB JOB NO.: <i>8065-41</i> DRAWING NO.: <i>ENG-C44520</i> REQUESTING GROUP: <i>PS-1</i> SHEET: <i>A-3</i> OF: <i>3</i> REV.: <i>9</i>										

LANL TA- Building # 48-0002

Camera 984242

Frame #s DCP_2362 through DCP_2365

Surveyor(s) S. McCarthy, J. Ronquillo

Date 5/6/2004

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station UTM's easting 3969862 northing 382004 zone 13

Legal Description: Map Frioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec 21

Current Use/ Function Not in use. Original Use/ Function Guard Station

Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1957 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☒ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☐

Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1

Foundation Concrete Slab

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☐ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐
Wood Siding ☒ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Painted.

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Exterior building elements included wall-mounted half-round light fixtures, informational signage, fire extinguisher, and an alarm box.

Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐
Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type Flat

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☐
Other Roof Materials Wood joists with hypalon membrane and metal fascia.

Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☒
Other Window Type Combination of fixed and sliding.

of Each Window Type/ Comments Wood framed single-light windows with a mirror film are installed on all four sides of the building. A single 2-light sliding window is also located on the east side.

Glass Type Clear ☐ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern Single light windows with mirror finish.

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
		Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>							

of Each Door Type/Comments:

Interior Wall

Gypsum Board ☐ Reinforced Concrete- Interior ☐

CMU- Interior ☐ Plywood ☐ Other- Interior

In-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐ On-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐

Ceiling Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings ☒

If yes, list building names and #s

Integrity

Significance

Eligible Under Criterion A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☐

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly ☐ Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing ☒ Nuclear Propulsion ☐

Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science ☐ Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects ☐

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support ☒ Super Computing ☐

Reactor Technology ☐ Biomedical/Health Physics ☐ Strategic and Supporting Research ☒

Environment/Waste Management ☐ Administration and Social History ☐ Architectural History ☐

Recommendations/ Additional Comments

Architectural Features (elevations)

The Guard Station is an one-story square-in-plan structure measuring 13 ft 9 in. by 13 ft 9 in. The building was constructed with a poured reinforced concrete foundation and floor slab with a concrete apron on the building's south and east sides. The wood framed walls are sheathed with plywood panels. The flat roof with cantilevered eaves is constructed with wood joists covered with a Hypalon roofing membrane. The eaves are finished with aluminum gutters and downspouts. The roof also contains roof-mounted lightening rods, a vent stack, and an antenna.

Total sq ft 169 net**Architect/ Builder**

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill Architects-Engineers

Alterations

Original entry door and screen have been replaced.

List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 20789
Sheet 16 of 93
Building RC-2, TA-48 (TA-48-2)
Radiochemistry Laboratory
Guard House
Plans & Details
June 8, 1955

ENG-R3188
Bldg. RC-2, TA-48 (TA-48-2)
Guard House
Floor Plan
September 28, 1983



TA-48-2 South side



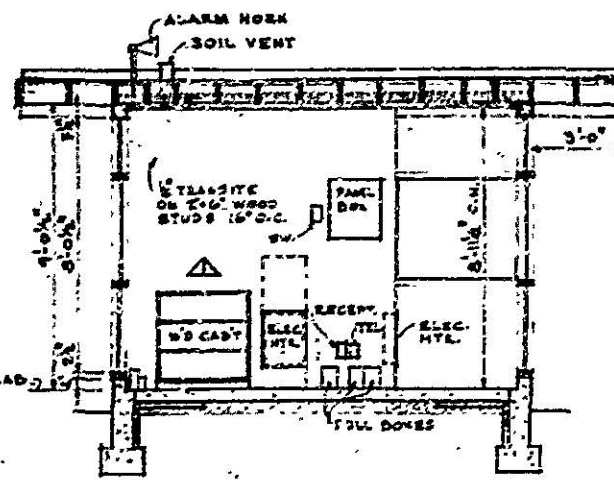
TA-48-2 East side



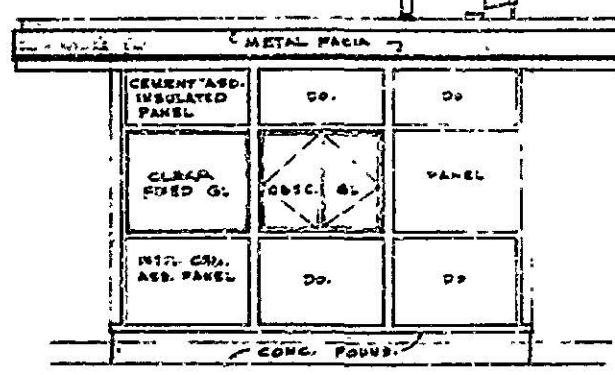
TA-48-2 North and West sides



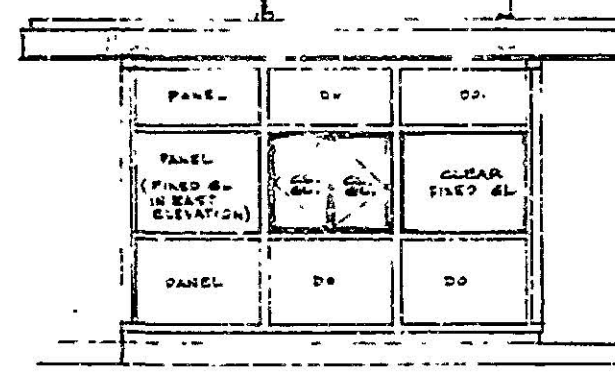
TA-48-2 West and South sides



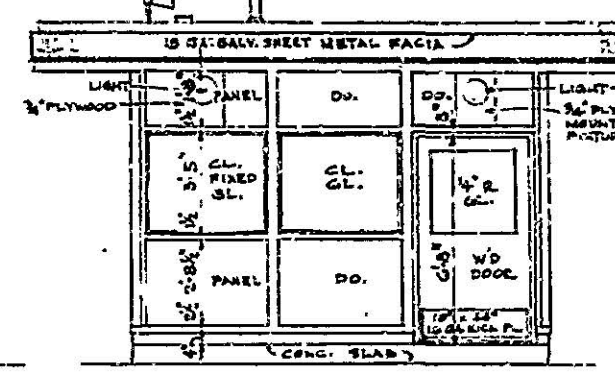
SECTION A-A
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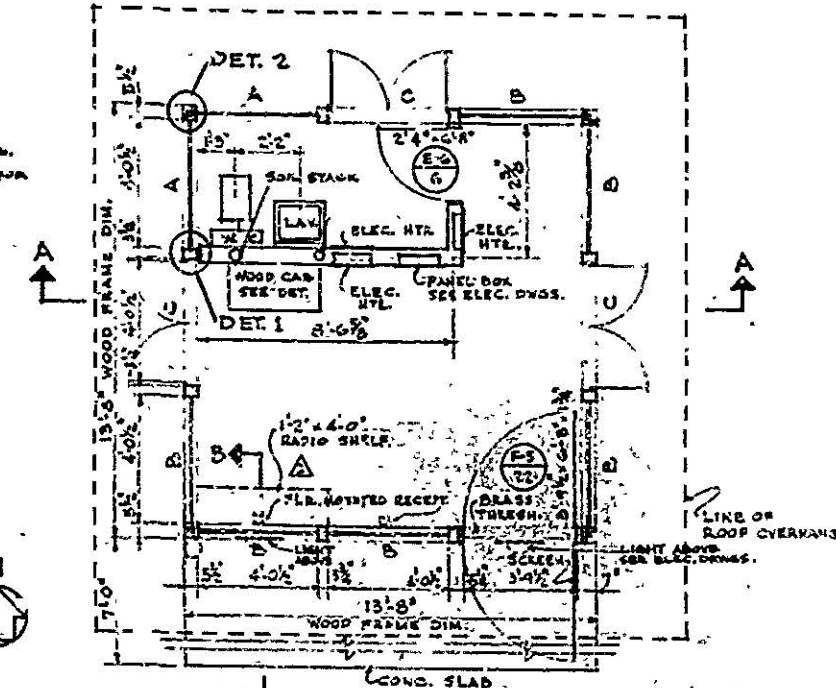
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



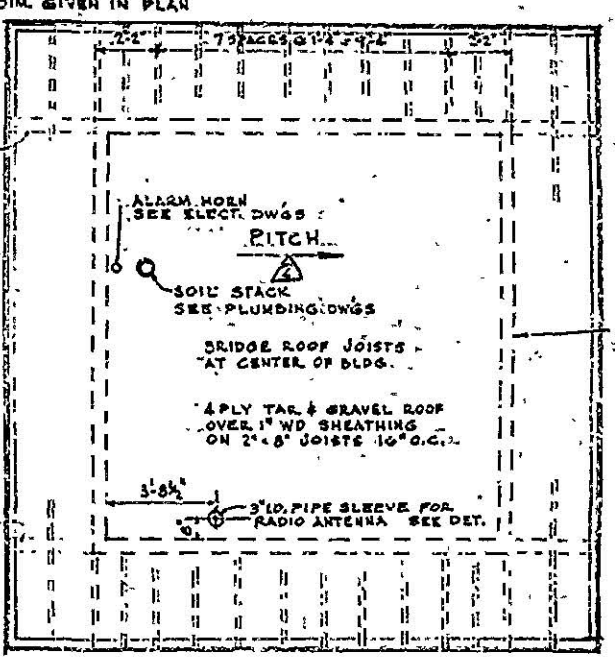
WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



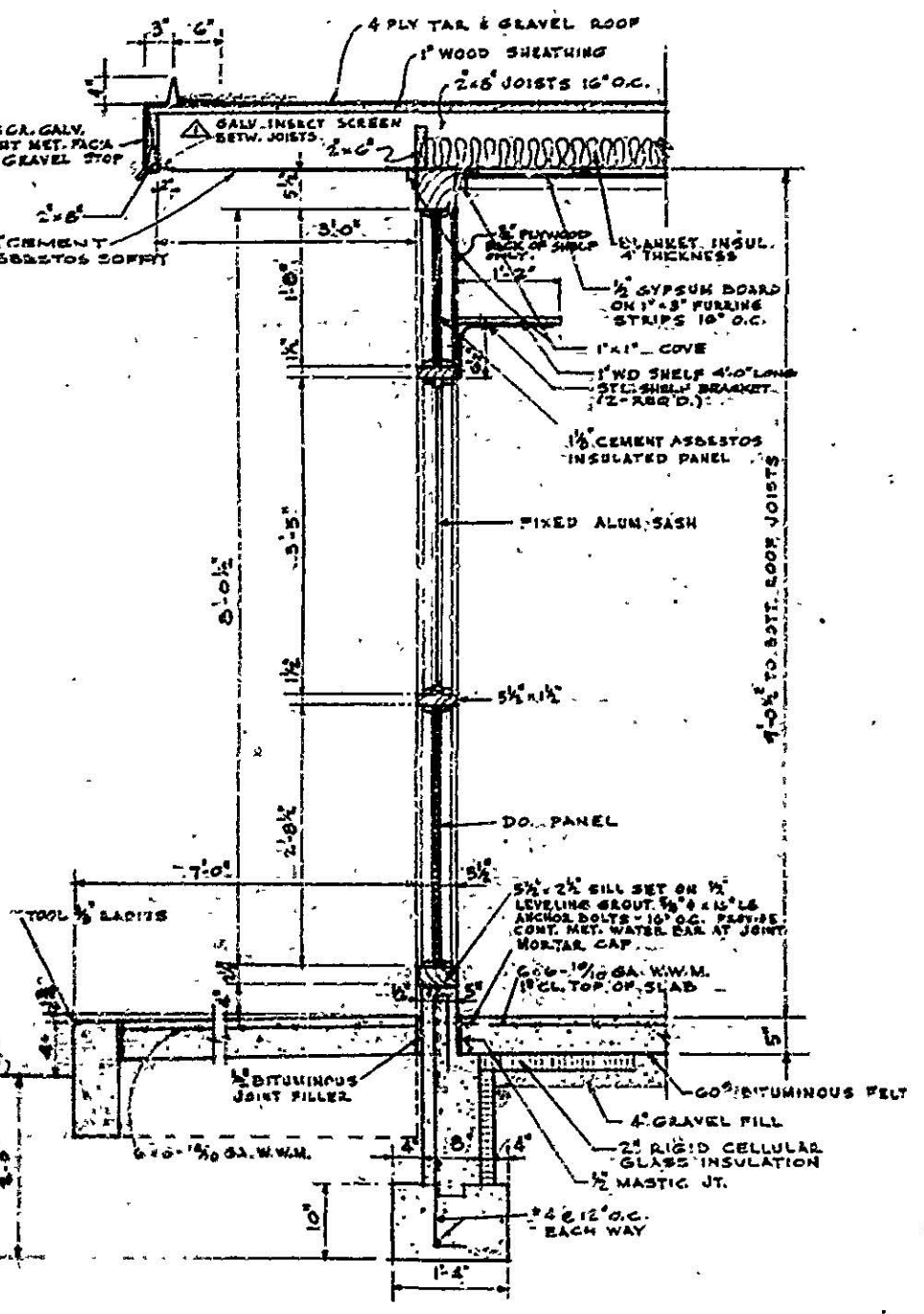
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



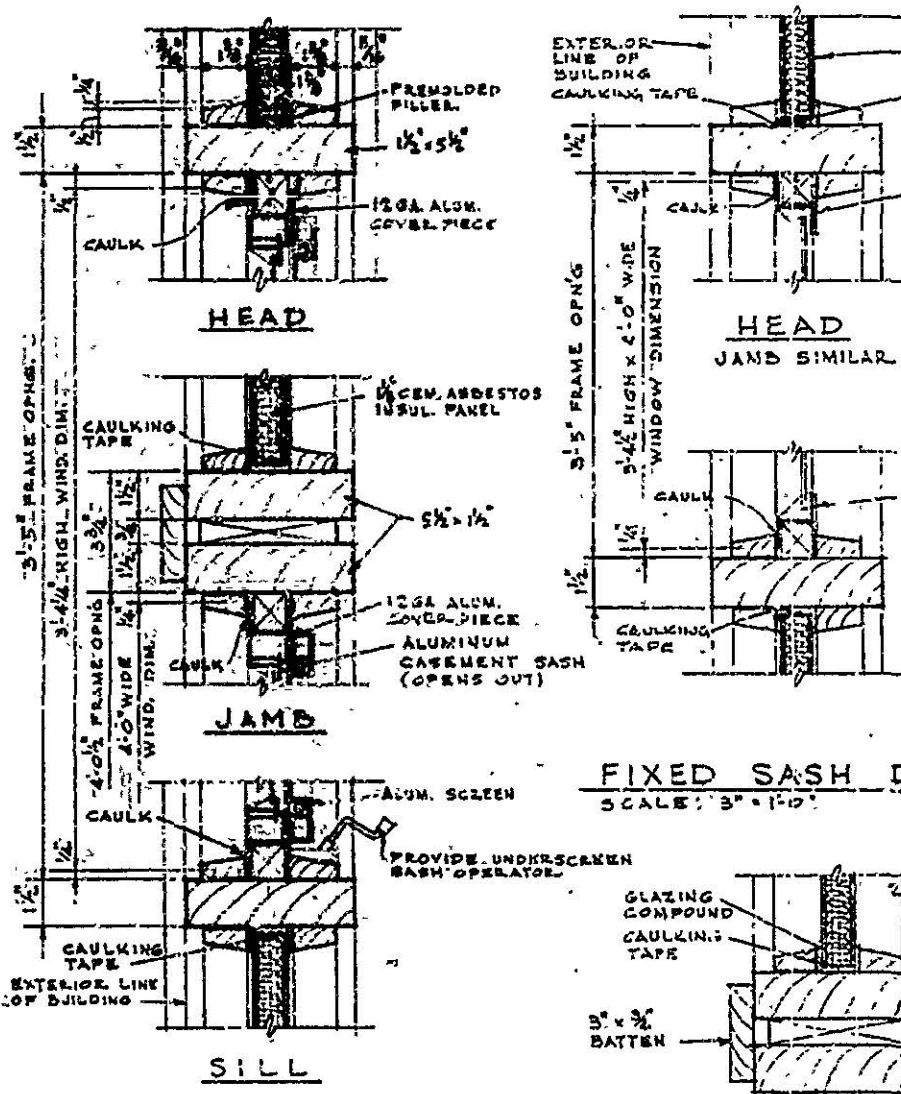
NOTES:
PARTITION AROUND
TOILET RM. - 2x6 WD
STUDS 16" O.C. 1/2" TRANSITE
EA. SIDE 3" SPACE STUDS
TO ACCOMMODATE ELEC. EQUIP.
CONCRETE FOUNDATION OVERALL
DIMENSIONS ARE 1" LESS THAN
WD FRAME DIM. GIVEN IN PLAN



ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



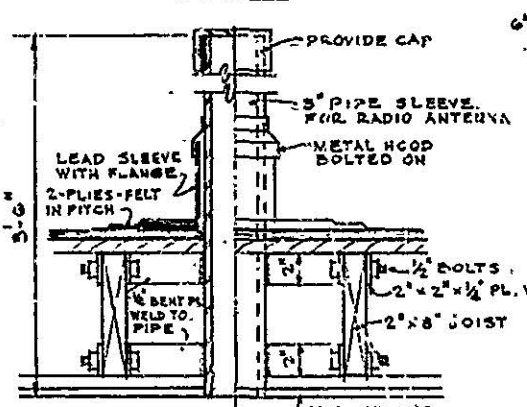
SECTION B-B
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



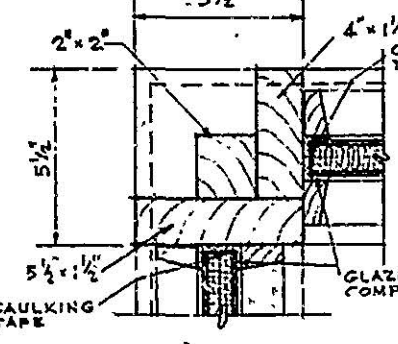
CASEMENT SASH DETAILS
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

FIXED SASH DETAILS
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTE:
ALL EXPOSED FINISHED WOOD MEMBERS
ARE TO BE PRIMED ALL FOUR SIDES
BEFORE PAINTING.
ALL CEMENT ASBESTOS INSUL.
PANELS TO BE TAPED BEFORE
INSTALLATION & SET IN GLAZING
COMPOUND.

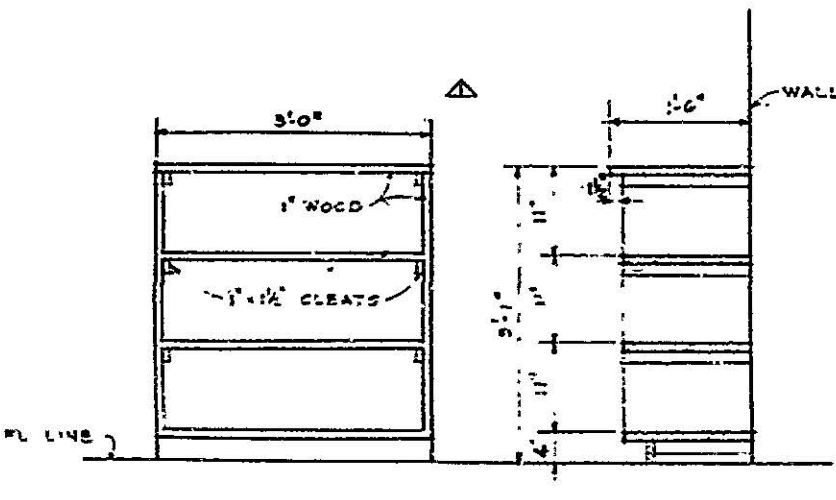


PIPE SLEEVE DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

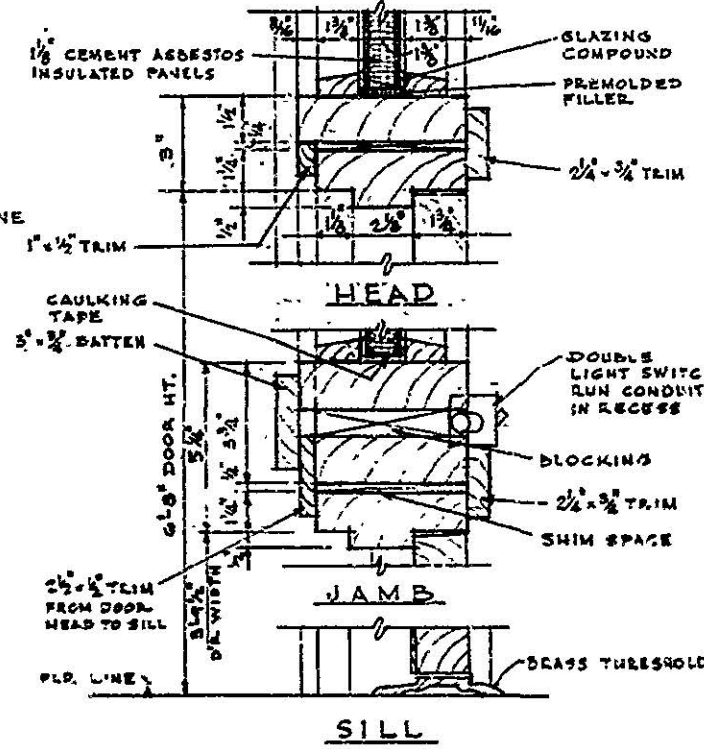


DETAIL 2
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

DETAIL 1
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



FRONT CABINET DETAILS
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



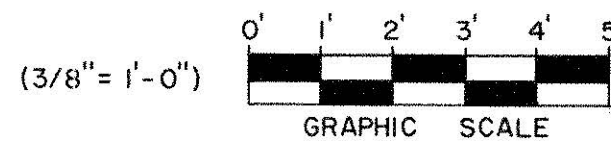
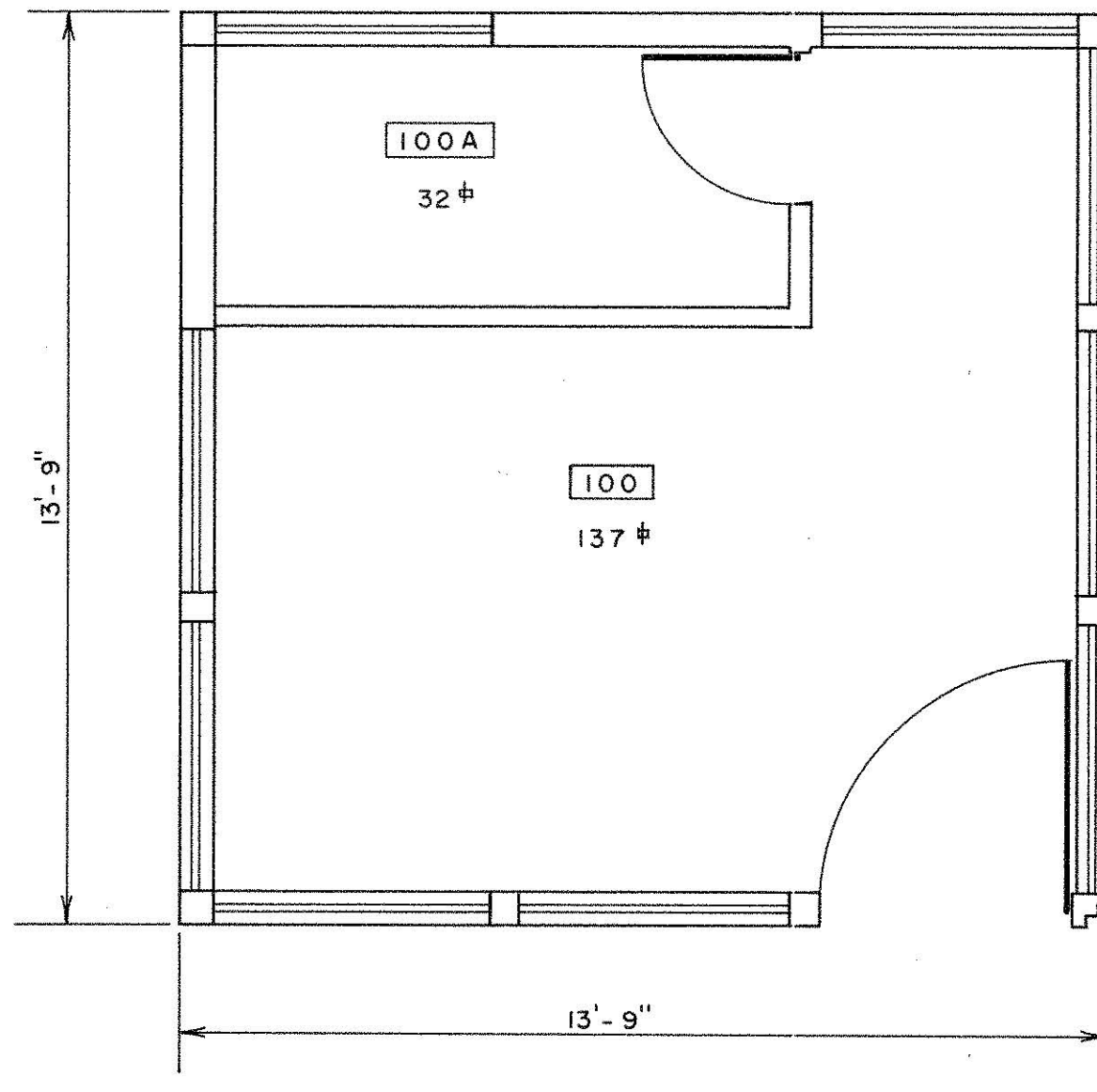
EXTERIOR DOOR FRAME DET.
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

RECORD DRAWINGS
THIS DRAWING REPRESENTS
THE CONSTRUCTION AS BUILT
CONTRACT NO. AT-(29-1)-1472
SUBMITTED *Paul P. Skidmore*
RECOMMENDED *Paul P. Skidmore*
APPROVED *Paul P. Skidmore*
SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS
SUBMIT THIS DRAWING AS A RECORD OF THE CONSTRUCTION
AT THE TIME OF ACCEPTANCE BY THE AEC AND ASSUME NO
RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALTERATIONS OR CHANGES IN THE
STRUCTURE BY OTHER AGENCIES SUBSEQUENT TO THAT DATE.

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THE UNITED STATES.

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2-1/15	A-301T	AS PER ADDENDUM NO. 1	BY: CK	DATE: 6-8-55
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION				
LOS ALAMOS FIELD OFFICE				
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO				
GUARD HOUSE PLANS & DETAILS				
RADIOCHEMISTRY LABORATORY				
BLDG. RC2, TA-48				
SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL	ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	NEW YORK
LA-AX A-142	16	93		



TOTAL $\frac{\text{ft}^2}{169}$

REV. 2		DATE 9-28-83		REDRAWN & REVISED TO STATUS OF 9-28-83		H&N		BY		CKD.		APP.			
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA															
Los Alamos															
Los Alamos National Laboratory Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545															
FACILITIES ENGINEERING DIVISION															
GUARD HOUSE FLOOR PLAN												SEC. CLASSIFICATION			
BLDG. RC-2												TA-48			
SUBMITTED <i>E. Trujillo</i>												RECOMMENDED <i>Daniel Ryan</i>		APPROVED <i>W.T. Elbert</i>	
DRAWN MARSH		H&N		DATE 9-28-83		SHEET NO. 1 OF 1		DRAWING NO. ENG-R 3188		REVIEWER <i>Trujillo</i>		DATE 11-7-83			
CHECKED <i>Hampshire</i>		H&N													

REC'D LOGGED TO VAULT 11-23-83

LANL TA- Building # 69-0001

Camera Bar Code # (Piglet)

Frame #s DCP_1265 through DCP_1270

Surveyor(s) S. McCarthy, K. Towery

Date 3/26/2003

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station UTM's easting 378375 northing 3970336 zone 13

Legal Description: Map Frioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec 19

Current Use/ Function Guard Station Original Use/ Function Guard Station

Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1953 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☒ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☐

Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1

Foundation Concrete Slab

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☐ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐
Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior Plywood siding with battens

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Painted wood

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Exterior building elements included half-round wall-mounted incandescent light fixtures, informational signage, fire extinguisher, alarm box, and roof-mounted lightening rods, vent stack, and antenna.

Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐
Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type flat

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☐
Other Roof Materials Flat 2 in. by 8 in. wood framed roof with cantilevered overhangs.

Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☐
Other Window Type Hopper and awning

of Each Window Type/ Comments Wood framed single-light windows with mirror film are installed on the building's east, south and north sides. A single 3-light hopper window with privacy glass was installed on the west side.

Glass Type Clear ☒ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
		Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						
		Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						

of Each Door Type/Comments:

Interior Wall Gypsum Board ☐ Reinforced Concrete- Interior ☐

CMU- Interior ☐ Plywood ☐ Other- Interior

In-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐ On-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐

Ceiling Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings ☒

If yes, list building names and #s

Integrity

Significance

Eligible Under Criterion A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☐

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly <input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Propulsion <input type="checkbox"/>
Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects <input type="checkbox"/>	

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Super Computing <input type="checkbox"/>	
Reactor Technology <input type="checkbox"/>	Biomedical/Health Physics <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategic and Supporting Research <input type="checkbox"/>
Environment/Waste Management <input type="checkbox"/>	Administration and Social History <input type="checkbox"/>	Architectural History <input type="checkbox"/>

Recommendations/ Additional Comments

Architectural Features (elevations)

The Guard Station is an one-story square in plan structure measuring 14 ft 2 in. by 14 ft 2 in. The building was constructed with a poured reinforced concrete foundation and floor slab, wood framed walls sheathed with plywood panels, and a flat 2 in. by 8 in. wood framed roof with cantilevered overhangs. A concrete apron was constructed on the building's east side.

Total sq ft

166 net

Architect/ Builder

Black & Veatch

Alterations

List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 16368
Sheet 11 of 16
Formally URL-68 (TA-69-1)
West Road Improvements
Guard-House URL – 68
Plans, Elevations, Sections, & Details
September 25, 1953

ENG-C 16370
Sheet 13 of 16
Formally URL-68 (TA-69-1)
West Road Improvements
Guard-House URL – 68
Plumbing
September 25, 1953

ENG-R 3301
Sheet 1 of 1
TA-0, BLDG. URL-68
Guard House
Floor Plan
September 30, 1983



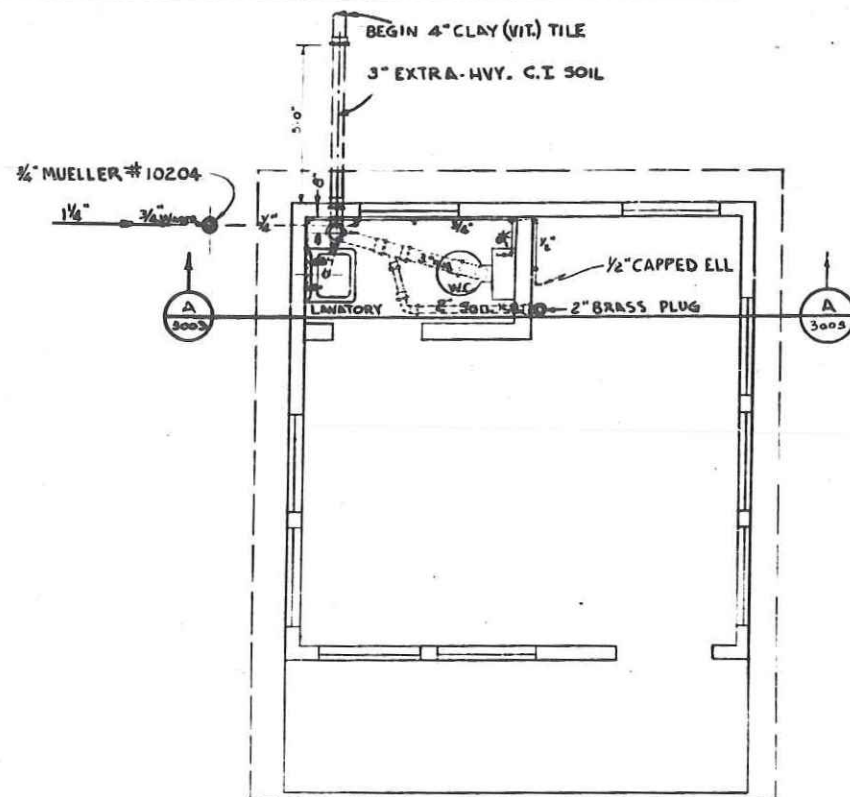
TA-69-1 East and North sides



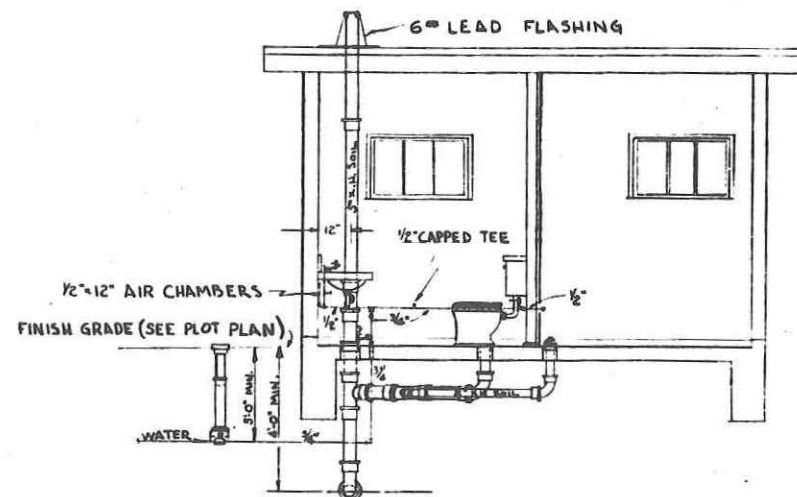
TA-69-1 North and West sides



TA-69-1 South side



FLOOR PLAN
3/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION -
A
3003

Currently designated as TA-69-1

- PLUMBING MATERIAL DESCRIPTION**
- FIXTURES & TRIM**
1. CLOSET COMBINATION - KOHLER - K-3750PB VITREOUS CHINA COMPLETE WITH BOWL, TANK, AND ALL FITTINGS, 1/8" STOP K-8404, BLACK OPEN FRONT SEAT K-4815, BOLT CAPS, FLOOR FLANGE & BOLTS.
 2. LAVATORY - KOHLER - K-2880-P (INCL CHAIN STAY BOLT), ONE C.W. FAUCET K-8186, ONE BUBBLER FAUCET K-8184, EACH FAUCET TO HAVE STOP K-8404, DRAIN K-8426 COMPLETE, 1 1/2" CAST BRASS "P" TRAP K-9004.
- SOIL PIPE & FITTINGS**
1. ALL SOIL PIPE & FITTINGS TO BE EXTRA HEAVY WEIGHT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS.
 2. ALL JOINTS TO BE POURED LEAD MIN. THICKNESS 1".
 3. ALL CLEANOUT PLUGS TO BE BRASS SCR'D.
 4. ALL BENDS TO BE LONG SWEEP PATTERN.
- WATER PIPING & FITTINGS**
1. ALL PIPING TO BE GALVANIZED SCR'D SCH. 40 WITH GALV. 150# M.I. FITTINGS.
 2. 12" AIR CHAMBERS TO BE PROVIDED ON BOTH BUBBLER & C.W. FAUCET CONNECTIONS. USE 1/2" PIPE.
 3. PLUGS IN TEES FOR FUTURE CONNECTIONS SHALL BE BRASS.
 4. CURB STOP & WASTE ON WATER SERVICE TO BUILDING - 3/4" IPS MUELLER #10204.
 5. CURB STOP & WASTE SERVICE FROM BUFFALO PATTERN R-101 - 2 1/2" SHARP C.I. ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT TYPE FOR 1/2" STOP & WASTE.
- ROOF FLASHING**
1. ROOF FLASHING TO BE 6# LEAD 12" HIGH ROLLED INTO TOP OF C.I. SOIL. FLASHING TO BE SIZED TO EXTEND 8" FROM SOIL VENT IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

Unclassified/Not UCON
Bendlin 5/28/03
LAML Class. Group date

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NOT CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

DATE OF LAST REVISION: AT(29-1) 1402

SUBMITTED TO: *Carlsbad*

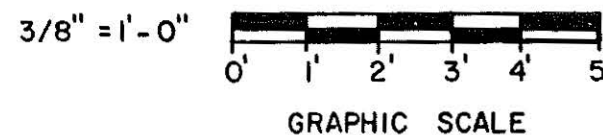
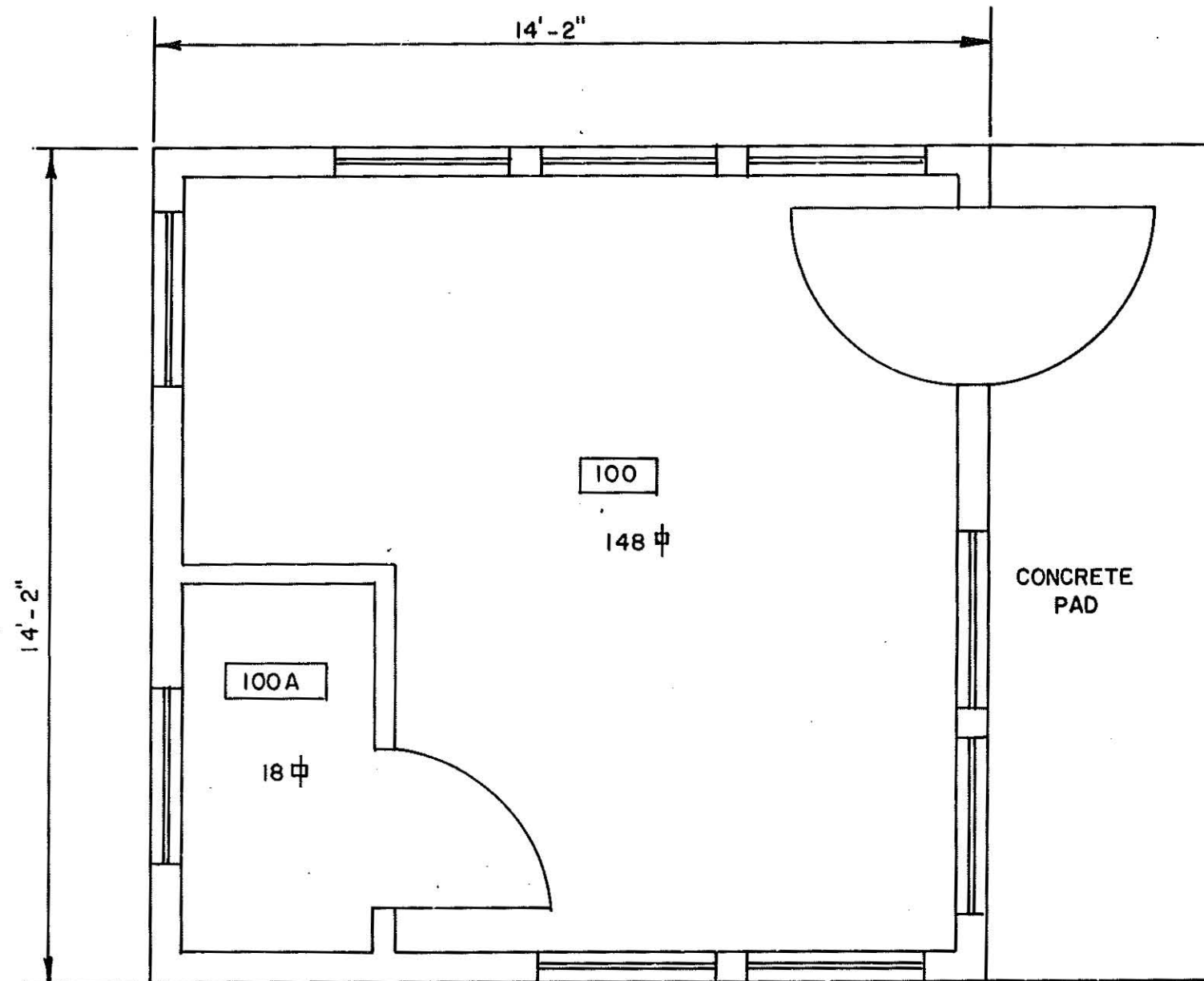
RECOMMENDED BY: *[Signature]*

APPROVED BY: *[Signature]*

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NOT CHECKED IN FIELD		BY		CR.		PESA		AEC	
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION		LOS ALAMOS FIELD OFFICE		LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO		CONTRACT NO. 1261		CHECKED NOT	
WEST ROAD IMPROVEMENTS		ULR-6B GUARD HOUSE-PLUMBING		DESIGN		A-E APPROVED		DATE 9-3-53	
BLACK & VEATCH CONSULTING ENGINEERS		KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI		DRAWING NO. LA-AJ-3003		SHEET 13		OF 16	



Currently designated as TA-69-1

TOTAL SQ. FT. 166

REV. 2		DATE 9/30/83		REVISION REDRAWN & REVISED TO STATUS OF 09/30/83		BY H&N		APP. <i>Dr</i>	
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA									
Los Alamos				Los Alamos National Laboratory Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545					
FACILITIES ENGINEERING DIVISION									
GUARD HOUSE								SEC. CLASSIFICATION	
FLOOR PLAN								CLASS. 11	
BLDG. ULR - 68								TA - 0	
SUBMITTED <i>L. Tingle</i>								RECOMMENDED <i>Dan R...</i>	
APPROVED <i>W.T. E...</i>									
DRAWN H&N		DATE 09/30/83		SHEET NO. 1 OF 1		DRAWING NO. ENG-R3301			
CHECKED <i>Flumble</i>		H&N							

REC'D..... LOGGED..... TO VAULT 11-23-83

LANL TA- Building # 72-0008

Camera 984242

Frame #s DCP_2418 through DCP_2419

Surveyor(s) S. McCarthy, J. Ronquillo

Date 5/6/2004

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station UTM's easting 387195 northing 3969466 zone 13

Legal Description: Map White Rock Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec 24

Current Use/ Function Not in use. Original Use/ Function Guard Station

Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1952 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☒

Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1

Foundation Concrete Slab

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☒ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐
Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Painted.

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Exterior building elements include pendant light fixtures, signage, and lightning rods on the roof.

Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐
Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type Flat

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☒
Other Roof Materials Concrete and 4-ply tar and gravel roofing system.

Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☐
Other Window Type Awning

of Each Window Type/ Comments Three-light awning style windows are located on the east, south and west sides and are covered with 4x4 welded wire fabric. The windows on the north side consist of 2-light awning style units.

Glass Type Clear ☒ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern 3-light and 2-light windows

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
		Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Interior	Fire Door	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Hollow Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Louvered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted	<input type="checkbox"/>							

of Each Door Type/Comments:

Interior Wall Gypsum Board ☐ Reinforced Concrete- Interior ☐

CMU- Interior ☐ Plywood ☐ Other- Interior

In-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐ On-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐

Ceiling Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings ☒

If yes, list building names and #s

Integrity

Significance

Eligible Under Criterion A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☐

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly <input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Propulsion <input type="checkbox"/>
Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects <input type="checkbox"/>	

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Super Computing <input type="checkbox"/>
Reactor Technology <input type="checkbox"/>	Biomedical/Health Physics <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic and Supporting Research <input type="checkbox"/>
Environment/Waste Management <input type="checkbox"/>	Administration and Social History <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural History <input type="checkbox"/>

Recommendations/ Additional Comments

Architectural Features (elevations)

The Guard Station was constructed as an one-story square in plan structure measuring approximately 16 ft 4 in. by 16 ft 4 in. with 8 in. thick walls. The building is constructed with a poured reinforced concrete foundation, floor slab, walls, and flat roof finished with a 4-ply tar and gravel roof system with 4-ft-deep cantilevered overhangs. The roof is equipped with lightning rods. The single painted metal and half-glass entry door is located on the building's south side. Three-light awning style windows are located on the east, south and west sides and are covered with 4x4 welded wire fabric. The windows on the north side consist of 2-light awning style units.

Total sq ft**Architect/ Builder**

Black & Veatch Consulting Engineers

Alterations**List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)****ENG C-15102**

Sheet 3 of 7

Additions & Alterations to Station 104**South Mesa Access Road****Elevations, Floor Plan, and Details****Guardhouse Building SAN-47****Bldg. TA-20, SAN-47****(current designation TA-72-8)****August 6, 1951****ENG C-15103**

Sheet 4 of 7

Additions & Alterations to Station 104**South Mesa Access Road****Roof Plan, Sections & Details****Guardhouse Building SAN-47****Bldg. TA-20, SAN-47****(current designation TA-72-8)****August 6, 1951****ENG C-15104**

Sheet 5 of 7

Additions & Alterations to Station 104**South Mesa Access Road****Septic Tank, Plumbing, & Stack Details****Guardhouse Building SAN-47****Bldg. TA-20, SAN-47****(current designation TA-72-8)****August 6, 1951****ENG C-15106**

Sheet 7 of 7

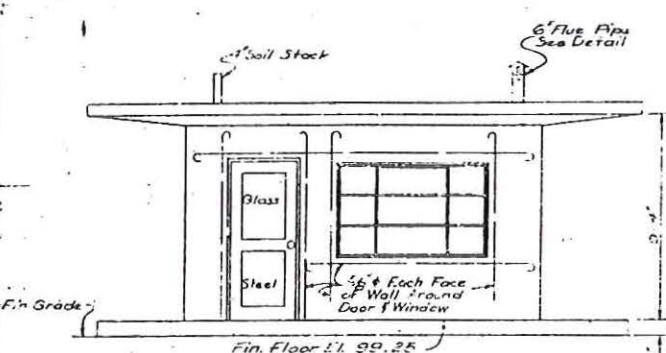
Additions & Alterations to Station 104**South Mesa Access Road****Electrical Layout****Guardhouse Building SAN-47****Bldg. TA-20, SAN-47****(current designation TA-72-8)****August 6, 1951**



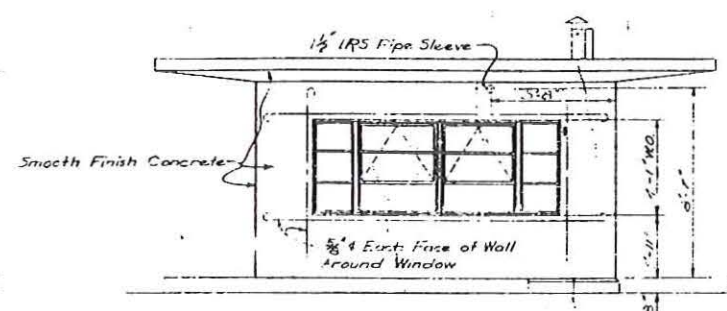
TA-72-8 West and South sides



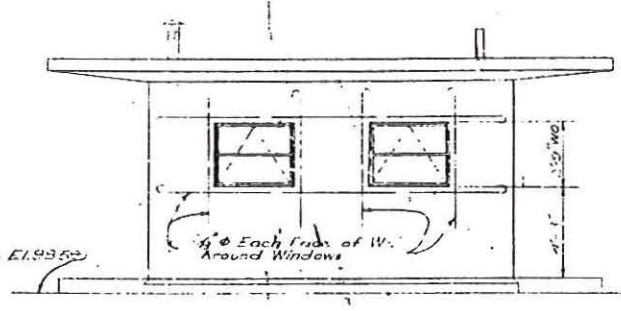
TA-72-8 East side



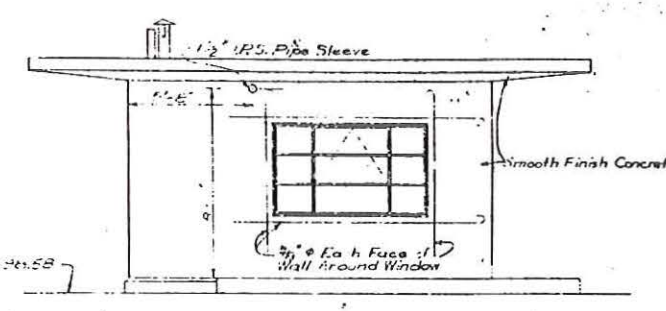
SOUTH ELEVATION
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

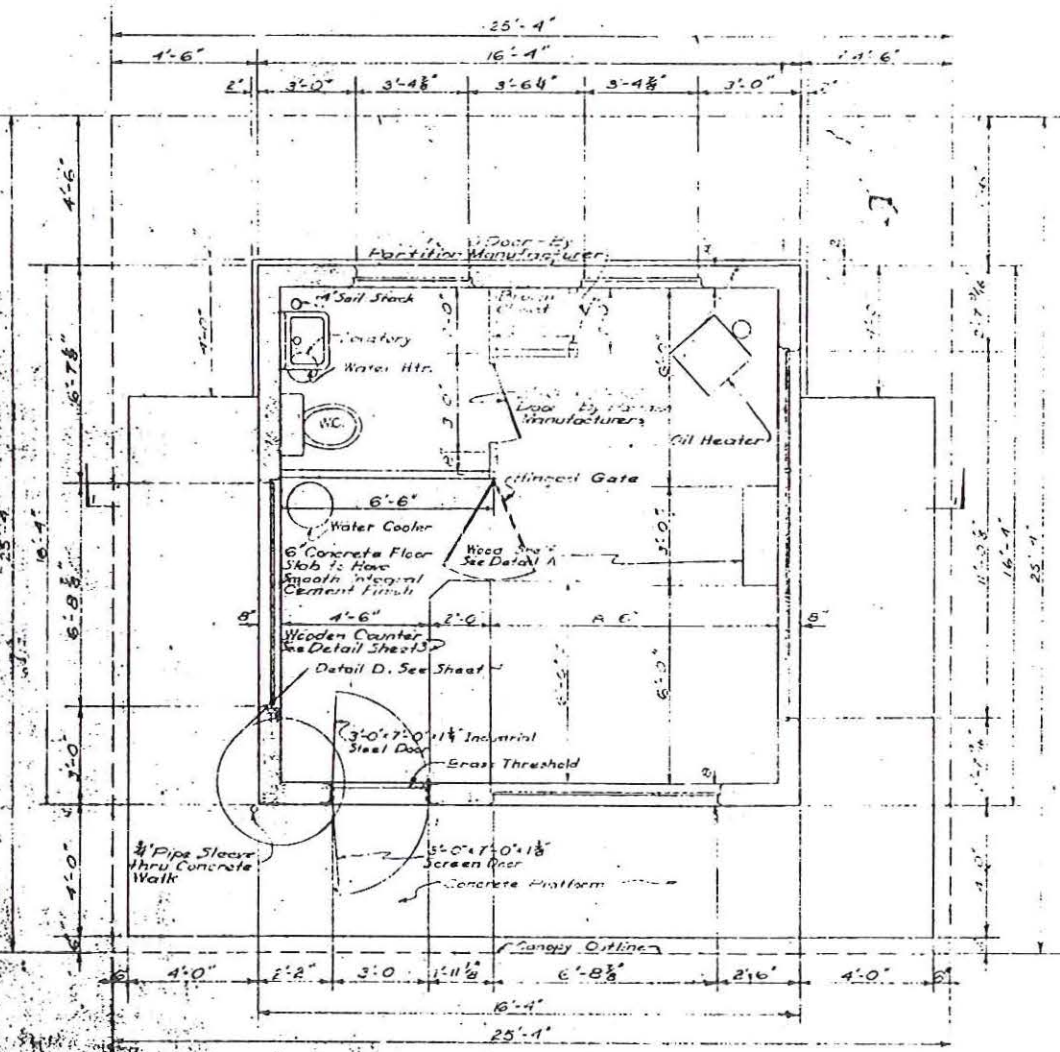


NORTH ELEVATION
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

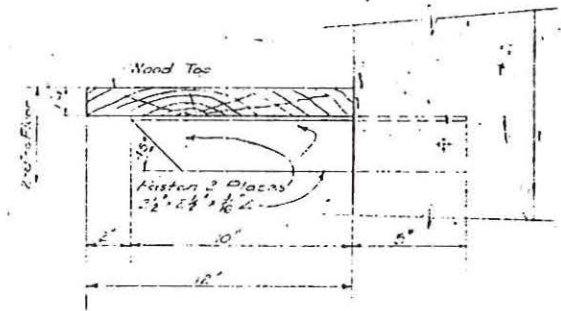


WEST ELEVATION
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

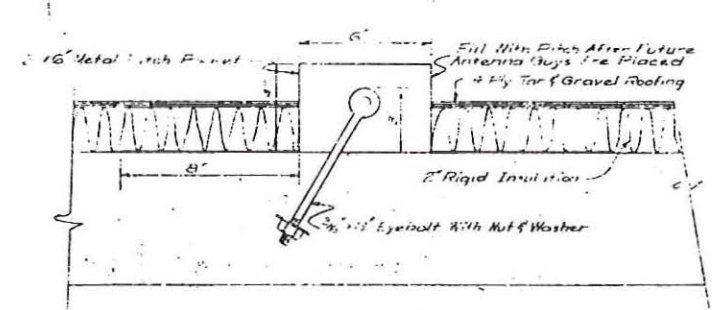
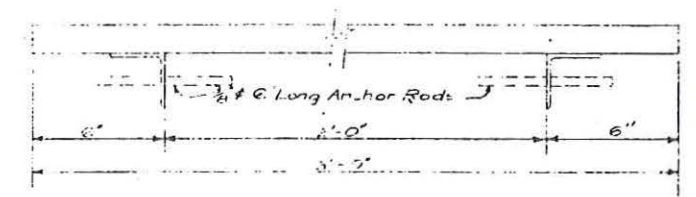
NOTES:
1. All Windows to be Steel Architectural Projected Type With Galvanized Screens Inside. All Windows to Open But All Glass to be Clear D.S.B. See Specifications for Screening Hardware.
2. All Exposed Concrete Wall Surfaces Shall be Treated with White Mastic Waterproofing.
3. Provide Mullion Gaskets on all Mullions in All Glass Windows.



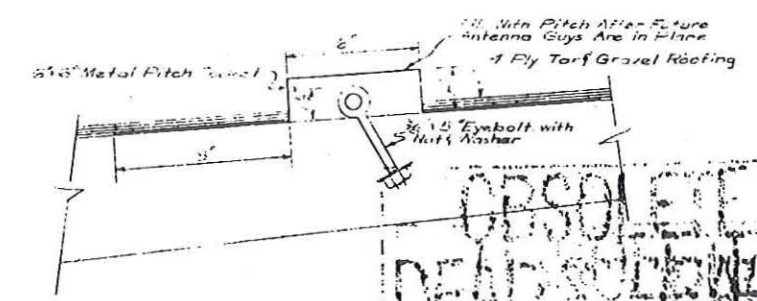
FLOOR PLAN
Scale 3/8" = 1'-0"



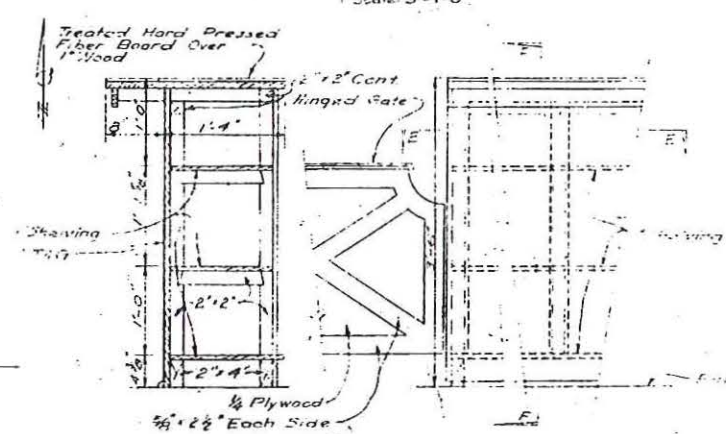
DETAIL A
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"



DETAIL B
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"



DETAIL C
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION FF



SECTION EE

COUNTER DETAILS
Scale 1" = 1'-0"

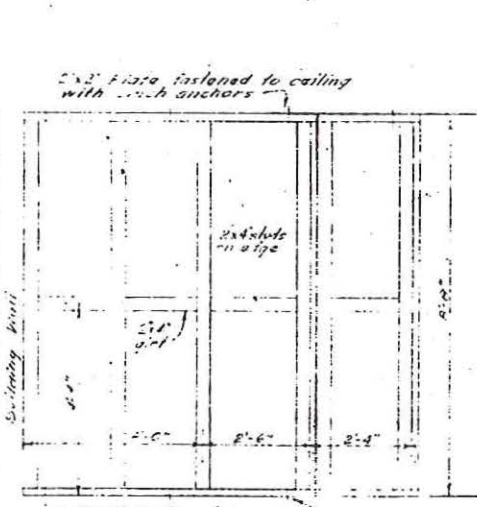
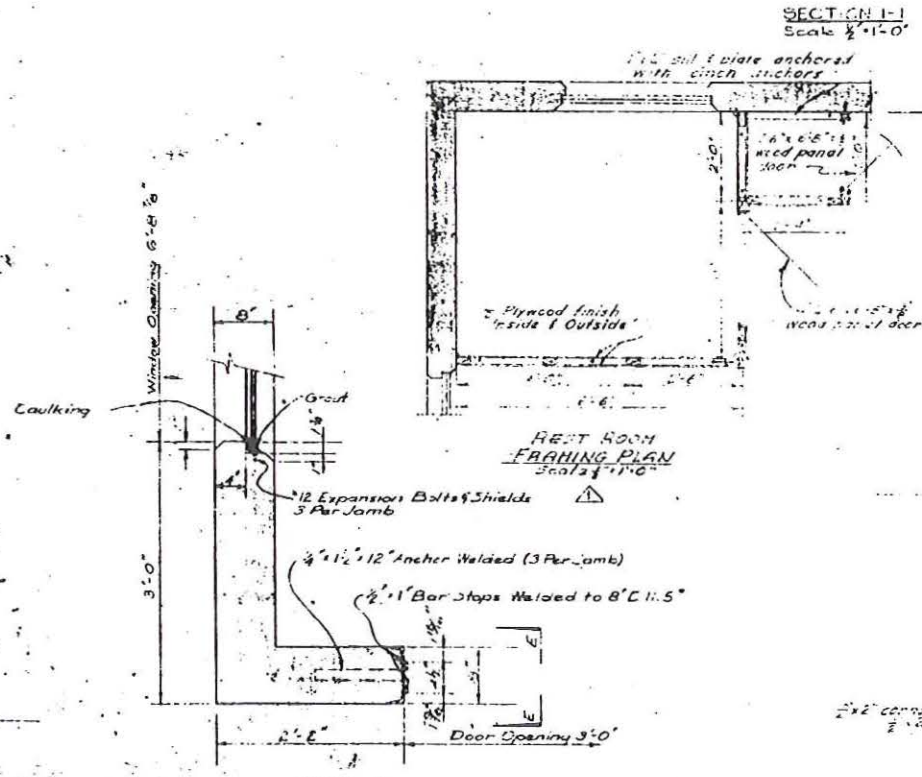
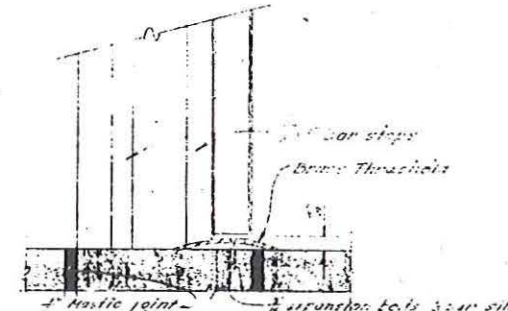
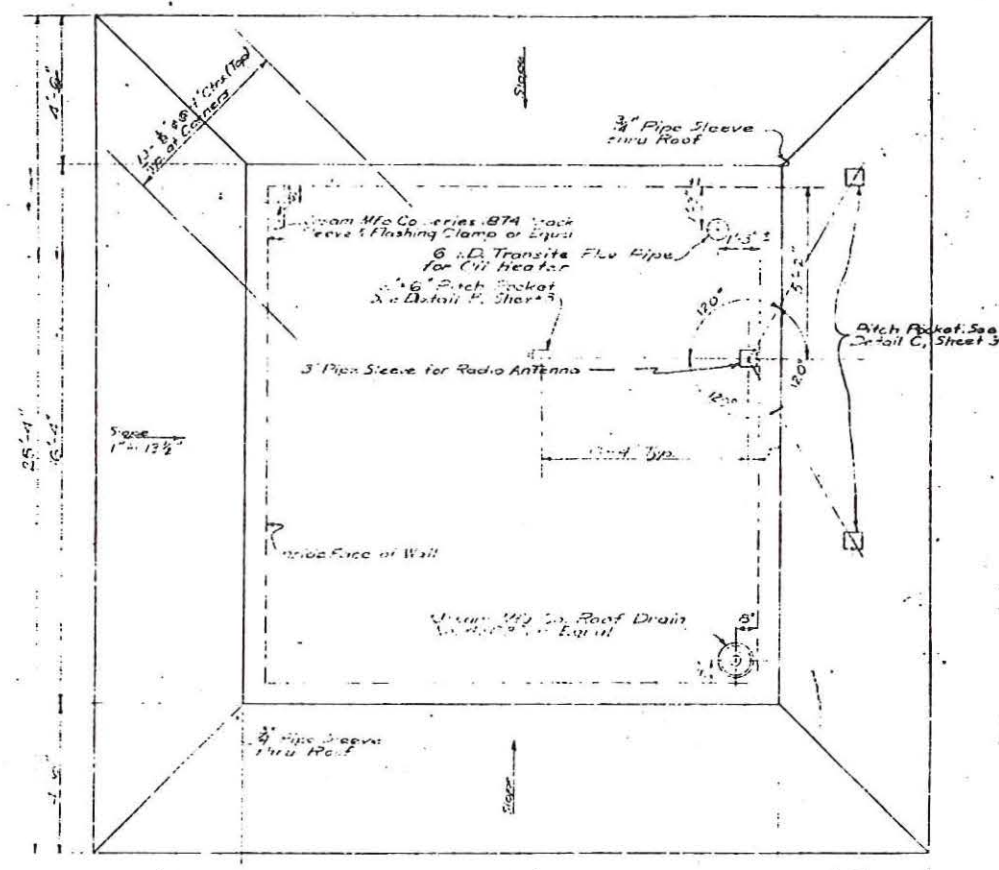
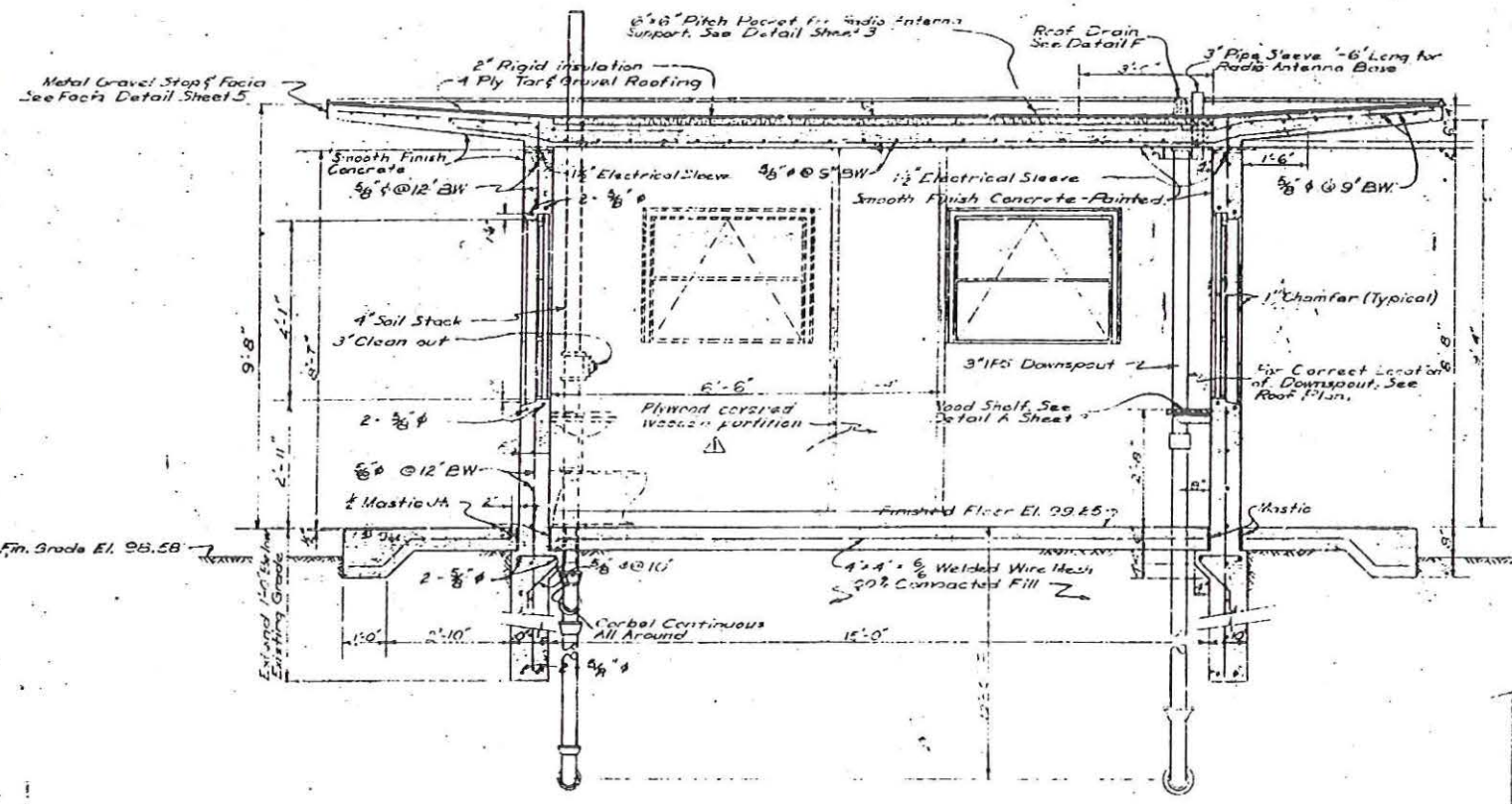
AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING
DATE: 11-1-69
BY: [Signature]
CHECKED: [Signature]
APPROVED: [Signature]

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SANTA FE OPERATIONS OFFICE LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO		799
ELEVATIONS, FLOOR PLAN, AND DETAILS GUARDHOUSE BUILDING SAN-47		JTH RUS
ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS TA-20 TO STATION IC4 SAN-47 SOUTH MESA ACCESS ROAD		JMW JMW F.H. As Noted 8/24/71
BLACK & VEATCH CONSULTING ENGINEERS KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI		SFA-KX-3

**OBSCURED
DEAD-STORED
DEAD STORAGE**

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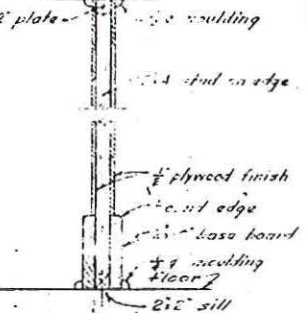
**VERIFIED UNCLASSIFIED
PUBLICLY RELEASABLE
LANL Classification Group**
D.H. 3/6/15



DETAIL E: Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"

DETAIL D: Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

DETAIL F: Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



WALL SECTION: Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

OBSOLETE DEAD STORAGE

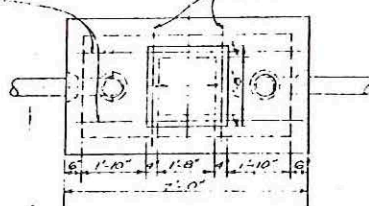
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PUBLICLY RELEASED
LANL Classification Group
D. Kelly 3/6/15

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CA.	CHK.	APP.
1	10/1/54	Issued for construction	J.H.			
2	10/1/54	Revised for construction	J.H.			
3	10/1/54	Revised for construction	J.H.			
4	10/1/54	Revised for construction	J.H.			
5	10/1/54	Revised for construction	J.H.			
6	10/1/54	Revised for construction	J.H.			
7	10/1/54	Revised for construction	J.H.			
8	10/1/54	Revised for construction	J.H.			
9	10/1/54	Revised for construction	J.H.			
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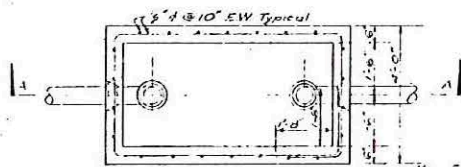
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
SANTA FE OPERATIONS OFFICE
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO
ROOF PLAN, SECTIONS & DETAILS
GUARDHOUSE BUILDING SAN-47
ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS
TA-20 TO STATION 104 SAN-47
SOUTH MESA ACCESS ROAD
BLACK & VEATCH
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
BFA-KK-4.1

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
AT-1229-1-1249

1" Bar 6" Long, Each Side of Opening.



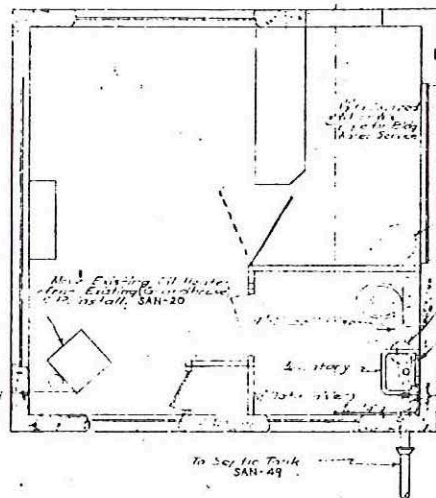
PLAN
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



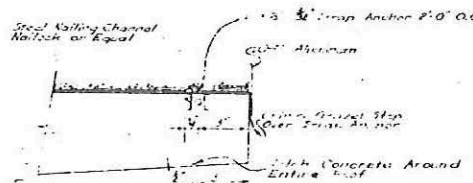
SECTION BB
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Now Existing All Iron & Steel from Existing Guardhouse (SAN-20)

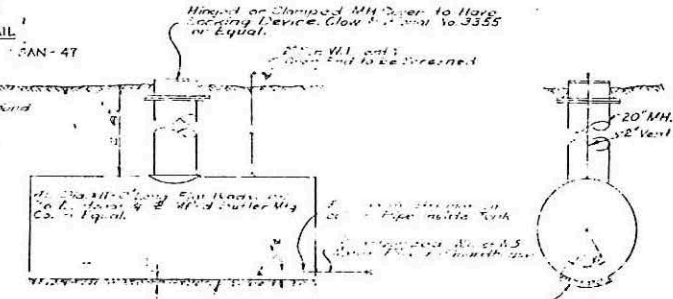
1" Cu Pipe



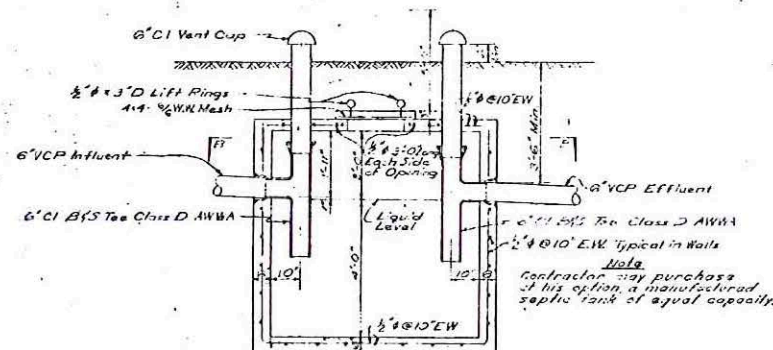
FLOOR PLAN PLUMBING SAN-47
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



DETAIL
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



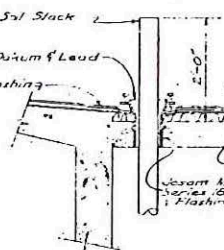
DETAILS OF 1000 GAL. UNDERGROUND TANK FOR WATER SUPPLY SAN-48



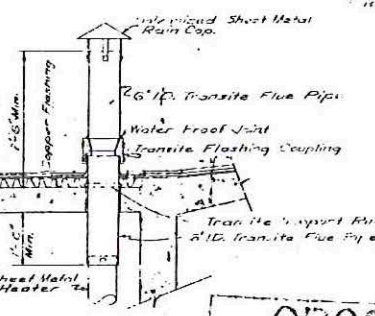
SECTION AA
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

Contractor may purchase at his option a manufactured septic tank of equal capacity.

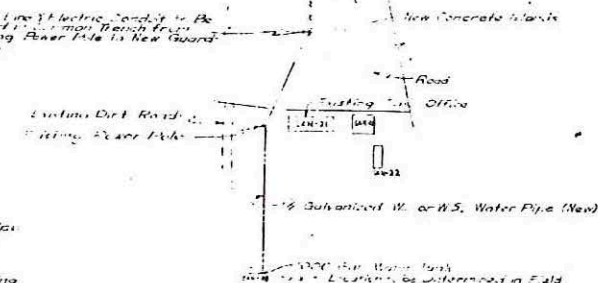
Soil Stack



SOIL STACK DETAIL
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



HEATER FLUE DETAIL
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



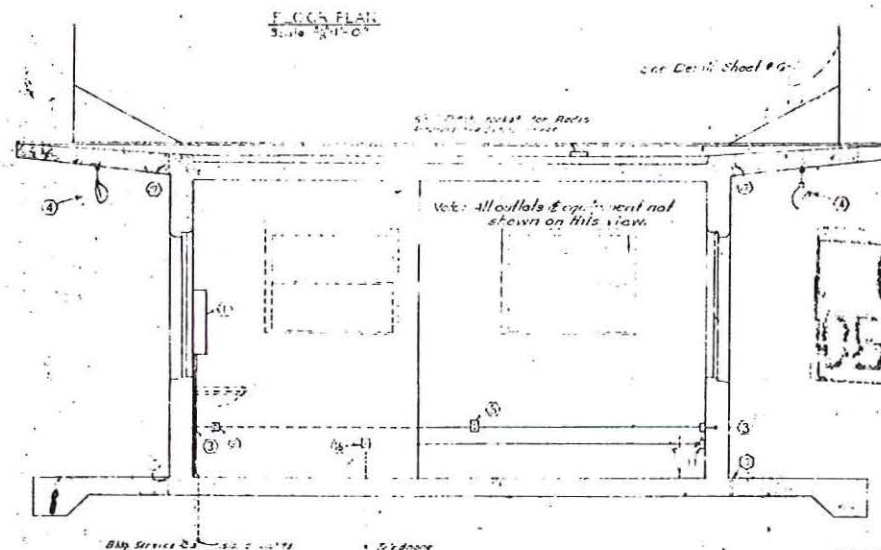
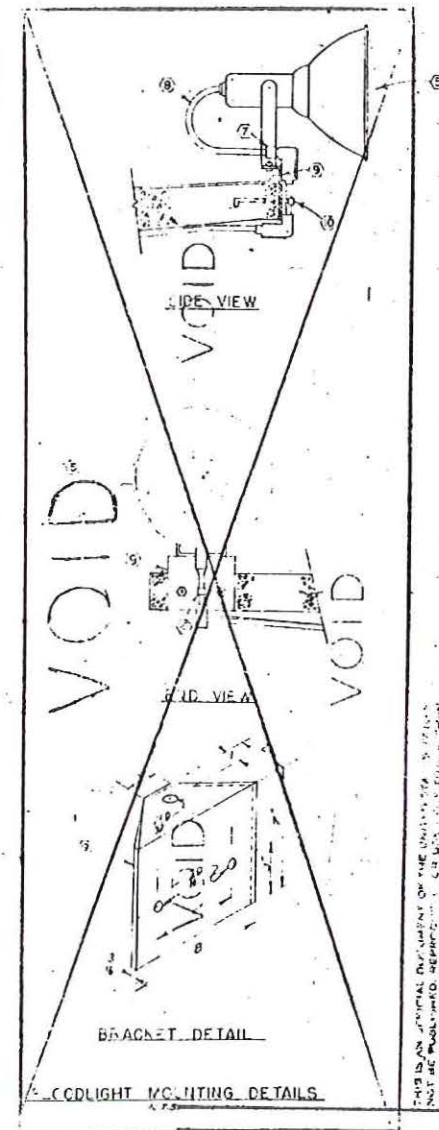
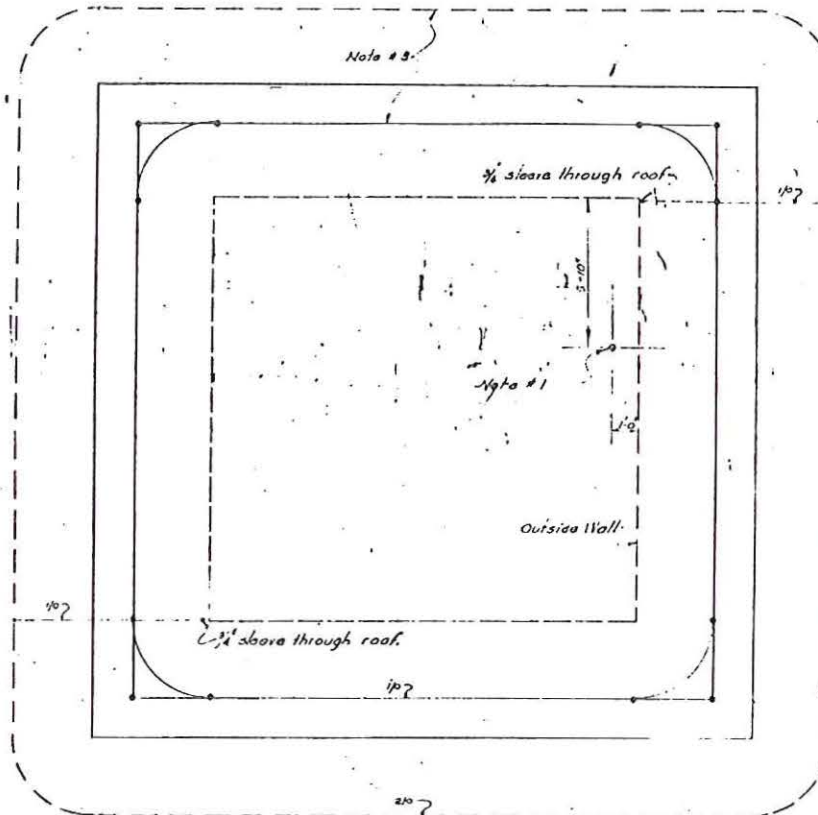
PLAN SHOWING WATER TANK LOCATION

Notes: SAN-47
Water Closet: Crane "3-120"
Lavatory: Crane "513"
All Vent Pipes to be Schedule 40 Steel Pipe Except as noted.
No Water Pipes to be Galvanized.
All locations of Pipe & Pipe Connections are Approximate and Shall Conform to Field Conditions.
Electric Water Heater Model: GE "F" Type Handmade in U.S.A.
Equipment Equal to that Specified, Will Be Acceptable.

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING
27-11-1267

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OBSOLETE
DEAD STORAGE

LIGHTING PROTECTION GROUNDING
Scale 3/8" = 1'-0"

[illegible]

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING
APR 12 1969
129-11-1269

[illegible]

4. A.S.I. LAC HQ, ENC-C.15100

LANL TA- Building # 73-0015

Camera 984244

Frame #s DCP_1889 through DCP_1901

Surveyor(s) E. McGehee

Date 12/9/1994 & 2/27/1

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form**

Building Name Guard Station Tower - "East Gate" UTM's easting 387195 northing 3969466 zone 13

Legal Description: Map Guala Mountain Quad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec 13

Current Use/ Function Not in use Original Use/ Function Guard Station Tower

Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1948 Property Type Security

Type of Construction

Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☐

Other Type of Construction Mortared natural stone and concrete tower # of Stories 3

Foundation Concrete Slab

Exterior CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☐ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐

Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior

Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Painted.

Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Exterior building elements include antennas and a search light

Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐

Steel (corrugated)-Addition ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Addition ☐ Other- Addition

Exterior Treatment-Addition

Exterior Features-Addition

Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type Flat

Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight

Roof Materials Corrugated Metal ☐ Rolled Asphalt ☐ Asbestos Shingles ☐ 4-Ply Built Up ☒

Other Roof Materials Concrete and tar and gravel roofing system.

Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☒ Fixed Window ☒

Other Window Type

of Each Window Type/ Comments

Glass Type Clear ☒ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☐ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern Single and two-light

Door Type Personnel Door Types Exterior Fire Door ☐ Single ☒ Double ☐ Roll-up ☐ Sliding ☐

		Hollow Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>
		Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Interior	Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double <input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up <input type="checkbox"/> Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>
		Hollow Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>
		Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input type="checkbox"/>		
Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input type="checkbox"/>	Double <input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up <input type="checkbox"/> Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>
		Hollow Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>
		Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Interior	Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input type="checkbox"/>	Double <input type="checkbox"/>	Roll-up <input type="checkbox"/> Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>
		Hollow Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	Solid Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	1/2 Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	Paneled <input type="checkbox"/>
		Louvered <input type="checkbox"/>	Painted <input type="checkbox"/>		

of Each Door Type/Comments:

Interior Wall Gypsum Board ☐ Reinforced Concrete- Interior ☐

CMU- Interior ☐ Plywood ☐ Other- Interior

In-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐ On-Wall Electrical Wiring ☐

Ceiling Drop Ceiling ☐

Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)

Degree of Remodeling

Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐

Associated Buildings ☐

If yes, list building names and #s

Integrity

Significance

Eligible Under Criterion A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ Not Eligible ☐

DOE Themes

Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly <input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Propulsion <input type="checkbox"/>
Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects <input type="checkbox"/>	

LANL Themes

Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Super Computing <input type="checkbox"/>
Reactor Technology <input type="checkbox"/>	Biomedical/Health Physics <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic and Supporting Research <input type="checkbox"/>
Environment/Waste Management <input type="checkbox"/>	Administration and Social History <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural History <input type="checkbox"/>

Recommendations/ Additional Comments

Architectural Features (elevations)

a metal railing and a metal ladder leads down to the observation deck level. Entrance to the observation area is by a steep metal stairway which leads to a wooden trap door in the floor of the observation area. The windows enclosing the observation area are supported by a low concrete wall. There is a door on the east side of this room leading to a metal and concrete catwalk that encircles the observation area. The main stairwell is concrete with metal handrails. The tower walls, below the observation area, are constructed out of mortared natural stone (not brick). A separate low wall of mortared stone is located on the front and sides of the tower and forms a framed entrance area. This low stone wall is capped with red flagstones.

Total sq ft

Architect/ Builder

W.C. Kruger

Alterations

List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

No detailed engineering drawings have been found of this tower.



TA-73-15 East side



TA-73-15 East and North sides



TA-69-1 South side